Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? To achieve successful development of a country, a government should spend more money on young children’s education rather than on universities.

In the last decade of the twentieth century, two separate expression have been expanded as developed and developing countries .This classification completely highlights the importance of the development context for the countries .Now there would be a controversial question here whether the governments should pay more attention to the children’s education to find better development results or spend relevant money in the graduate education. For my own perspective, governments should finance primary schools and rudimentary education and in what follows, I will try to provide some reasons to support my statement.

First reason which comes to my mind is during childhood and adolescence; people owing to the freshness of mind and body have a great capacity and talent for absorption. This ability enables them to comprehend and explore more details of facts that would be the best opportunity for the society to improve people’s educational capacity in their childhood. Government should invent in children education if they want to acquire a developed country in future. As an example of this flexibility, my son, who is 7 years old, speaks two foreign languages after 6 months of classes which might not be easy for his father in that time.

The second reason which deserves some attention is that all the people do not need to attend the University for being a useful and prosperous person in the society. By considering a lot of everyday skills which are really essential in our life, we will comprehend that these jobs are not coming from the graduate schools and graduate studies in the universities. In several professions such as grocery, piping, butcher shop, etc. there is no need to graduate education .Nevertheless, all of us attend primary and graduate schools and government investment in this issue could enhance society understanding which brings comfortability and   comprehension  for all.

Finally, all aforementioned reasons lead us to the conclusion that investment in the primary schools and for young people, especially for their education would be more convenient than finance in the universities. We highlighted our reasons briefly in freshness of mind and body in young people and different non-certificate skills in the society. However investment in the universities and researches could be the second priority for financial aid of the government.