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Batch :- OB-060

Mock exam:- English Essay.

Essay:-

Higher Education versus
Skill Acquisition.

Outline:-

Introduction.

Main body

Defination of higher education.

Purpose of higher education.

Benefits of higher education.

Incread earning potential, Job opportunities,
personal development.

Challenges of higher education

Cost, Time commitment.

Role of higher education in society

Creating a skilled workforce,

promoting critical thinking and innovation

Defination and importance of
skill acquisition.

Types of skill

Hard skills, soft skills.

Benefits of skill acquisition

Career advancement, adaptability,
personal growth.

Challenges of skill acquisition
limited time and resources,
Fear of failure, Lack of
guidance and support.

Conclusion → Higher education vs skill acquisition.

Summary.

Concluding thoughts.

Higher education and skill acquisition are two paths that individuals can choose to take in order to advance their knowledge and career opportunities. While both options have their own merits and benefits, they are also significant differences between the two that can impact an individual's career trajectory, earning potential and overall success in their chosen field.

Higher education typically refers to a formal system of learning that involves attending colleges and universities to earn academic degrees such as bachelor's, master's or doctoral degrees. Higher education institutions offer a wide range of programs and courses across various

disciplines, allowing students to gain in-depth knowledge and expertise in their chosen field of study.

Benefits of higher education can increase earning potential.

Individuals with a higher education degree typically earn more on average than those with only high school diploma. Higher education can get better job opportunities.

Many higher-paying and high-skilled jobs require at least a bachelor's degree. Higher education can open doors to a wider range of career options. Higher education helps in personal growth and development. It can help individuals develop critical thinking, problem solving, and communication skills.

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."

Challenges of higher education is rising cost. Tuition and fees have been steadily increasing,

making higher education less affordable. Disparities in access to higher education exist along lines of race, income and other factors, limiting opportunities for certain groups of students. Retention and graduation rates are a concern for many institutions, as they strive to support students in completing their degree in given time.

On the other hand, skill acquisition involves learning practical skills and competencies that are directly related to a specific job or industry. Unlike higher education, skill acquisition focuses on developing hands-on skills and abilities that are directly applicable to the workplace, and making it a valuable option for individuals who prefer a more practical and hands-on approach to learning.

One of the key differences between higher education and skill acquisition is the length of time and investment required to pursue each path.

Higher education often involves several years of formal schooling, including coursework, exams and research projects, which can be time-consuming and expensive. In contrast, skill acquisition programs are typically shorter in duration and more affordable, making them a more accessible option for individuals who are looking to quickly enter the workforce. Another important difference between higher education and skill acquisition is the emphasis on the theoretical knowledge versus practical experience. Higher education focus on theoretical knowledge while skill acquisition focus on practical experience. This distinction is important because employers often look for candidates who possess a combination of theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

Furthermore, the job market is constantly evolving, with new technologies and industries emerging at a rapid pace. As a result, individuals who have

a combination of higher education and skill acquisition are better equipped to adopt to changing job requirements and market demands. For example, a software engineer with a bachelor's degree in computer science and additional certifications in programming language such as python or Java may have a competitive edge over a candidate with only a higher education degree.

Despite its advantages, skill acquisition also has its limitations. One of the main criticisms of skill acquisition is that it may not provide individuals with the breadth of knowledge and critical thinking skills that are gained through a traditional higher education program. While skill acquisition programs focus on developing specific skills they may not offer the same level of depth and academic vigor as higher education.

Whilst the informal sector is a major provider of skills for the bulk of Pakistan's labour force, its crucial role has largely been overlooked in policy making there is a need to undertake effective interventions in the informal training system to enhance the quality of skills and incomes of its participants and thereby improve the employment prospects of a majority of the country's labour force. One-third of the labour force is illiterate and 46.2% have even less than a year of education. Only 3.5 percent of the labour force has education of middle school and the percentage of labour force with education of matric is low as 23.5%. There is a need that institutions who gave skill acquisition training set proper education levels.

In conclusion, the debate between higher education and skill acquisition is complex and multifaceted. Both approaches offer unique benefits and drawbacks, and the choice between them ultimately depends on the individual's goals, interests, and circumstances. While higher education provides a comprehensive and well-rounded learning experience, skill acquisition offers a more practical and focused approach to developing specific skills.

In the modern economy, a combination of higher education and skill acquisition may be the most effective path to success. Individuals can position themselves for a successful and fulfilling career. Ultimately, the key is to strike a balance between academic learning and practical training to achieve the best possible outcomes in today's dynamic and competitive job market.