

Educated fear being servants

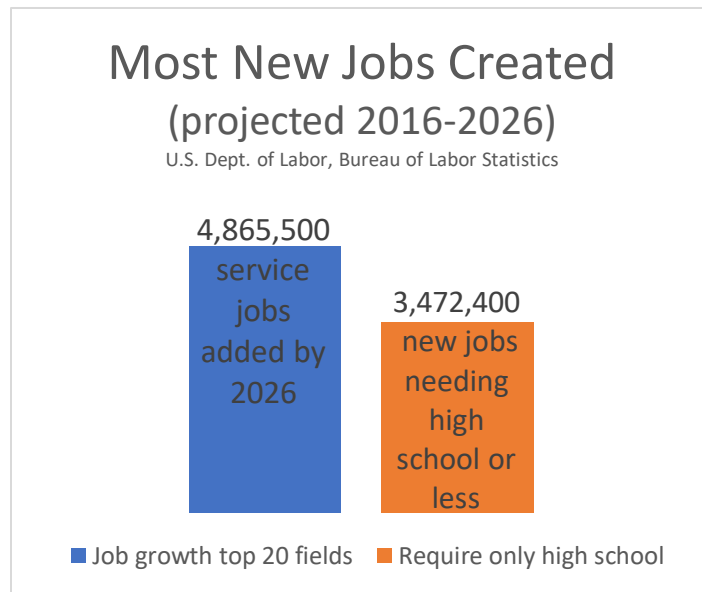
By Gary W. Wietgreffe

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Education creates fear of business services. Young adults increasingly stay in school avoiding the mostly likely employer to hire those without degrees—private services. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, where is the most job growth expected in the next decade? Private services. In fact, its Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates 4.9 million jobs will be created in the top twenty job growth categories. All are servicesⁱ. Job growth in services will outpace automation to replace servants.

Of the twenty leading job creators by the year 2026, six are in healthcare with home health care, personal care aides, and medical assistance projected to have the fastest growth, 41%, 41% and 29% respectively. Three are in food services—food and beverage servers, waiters and waitresses, and cooks. When others, like customer service representatives, medical assistants and secretaries, janitors, construction labor, general maintenance and repair, grounds maintenance, hand laborers and material movers, are added they account for 71 percent of the expected growth. None require more than high school graduation.

Further education is required for the other fastest growing service jobs, but they may only need technical school, community college, or significant on-the-job training as operations managers, software development, and nursing.



My new book, *Learning as it influences the 21st century*, explains that those trained by the school system, since youth, are dependent on others. Meaning: they demand services others are to supplyⁱⁱ. Yet, most will be employed in some type of service business.

The education system is one of the largest employers in the U.S. but did not make the Department of Labor's top twenty list for job growth by 2026. Education is a service projected to have below normal growth in the next decade. Other service jobs have

lowered the demand for a college education.

Has the U.S. reached the point where years in school has become an economic drag? If not already, it will occur in the 21st century.

U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower created the first university student loans in 1958 when he signed the National Defense Student Education Act, to speed research to compete with Russia's space program. What was the result? After six decades of student loans, originally focused on mathematics education, the U.S. economy shifted from production, processing and manufacturing to a service economy.

As explained in my new book, *Culture and the mysterious agent changing it*, the school system has taught students to be served, not to serve others. Education has skewed economics such that there are not enough trained servants to serve the affluent aged. Furthermore, the current educational model has graduates wanting services, educated for service businesses, yet very few wants to be servants. Society expects the graduate to produce, but it results in a slow castration of young minds—impotent to serve othersⁱⁱⁱ. They have acquired business immunity—busiphobia.

Since the introduction of student loans, a service economy developed without training servants. Many university graduates seem to be educated above their abilities. Meaning: Education for a satisfying life has been oversold. When borrowing is easier than working, anxiety builds. Though not satisfied, many college and university graduates are underemployed in service businesses. They are working for a paycheck to pay student loans rather than hired as professionals in their trained field. What are the results?

Personal frustration? Yes.

Frustrated as an employee? Yes.

Frustrated employers? Yes.

Those served frustrated? Yes.

If an affluent society is desired, an educational system is needed to train satisfied servants.

Megatrends:

- Job growth in the foreseeable future is in services.
- There are not enough trained servants, nor automation to replace servants.
- Fastest growing jobs in the foreseeable future do not require more than a high school degree.
- There are not enough servants to serve the affluent aged.
- Education trains youth to be dependent on others.
- College and university degrees shifted to service industries.
- The educated are hired in a service industry, but fear of being a servant.
- Education, as a service, is projected to have below normal job growth.
- Fear of being a servant in service business leads to busiphobia—a fear of business.
- Education is, or will become, an economic drag on society.

Gary W. Wietgreffe is an inventor, researcher, military intelligence veteran, economist, agriculturalist, systems developer, societal explorer, and author. His most recent *books* *Culture and the mysterious agent changing it* and *Learning as it influences the 21st century* are the first two books in his *Relating to Ancient* series, 2018 copyright.

ⁱ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupation Outlook Handbook, Most New Jobs (projected 2016-2026), <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/most-new-jobs.htm>.

ⁱⁱ Wietgreffe, Gary W., *Learning as it influences the 21st century*, *Relating to Ancients* series, chapter 29 Freedom to Learn, pg. 399.

ⁱⁱⁱ Wietgreffe, Gary W., *Culture and the mysterious agent changing it*, *Relating to Ancient* series, chapter 15 Servants, pgs. 186-193.