

# Generation assignment

[Education](#)



As we live our lives, we are always motivated to make decisions based on our past experiences. Snapchat is an app that has caught fire amongst teenagers; it's been viral. It is a user-friendly application that allows users to send self-destructing photos to friends. Applications just don't become popular in a day, over a week, or even in a month. For something to go viral, it takes constant marketing and advertising. Experience drives people to download Snapchat and use it daily. Say you showed your friend all the pictures you were getting through Snapchat, your friend might uninstall the app to be more connected to his friends.

Lynch also argues the same point in a slightly different way, Millennials are motivated by fear. They make decisions to actively use Snapchat because they fear rejection; Millennials crave acceptance. He also keys in on 9/11 as a defining moment that scarred Millennials forever, saying that they never look at situations in the same way. For Millennials, experiences that accentuate fear are the most powerful motivators. Schools like MIT, UPenn, and the University of Michigan applaud Greek Life because it helps people face their fear of acceptance.

These institutions push their students to join fraternities and sororities because these groups create the feeling of acceptance. The institutions want students to feel at home, and hope that these groups help students cope with the struggles of life. On the same token, students feel that they are accepted by a bigger student body by joining Greek Life; it's a win for students and a win for colleges. About 50% of college students in these schools join Greek Life, even though fraternities and sororities have a tumultuous hazing process.

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However, students fail to realize that Greek Life is a fictitious way to make friends and that they can make friends by just meeting people and finding common interests. Students are motivated by the feeling of rejection, so they not only sign up for Greek Life, but also pay an insane amount of dues. People fear how others judge them and attempt to change judgment through social media. Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, and Google Plus all encourage the idea of fictitious acceptance by allowing the people post about themselves. These sites empower an individual to post about her life right from her room.

It has been statistically proven that dopamine spikes when an individual receives a "like" on her photo. Who wouldn't love to have a picture that gets 100 or 200 likes or a full appreciation through comments. As the television shows portray actors and actresses, Millennials also crave that fame and make it their life goal to achieve something. Furthermore, Millennials desire online recognition for something they have accomplished. In the past, it has been very difficult for someone to be recognized online because a well-known blogger would have to write about them.

Now with just by clicking "Send," the whole world can know about my life: my triumphs, my struggles, and the crazy moments. The creators of widespread social media sites have tapped into that pain point and have exploited it. They have shifted the time people spend on television shows embellishing actors and actresses to people spending time posting about themselves. Fifteen years ago people could care less what other people did, and now Millennials crave international honors, crave social media goggles, and want to know everything about everyone. Another sector that has been changed from a want to a need is education.

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Starting with the “ No Child Left Behind Act,” advocates have made it seem that education is a necessity to be successful in life. A diploma has become a standard; however, strong proponents are trying to make bachelor degrees the new standard. My friend, Philip, is a perfect example who does not fit this proposal. He has been working on cars his whole and will probably become a mechanic. The way he learned was from trial and error with his father. He asked me when he was a freshman in college if he should take science in college, even though he had failed math his last two years of high school.

After hearing that I advised him not to take science, yet his advisers told him to take one science. As the year progressed, he failed his first two tests and withdrew from the class. In the government’s factory of churning out college graduates, my friend would not survive, so would those with disabilities. If my friend was taught the basics of starting a business and opened up a shop where he could work on cars, he could use abilities to add value to people lives’. Not only would he be more successful, but he would also be providing Jobs.

Another way to go about this is to increase the credibility of trade schools and make students realize that if they are not fit for rigorous work load, to pursue a trade that they are passionate about. Contrary, the Millennial fear that they will be unemployed going to a trade school, and force themselves to attend community colleges. The government aids this security by giving students scholarships and grants to attend college. These same students who are pushed through this flawed system do not have great attendance and do not aim to do well in class.

On the other side, there are kids who perform their best in school. They are model students who turn in assignments, study for tests, and participate in class discussions. They also have fear as an ultimate motivator based on what they have seen and what they do not want to be. For example, I am motivated to do well in school because I have friends who failed in school and are working at McDonald's. After seeing their failures, I made it a priority to do well in school so I do not end up like them. Fear can work in both ways: emulating those who are successful and not wanting to be like those who are failures.