



# Major role of primary and secondary education

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## DESCRIPTION

Education is one of the most important drivers for ending poverty, promoting shared prosperity and improving health, gender equality, peace and stability. Guaranteeing the human right to basic education does little if schools do not lead to learning for all children and young people. Growth, development and poverty reduction depend not only on the number of years young people are in the classroom, but also on the knowledge and skills they acquire.

However, learning levels remain surprisingly low. In low-income countries, many young people complete basic education without acquiring basic literacy and numeracy skills. Even in middle-income countries, many students lack the basic skills employers expect and need to secure a job. Today, an estimated 250 million children worldwide are illiterate, even after spending more than three years of her in school. The urgency to improve the quality of education and promote learning around the world has never been greater.

Improving learning outcomes requires strategic reforms and interventions at all levels of the education system. Significant challenges remain to reach meaningful education for the most disadvantaged, and we need to close these gaps and improve the quality of service delivery through better policies and stronger institutions.

Primary education is the first level of formal education after preschool or kindergarten. It focuses on learning and educational activities aimed at improving skills such as reading, writing and mathematics in the early stages of education. Primary education takes place in elementary school and elementary school.

Today's primary education focuses on building children's basic literacy and numeracy skills and improving their understanding of the world. For this reason, primary education is compulsory in almost every country in the world and is provided by states.

Primary education begins between the ages of 5 and 7 and ends between the ages of 11 and 13. The age range for primary education may vary from country to country. Although there are many differences in the age groups and years of primary education from country to country, the curriculum contains similar content. Primary education essentially focuses on the foundation of skills and provides a foundation for learning. According to the United Nations Children's Fund, providing primary education for students has many benefits. Help reduce poverty, reduce child mortality and promote gender equality. At the same time, primary education prepares for secondary education.

Secondary education refers to the second level of traditional education following primary education. The starting age for secondary education is 11 to 13 years old and the ending age is 15 to 18 years old. These age limits may vary by country. In most countries, secondary education is marked as compulsory. Furthermore, some countries divide secondary education into lower secondary and upper secondary, while others simply use the term secondary. Secondary education is one of the key stages in the formal education system as it provides education for the younger generation. Secondary education promotes life skills and focuses on areas such as literary and philosophical studies, economics, social sciences, mathematics, natural sciences, earth sciences, life sciences, physics and industrial technology. Terminology used in secondary education varies from country to country. High school, high school, high school, lyceum, middle school and vocational school are some of them.

The second of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals was "By 2015, ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, fully complete primary school". We didn't reach this goal, but we made great progress. In 1970, her 28% of primary school-age children worldwide were out of school, today that percentage has fallen to her 9%.