College education is a waste of time and money

Thesis statement: As college education don't prepare students for jobs, so it is a waste of time and money.

Introduction

The purpose of investing in a college education is to secure better jobs in the future. However, college education in America does not guarantee stable careers to the students, depicting its incapability. College education has become a failing model because the students still lack professional competency required in jobs. The parents want their children to acquire college education so they could learn about job markets, but the reality is different. The teachers in the colleges emphasize on academics only that limit the opportunities of building professional skills. There is a need for improving college education by addressing the issues that the students will encounter in their endeavors of a future career.

The students taking college education fails to develop skills that are required for launching their careers. A college education is a waste of time and money because students lack the skills required for job markets. The argument claims that education restraint student's ability of common sense and thinking. The argument states that colleges don't pay attention to building skepticism or critical thinking among students that results in professional incompetency. Majority of students' lack skepticism and critical approach (Cottom). There is a need for redesigning college education because it does not contribute to the future career of the students (Bailey, Jaggars, and Jenkins). In searching jobs, the students encounter difficulties because the companies are demanding professional skills. The inability of students to find a job after college education confirms that it is waste of time and money. The argument claims that education doesn't focus on building strong professional personalities such as limited or no attention is given to the promotion of confidence. The focus of the educators is only on academic modules and courses that do not provide any practical exposure to the students. The facts reveal that “it is difficult to assess how many students are in college reluctantly. The conservative Carnegie Commission estimates from 5 to 30 percent” (Bird). The argument claims that students are not even interested in attending colleges that encourage them to remain absent. Evidence suggests that40% of the students don't attend college. The findings depict that majority of the students are not satisfied with a college education that proves the failure of the American education system. Spending lots of time in colleges do not provide better experiences that discouraged students from attending classes. Getting degrees is not sufficient for finding a job in the future. The lengthy courses and modules are boring that fails to evoke attention and interests among students although students spend lots of time on their modules but fail to use their knowledge in professional fields.

Most of the students face difficulties in launching their careers and need to take professional courses. The flaws of a college education become more visible when the student finds the need for launching their careers. The evidence states, “20% of positions (excluding health care positions) also expect a certificate or a license for a particular technical skill” (Selingo). The time spent on a college education is wasted because parents invest huge money on high-school education, but the majority fails to provide returns. As college education is not contributing to job readiness, the majority of the students face difficulties to adjust to the workplace. Lack of professional techniques limits the potential of students to find jobs. Another flaw reflects the inability of colleges to prepare students for job interviews or professional lives. The claim states that students don’t hold any experience or knowledge of interviews that limits their chances of getting better jobs. Colleges ignore the fact that in a professional environment the students will be evaluated on the basis of their professional skills. More emphasis is given to the book education that does not contribute to the development of professional skills. Students in the practical life face difficulties irrespective of the money and time spent on college education. The critics state that college education is useless because students after spending time on education and courses are unable to handle the questions of the interview. This reveals their incompetency and proves that college education does not guarantee a better future. The facts indicate, “stragglers (33% of the young adults surveyed) press pause and spend most of their twenties trying to get their start” (Selingo). Even in twenties students are still thinking about joining careers that is due to their professional incompetence.

College education doesn't prepare students for jobs so institutes must focus on developing professional skills for saving students time and money. Students acquire loans for attaining college education, but lack of adequate jobs eliminates their ability to return it. The budget shortfalls and inadequate changes in the classrooms have undermined the potentials of students. The critic's highlight concerns such as lack of technology integration in classrooms and reliance on old teaching methods. The argument states that to promote professional competency the colleges need to invest in intervention programs. The purpose of college education must not be limited to academic aspects. The real need is to provide opportunities that will allow students to learn about the professional environment. The suggestions presented by educators include building confidence, leadership skills, communication skills, positive and problem-solving attitude. The criticism reflects that colleges are paying no attention to the development of these skills that are essential for entering job markets. Although the purpose of getting an education is to find jobs in the future, but the implications are different. Most of the students completing their education have to take professional courses because they lack in professional competency. Colleges don’t have any, “strategy to compensate for certain lack of experience, ignorance and insufficient knowledge and as a very specific technique for temporal adjustment” (Nikolova). The absence of vocational training has a negative impact on the lifetime career choices of the students. A college education is thus a waste of time and money because students struggle for jobs. The benefits of education can be derived according to the outcomes that mean financial returns in the form of salaries and careers. Student's inability to get jobs due to lack of experience proves the uselessness of college education.

Although a college education is important for students but lack of vocational training and ineffective teaching has made to waste of time and money. To derive maximum benefits from a college education, the institutes must focus on building professional competencies (King and King). The argument claims that the schools are not providing opportunities for internships and professional workshops that are essential for familiarizing students with job environments. It is thus important to adapt vocational training tools and practices that will provide professional exposure to the students. Most of the American students acquire college education under the debt burdens that affect their careers. The source will allow me to explain that college education is a waste of time and money because irrespective of high loans students are unable to find appropriate jobs. Evidence reveals that "educational debt is unjust when it constrains borrower’s freedom to pursue a good life relative to those who do not have to borrow” (Martin). To make education more useful, it is appropriate to adopt interventions that focus on maximizing ways for earning returns. Critics argue that college education is a waste of time and money because it is unjust to take loans. The pressures restrict the opportunities for earning returns. Provision or public funding such as scholarships will make education more supportive for the students (BI).

Fewer jobs created by industry also limits the scope of career prospects. With an increase in awareness, more children are acquiring college education that has raised the competition. Inadequate jobs cause students to compete over them. This gives more power to the firms as they can choose the best candidates. A disconnection is observed between academic education and the labor market. Facts reveal that “the anticipated increase in employment in this field is much faster than average, with a 15 percent increase in health information management–related technician jobs and a 17 percent increase in management jobs predicted between 2014 and 2024” (Jackson, Lower and Rudman). Majority lacks market-ready skills that increase the probability of their rejections in the interview process.

The difficulties faced by students in finding jobs is adequate proof that college education is a waste of time and money. Findings reveal that "while scholarship for the sake of bettering oneself is still lauded, the financial rewards of higher education are undeniably the key reason for the recent growth in college enrollment” (Weber). The failure of the colleges and the educators to address the issue of jobs has made education useless for the students. Investing in education is benefits because it provides better future returns. Without education students are less likely to find better jobs or careers. Parents that invest in college education of their children are making a wise decision. This indicates that the desire of kids to get better jobs is not linked to a college education. The students who are enrolled in colleges lack motivation because they are not familiarized with the practical environment that they will experience in the future. The policymakers have not considered the returns in designing curriculums, resulting in uselessness college education. When one evaluates the reasons for acquiring education it becomes clear that college education is not contributing to the professional development of students. Important skills that student need for fitting in careers are ignored by colleges.

More people are getting educated but still unable to get jobs. The article claims that students belonging to good backgrounds and have a greater likelihood of becoming successful. Spending on education is a waste of money when students are unable to earn returns. The students belonging to mediocre or poor backgrounds face more difficulties (Capllan, 2018). Another claims presented in the paper is the high debt burden faced by the children. Evidence reveals that 70% of college students rely on loans. Under the debt burden, students are unable to make better career choices. The reason for taking loans is to educate students with the belief that in future they will be able to pay loans. The facts indicate that students under the burden of loans lack the freedom of finding appropriate jobs. Spending huge amounts on a college education are a waste of resources because students fail to pay back debts. Relying on heavy loans is irrational because most of the parents hope to earn returns from investments they made on their children’s education (Boyer and Hamil).

Counter-argument

Without a college education, people will be more worst-off. Investing in education is benefits because it provides better future returns. Without education students are less likely to find better jobs or careers. It is important for students to understand the purpose of education and the right choices of degrees leads to better career prospects. Evidence states that “50 percent of baby boomers agree that their college education was worth it” (Chan). It is important for the children to complete college education because this will provide them awareness and provide better career prospects. Without education, youth will choose destructive paths that will cause their demise. Economic returns are the prominent outcome of education because the industry hires educated and skilled graduates. Education is also crucial because the students will fail to compete with at the job markets without it. It also claims that Youth with a college education have better chances of economic growth. Education involves numerous benefits for the students such as jobs, salaries, future stability, and improved socio-economic status. Youth lacking education are more likely to struggle in careers compared to the educated ones.

Conclusion

College education without vocational or professional training is useless because students are unable to secure jobs in the future. The real purpose of college education is to provide a conducive learning environment ton students that will allow them to develop professional skills. However, the findings indicate that college education has become less useful due to the flaws of the education system. The education doesn't focus on building strong professional personalities such as limited or no attention is given to the promotion of confidence. Every year many graduates leave universities but face challenges in the job markets. However, the colleges fail to adopt adequate strategies that would allow students to mitigate these challenges. The counter-argument is weak because it lacks sufficient support and logic. The overall analysis depicts that the central argument is valid that proves with the help of facts and evidence that college education is a waste of time and money.

References

Bailey, Thomas R., Shanna Smith Jaggars and Davis Jenkins. Redesigning America's Community Colleges: A Clearer Path to Student Success 1st Edition. Harvard University Press, 2015.

BI. Is College A Waste Of Time And Money? 2018. 26 02 2019 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kTSLpT\_\_Wts>.

Bird, Caroline. "College is a Waste of Time and Money ." Psychology Today (1975).

Boyer, Ashley and Burnette Wolf Hamil. "Problems Facing American Education ." 2.1 (2008).

Chan, Roy Y. "Understanding the purpose of higher education: An analysis of the economic and social benefits for completing a college degree ." JEPARA 6.5 (2016).

Cottom, Daniel. Why Education Is Useless. University of Pennsylvania Press, 2013.

Jackson, Kathryn, Christi L. Lower and William J. Rudman. "The Crossroads between Workforce and Education." Perspect Health Inf Manag 13.1 (2016).

King, Wade and Hope King. The Wild Card: 7 Steps to an Educator's Creative Breakthrough. Dave Burgess Consulting, 2018.

Nikolova, Blagovesta. "The wild card event: Discursive, epistemic and practical aspects of uncertainty being ‘tamed.'" Time & Society 26.1 (2017).

Martin, Christopher. "Should the public pay for higher education? Equality, liberty, and educational debt ." Theory and Research in Education 15.1 (2017).

Selingo, Jeffrey J. "Two-Thirds of College Grads Struggle to Launch Their Careers ." Harvard Business Review (2016).

Weber, Douglas. "Is the return to education the same for everybody?" IZA World of Labor (2014).