

SHORT STORIES FOR  
**SUCCESS**  
IN YOUR CAREER AND LIFE

Lessons for Students to Help Them  
Succeed in School, Job, and Life

To Minority Students and Their Families  
I appreciate their courage to change their careers and lives.

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## Preface

This book is written for students, to teach them that there is no big secret about achieving success in their career and life. Lessons and other tools for success are simple to learn but it requires hard work and discipline to practice them.

Successful people want a good future for themselves and for their children. This is the first step towards success. You need to want it. They know as humans, they have the power to change their future. They are willing to pay a price to get what they want, and they know we all have limitless brainpower ready to be used.

They set higher goals and work hard to achieve them, learn how to get things done and manage their time. They do not quit. They trust themselves to get things done and don't just hope for the best.

They develop a habit of reading, and realize that getting an education is the single most important thing they can do to improve their lives and their children's lives. Finally, they know what employers expect from an employee, and they practice it while in school.

“We are what we repeatedly do.  
Excellence then, is not an act, but a habit.”  
Aristotle

## **Module 1: Simple Lessons for Success**

### **What Story Will You Tell Your Children?**

The other day my seven-year-old daughter asked me to tell her a story. I thought that I could tell her my own story. Here is what I told her:

I grew up financially poor in a tiny apartment in Pakistan, with my four brothers and two sisters. We were nine people, including my parents, living in two small rooms and most of us slept on the floor. We could afford new clothing only once a year. We could eat only a single piece of meat a day and although I would have liked to drink a glass of milk every day, I received only one glass a week since my parents did not have enough money to buy more meat or milk.

My neighborhood was really bad— drugs were being dealt all the time and fights between people and gangs were going on almost every day.

My parents could afford to send me only to public schools, and my high school education in particular was not very good. One problem was that all the courses were taught in Urdu, the native language of Pakistan while the children of rich families were getting taught in private schools where all courses were in English. Proficiency in English language was necessary to get a good job.

It was very difficult to complete my Master's degree because of the poor education background but I did it by working very hard. In my mind, failure was not an option. I was committed to completing my Master's degree and I did this.

But I still could not get a job because I was not proficient in English, and as a result had even less confidence in myself.

Fortunately, because of my good grades I was eventually able to get an education loan, and I came to the USA to study. I came here as a student and earned my Master's in Computer Science from the New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT.)

Soon I got a job as a Systems Analyst. To earn more money, I started my own business. I also began writing books on computer networking and over a period of more than five years, working 16 hours a day, I wrote 17 books. Some of these books have since been used to provide computer training in colleges and universities, including New York University.

Today, I have a good business, a nice home in a good neighborhood, and I drive a nice car. I have two nice children that have their own rooms and as much milk to drink as they want every day.

What story will you tell your children about yourself?

## **What Is the Difference Between a Human and an Animal?**

People usually think that the main difference between a human and an animal is our brain, since it sets humans apart as the more intelligent species. This is true, but dolphins, whales, and chimpanzees are also very intelligent. It is a fact that scientists have trained animals to perform, not only different tasks, but also basic mathematical functions. Perhaps a trained chimpanzee that can perform basic mathematical functions is more intelligent than a human who has never used his brain.

You may be surprised to know that whales can communicate with each other at distances of up to 500 miles. They can also sing a song together, stop the song in the middle while they travel, and then come back and start the song from the same point. If whales can accomplish such a feat, then they may be at least as intelligent as many humans.

So what is the difference between a human and an animal? Howard H. Stevenson has answered it in his book *Do Lunch or Be Lunch*:

The main difference between a human and an animal is that a human can change his future and an animal cannot.

I agree with him wholeheartedly. For millions of years, animals have been living without changing their conditions. When things get bad they usually adapt to their environments, migrate to other areas, or just die.

So we have to remember that as human beings, we have the ability to change our circumstances, no matter how bad they seem to be. Our future depends only on ourselves.

## **A Simple Way to Wisdom**

Once upon a time, a king told his men to search for a simple way through which people could learn wisdom.

The king's men scattered around the world to find it. After years of searching, they had gathered thousands of books that taught wisdom to people. But when the king looked at the large mound of books, he said, "It would take a whole lifetime to read these books. I need something much simpler than this."

So the king's men selected the top 100 books, but still he was not satisfied. Then they narrowed it down to 10 books, but the king was still not satisfied.

Finally a single book was selected. Again the king asked them to narrow it down—first to a chapter, then to a page, then to a paragraph, and at last to just one sentence. For a long time the men searched for the single sentence of wisdom that would satisfy the king. The sentence they finally chose was this:

There is no free lunch.

It means that you must pay a price to get what you want in this world.

I first read this story about 10 years ago, and since then I have thought about it many times. It still rings true to me, and I believe that if people can just understand this single sentence, they can learn wisdom.

There is nothing free in this world. We have to work hard and pay a price to get what we want. If we try to get something for free, we are just fooling ourselves.

It has been proven many times that people can get anything that they strive for— if they are willing to pay the price for it. There is no free lunch.

You must work hard and pay a price to get what you want in this world.

## **The Unlimited Capital That Every Person Has**

When people want to start a business, their first step is to look at how much capital they have. Then they consider the abilities they have that will help them succeed.

The good news is that every person in this world is born with so much capital that even if they're only able to use 10% of it, they will be a sure success. So why don't they all succeed?

To understand, we need to see just what this capital is and how can we use it.

This capital is the human brain. If one tried to build a supercomputer that could do the same things a human brain does, it would probably cost untold millions of dollars.

The human brain is the most complicated entity in the universe. It has a thousand billion neurons, or nerve cells, and there are hundreds of thousands chemical reactions taking place there every minute. Every nerve cell can interact with hundreds of thousands of other nerve cells in different ways. This means that your brain is able to generate far more thoughts than there are atoms in the entire universe.

If you want to understand the tremendous power of the brain, look at how a child learns to speak a human language in a very short time. Almost all children learn to speak before the age of three. Think about it. When you are born you do not know what place this is, what the things are that are around you, or what all the noises mean. But in the short time from birth until the age of three, you get familiar with your surroundings.

You learn that there are different words in the sentence "I love you very much," and you learn what their meaning is. Before

you are three, you not only start to understand the language, you also start to be able to speak it.

As time goes on people have invented things such as radio, airplane, television, computer and the Internet--things that seemed impossible but were made possible just by using their brainpower.

It has been estimated that no one in the world (not even famous scientists) ever uses more than 10% of his or her full brainpower, and that the average person does not even use 1% of his brainpower.

We have now estimated the abilities of our brains. Now the question is, how can we use this great power? We will learn this in the next lesson.

## Quiz I

- Q1. The difference between a human and an animal is:
- Humans are more intelligent than animals
  - A human can change his/her future and an animal cannot
  - Humans can learn new skills but animals cannot
  - Humans can think but animals cannot
- Q2. "There is no free lunch", means:
- You cannot get lunch free
  - You need to earn money
  - You need to pay a price to get anything you want in life
  - You need to get an education
- Q3. Most people use only \_\_\_\_\_ or less of their brain's power.
- 10%
  - 33%
  - 50%
  - 90%
- Q4. A supercomputer that is as powerful as the human brain is would cost about \_\_\_\_\_ to build.
- \$10 million
  - \$33 million
  - \$50 million
  - Untold millions

## The Miracle of Goals

The first step to optimizing the abilities of the human brain is to learn to *focus*. This means using *all* of your brainpower to solve a problem. It sounds difficult, but there is an easy way to focus: by setting goals.

For example, if your annual income is \$30,000, you can set a goal of increasing your income to \$50,000 within two years. If you are firm in your intention and are ready to work hard to achieve your goal, then you will definitely increase your income to \$50,000 within two years.

How will you do this? The first step is to sit down and think of all the resources that can help you achieve your goal.

Perhaps you need to get more training or to change your profession. You can start by collecting information from people who are earning \$50,000 annually. You could collect information about different professions to find out how they can improve your earning power. If you have a business, you should think about ways to increase your sales. If you are unable to increase your sales in your present location, then perhaps you should think about opening another site.

You have to think about your goal all the time and think of all the possible ways to reach it.

Many people, for example, most students in a University have some goals but most of them, beyond identifying that they want to be a doctor or a professor or an attorney or whatever, really do not do that much towards goal setting for a long term success. You have to take proper steps to get productive results as mentioned below:

1. Identify exactly what you want.
2. Write it down.
3. Spell out why you want to reach these goals.
4. Think about the obstacles you will have to overcome to reach your goals.
5. Identify the people, the goods, and the organizations you need to work with to reach your goals.
6. Identify what you need to know or learn to reach your goals.
7. And finally, set a date when you expect to reach your goals.

People who set goals for long term success and take all the steps needed to achieve their goals achieve much more financial and career success than people that do not set goals even if they have the same educational background.

Now let me show you how I came to America and achieved my goals.

In 1988, I completed my MS in Computer Science and started to work as a programmer. Until 1990, my income was about \$40,000 per year, but I was determined to increase it. I did not want to be held back by any limits in my income. At the time, I mentioned to a friend that I couldn't tolerate any limitation in my life (that's still true today.)

I need total freedom to be able to do everything I want to do. I do not want to hear that I cannot do something because I cannot afford it. If I want to own a Mercedes or a BMW, then I must be able to do it. Whenever I want to visit my family in my homeland or invite my parents over to visit me, I must be able to do it. I want to be able to buy the safest car for my children and send them to the best schools.

I never wanted to hear from myself that I could not do something because I could not afford it.

This was my desire. A burning desire. I knew that in the job I had, I could not earn more than \$45,000 a year. So I decided to start my own business. At the time I only had \$4,000 in my bank account, because I was also supporting my family in Pakistan.

I rented a 200-square-foot facility and started a business in computer training and consulting. At the time, I was not certain exactly what I wanted to do or how I wanted to do it, so in the beginning, things were not easy. In the first six months for example, my business only generated \$100. So I was even paying the rent out of my own pocket.

But at last, after a considerable amount of thought and planning, I succeeded. In 1992, I earned \$41,000 a year. In 1993, my income was more than \$100,000 a year.

When my accountant marveled at this, I showed him my diary. In the entry dated January 1, 1993, I had written down my goal: I would increase my income to over \$100,000 that year.

From then on, every year I set goals, and achieve them. This has let me establish a multimillion-dollar business.

Let me tell you that all of this did not happen due to luck.

I worked very hard to achieve my goals. During the first five years of my business, I did not watch TV, read the newspaper, or even listen to the radio. I worked 16 hours a day, seven days a week. But I did read business books, and I also listened to motivational audio books while driving.

If you can also focus like this, you can surely achieve your goals. To set and achieve them, you should always keep the following points in mind:

- Set a goal that is realistic, one that you can reasonably achieve. For example, if you are earning \$30,000 annually, then a goal of earning \$50,000 two years from now is realistic. But achieving your goal in only six months may not be realistic.
- Your goal must also be very clear. For example, it is not enough to say that you would like to increase your income in the future. You should have an actual figure in mind—for example, decide that you would like to increase your income by \$20,000 in two years.

## Seven-step Goal-Setting Sheet

**Please complete this seven-step goal-setting sheet for your career and educational goals.**

**Step 1&2:** Know what your goal is and write it down.

(Example: I want to learn skills and other qualities needed to obtain a job as a Network Administrator or Technical Support Specialist.)

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**Step 3:** Benefits of reaching this goal. Please write down three to five benefits, and be clear **why** you want to achieve this goal.

(Example: I want to make more money and have a better career. I want to get an education and career so my children will do the same thing. I want to help people who are in a hospital so my life has a better purpose.)

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**Step 4:** Major obstacles to overcome to reach this goal. (Once you identify any obstacles or problems, you can think about solutions.)

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**Step 5:** Identify people (family, friends, mentors) and organizations that can help you to achieve your goal.

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**Step 6:** What do you need to know or learn to reach your goal? (Plan the actions to reach your goal. How you will be studying, number of hours per day, per week. Methods of studying, making flash cards, making notes, hands-on practice, recording, etc.)

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**Step 7:** Completion Date \_\_\_\_\_ (Without a deadline your goal is just a dream.)

I am committed to do whatever it takes to make a better life for myself and for my family.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Twenty Thousand Dollar Idea About How to Get Things Done**

People often set their goals but are then unable to focus on getting them done. In life, there are many things that can create obstacles. But there are also ways to overcome them. Let me tell you a simple idea that helped an employee and his company to become very rich.

Many years ago, when Bethlehem Steel was a small up-and-coming factory, a young management consultant named Ivy Lee visited Charles Schwab, a manager at the steel plant. (Schwab later became the first man in history to earn a salary of \$1 million a year. Obviously Andrew Carnegie, founder of the company, liked Schwab's ability to get things done.)

Lee said that he could help Schwab find better ways to do the things that were necessary to make the company a success. Schwab told him that they already knew how to make steel and knew what needed to be done—but he added, they were not getting those things done.

“Show me how to do the things we ought to be doing,” Schwab challenged, “and we'll pay you whatever you want.” Lee said that he could do that in 20 minutes. He even offered to let Schwab use the system and then pay Lee whatever the steel company executive thought it was worth, if anything. Schwab was impressed with Lee's confidence and told him to proceed.

Lee handed Schwab a piece of paper and said, “Write down the things you have to do tomorrow.” Schwab did as instructed. “Now number these items in order of importance,” Lee continued. Schwab did that. Then Lee gave Schwab his instructions. “First thing tomorrow morning, start working on #1 and stay with it until it is completed. Next take #2, and don't go any further until that is completed. Then proceed to #3, and

so on. If you can't complete everything on the schedule, don't worry; at least you will have taken care of the most important things before getting distracted by the items of lesser consequence."

Lee said that if Schwab completed every item on the list before the day was done, he should make a new list and start on that; or, if any items were left at the end of the day, they could be considered for the next day's list. "The secret," Lee continued, "is to do this daily, evaluate the relative importance of the things you have to get done, establish your priorities, record your plan of action, and stick to it. Test it for as long as you like and then send me a check for whatever you think it is worth."

In a few weeks, Charles Schwab sent Ivy Lee a check for \$25,000. This was big money in the 1930s! Schwab reportedly told his associates that this was the single most valuable idea he had ever received.

## Time Management

Using your time effectively is essential for success. Successful people understand that time is a unique and irreplaceable resource. It cannot be stored and the time that is gone will never come back. Every person gets the same amount of time, 24 hours per day, but successful people get a lot more done within this time than most people.

To effectively manage your time, you need to follow the three-step process:

- Record your time
- Manage your time, and
- Consolidate your time

First step is to record or log your time-use to find out where it actually goes. By recording time, you can identify time wasters that include people and unproductive activities and better manage your time. Identify and eliminate the things that need not be done, the things that do not contribute toward your goals. To finish important tasks, you also need to set aside large chunks of time when there are no interruptions and your energy level is high.

I usually get most of my work done between 9:00 pm and 3:00 am when my energy level is high and there are no interruptions. (I take a nap during the daytime to recharge myself when I need to work late.) I also work in the morning for a few hours before going to office or take a day off sometimes and work at home where I do not have interruptions to get things done.

Setting goals and then achieving them is not such a complicated task. Anyone who is willing to work hard can achieve his goals. However, people often feel they have to work too hard to achieve their goals, or they're not motivated enough to set more goals after they achieve the first ones.

Is there a way by which goal setting can become part of your nature so that you can work hard to achieve your goals without feeling it? Yes, there is a simple way that we will learn about in our next lesson.

## Paradigm

A major change or improvement comes in someone's life when he understands his paradigm and changes it. You can change your life without changing your paradigm. You can change your attitude; you can make yourself a hard-working person. You can set your goals and achieve them. But to bring a major change in your life, you need to change your paradigm.

Now the question is, what is a paradigm?

The way you see this world is your paradigm. It is your worldview, and it comes out of your frame of reference. Everyone has a different frame of reference. To understand the frame of reference, consider the following story:

In a small American Indian village, people were shown pictures of the Empire State building as evidence of the great advancements civilization has made. The first question that the Indians asked was, "How many sheep does it hold?" They asked the question because that was the frame of reference that came out of their experience.

What is your paradigm? How do you see this world and yourself? Do you think of yourself as a victim of circumstances? Do you think that whatever the conditions are, you have to live with them because they cannot be changed? Or do you see yourself as someone who is determined to change your circumstances for better, who will get the best out of life and who will do a world-class job in whatever you do?

People learn their paradigms from others, and they reinforce them with the help of others. Your paradigm is created and changed by your education, friends and the books you read.

Whatever your paradigm is, it will shape your circumstances. In most cases, a person is responsible for whatever happens to him. To accept responsibility for your conditions and circumstances is one of the first signs of adulthood.

Have you ever thought about why children of well-educated people are usually also well-educated and children of less educated people are also less educated, in general? (\*)

There is a greater chance that your children will not complete college if you do not complete it, and the major reason is that children of well-educated people have a different paradigm than the children of less educated people. By getting an education, you are not only changing your paradigm, but the paradigm of your children as well. You will not have to work on their attitude or behavior about the education. It will come naturally to them.

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\* Reading to young children promotes language acquisition and correlates with literacy development and, later on, with achievement in reading comprehension and overall success in school.

The National Center for Family Literacy reports that research shows children's literacy levels are strongly linked to the literacy levels of their parents, especially their mothers. Literate adults raise healthier and more successful children.

As a mother's education increases, the likelihood is greater that her children are read to every day. In 1999, 70 percent of children whose mothers were college graduates were read aloud to every day. In comparison, daily reading occurred for 53 percent of children whose mothers had some postsecondary education, 44 percent whose mothers had only completed high school, and 38 percent for those whose mothers had not completed high school. (Source: ChildStats.gov)

First-generation students who started at four-year institutions in 1995–96 were less likely than their counterparts whose parents had bachelor's or advanced degrees to remain on track to a bachelor's degree in 1998 (58 percent versus 77 percent.) (Source: National Center for Education Statistics)

## Quiz II

Q1. To tap into the unlimited power of your brain, you need to (select two)

- a. Get an education
- b. Learn how to focus
- c. Work in a good company
- d. Learn how to use a computer

Q2. To focus on your goals and get the most important things done:

- a. Create a list of things you need to do that day, put them in order of importance, and work on the first item and do not do anything else until it is done, then work on the next item, and so on
- b. Set realistic goals
- c. Create a list of things you need to do that day and only work on those things, do not do anything else
- d. Prioritize things you need to do every day

Q3. To bring a major change in your life, you need to:

- a. Set goals and achieve them
- b. Learn how to use your brain power
- c. Get a good education
- d. Change your paradigm

Q4. The best way to change your attitude and behavior is to:

- a. Set goals and achieve them
- b. Learn how to focus
- c. Get a good education
- d. Change your paradigm

Q5. By getting an education, you are changing the \_\_\_\_\_ of your children:

- a. Lives
- b. Paradigm
- c. Attitude and behavior
- d. Education

## **A Piece of Advice That Changed My Life**

It was back in 1981, when I was in my first semester of Applied Physics at the University of Karachi, that I was faced with a number of challenges. First, as I had previously studied only in my native language, Urdu, it was very difficult for me to study in English, the language at the university. Also, I had no interest in the subject of Applied Physics. I only took the course because it would improve my chances of securing a good job after graduation.

At the time I was debating whether to get my Masters in Mathematics, my favorite subject, or give up further education and start searching for a job. As it was difficult to get a job even after completing a Master's degree, I did not see any benefit in going through with it. For days, I lost sleep over this. Sometimes making a decision can be the most difficult thing in the world.

At last I decided to ask the opinion of my favorite teacher, Mr. Riaz. He had been my teacher in high school, and also continued to help me during college without accepting any fees. When I told Mr. Riaz about my dilemma, he looked into my eyes and said, "Zafar, you may transfer to Mathematics, but you will never be able to complete your Masters in it".

I looked at him with surprise and asked, "Sir, you know I am one of your best students, if not the best. Why are you saying that I cannot complete my Masters in Mathematics?"

Mr. Riaz replied without any hesitation, "Because you have learned to pull back. When a man learns to pull back he can never succeed in any field."

His answer went straight to my heart. I suddenly realized that I was trying to find reasons to escape from difficult times. I was

accepting defeat without knowing it. I looked into his eyes and said, “Sir, now I will complete my Masters, and I will do it in Applied Physics!”

After two years, I had finished my Masters with high ranks (3.5 GPA.) As I still had no interest in Applied Physics, I never worked in this field. But Mr. Riaz’s advice taught me a lesson, never to pull back, that would let me succeed in any field.

Thank you, Sir Riaz!

## **Time When Future Looks Dark**

[To my friends who may be in a hospital and feeling down like I felt once.]

It was around 1984, right after I graduated from University that I became sick and was diagnosed with Tuberculosis (TB) disease. I was a 25-year old youth, excited about starting life as an adult and there I was confined to bed as a patient of TB. It was the most difficult time of my life when not just my future but my entire life looked very dark to me. I used to cry when alone and asked God, why me? Why among all of my friends, had He chosen me to go through this?

In those days TB was considered a very dreaded disease in Pakistan and the concept of people in general was that if you have TB, you just stay in bed, avoid meeting other people, cough, and eventually die. I imagined the same fate for me. But fortunately by that time, because of advancement in the medical field, TB was a curable disease.

I stayed at home and took medicines for about one year. During this time, I avoided meeting people as much as possible and my parents hid from everyone the fact that I had TB.

Finally, I recovered fully and went back to my life, doing things such as applying to American Universities for admission and taking English language courses.

When I later looked back to those days, I regretted a little about feeling so hopeless and low about everything. You really cannot control sometimes what life throws your way. But you can control what you do about it. Life has a great ability to adjust itself according to the circumstances. People have recovered from deadly diseases such as cancer and have won the Olympics after becoming disabled. The whole world watched in

amazement as champion cyclist Lance Armstrong overcame near-death cancer to win the grueling Tour de France race a record 7 times (consecutively from 1999-2005), through sheer determination and focus.

Someone has said whatever does not kill you makes you stronger. Even if not physically, but definitely mentally.

Today, I feel being diagnosed with TB at the age of 25 is actually not a bad but a good chapter of my life. Making me more proud that I was able to overcome yet another obstacle to succeed in life.

## Hope and Trust

In 1994, the Director of Continuing Education of New York University invited me over to discuss my books. He was interested in using them in the University's computer networking courses. We had set a time for the meeting of 10:00 a.m.

I hardly ever went to New York, so I wasn't aware of the heavy morning traffic. I estimated that it would take me an hour to get there, so I left my home in New Jersey one and a half hours before the meeting to be sure I would get there on time. I was nearing New York when I noticed that the road was getting clogged with cars and because of that I was only able to move forward at a very slow pace. I realized that I might not get to the University on time. That meeting was very important to me. I started regretting not leaving my house a little earlier, and started hoping I would get there on time. Sitting in the car, stuck in traffic, angry with myself, and hoping to get there on time, I started to feel very hateful about the word "hope".

I reached the University half an hour late. When I apologized to the Director, he said that it was fine and mentioned that the traffic there was always heavy. After a short meeting, he asked me to come back after a few days so that he could consult with his faculty about my books. The meeting time was again 10:00 a.m.

I was really very embarrassed about reaching the University late, and I decided that I never again wanted to be in a situation when I had to resort to "hope" to get something done. Therefore, on the day of the second meeting, I started out at half past six instead of half past eight so that, regardless of the traffic, I could reach my destination on time with "trust" rather than "hope".

This time I reached the University at about 8:00 a.m. and was sitting a little way from the director's office, waiting for the 10:00 a.m. meeting, when he came out of his office to get some coffee. He was surprised to see me so early. I explained that I had come early to avoid the traffic and that I did not mind waiting, but the Director called me in and started the meeting right away.

Because of this incident, I changed the phrase "the world stands on hope" to "the world stands on hope but is progressing on trust." On the trust of those people who are determined to succeed in all conditions, good or bad.

## **Possible and Impossible**

I heard this story about George Bernard Dantzig who was a doctoral candidate at the University of California, Berkeley in 1939.

George Dantzig arrived late for a statistics class and found two problems written on the blackboard. He assumed they had been assigned for homework and copied them down. He worked very hard to solve those problems but they were very difficult to solve. He still tried to solve them and finally succeeded. He called his professor to apologize as it took him long to solve the problems and asked if he can still submit the homework. The professor told him to throw it on his desk. George Dantzig did so reluctantly because he worked so hard to solve those problems and the professor's desk was covered with such a heap of papers that he feared his homework would be lost there forever.

A few weeks later, one Sunday morning he was awakened by someone banging on his front door. It was his professor Neyman. The professor rushed in with papers in hand, all excited: "I've just written an introduction to one of your papers. Read it so I can send it out right away for publication." For a minute George Dantzig had no idea what he was talking about. Later he found out that the problems on the blackboard that he had solved thinking they were homework were in fact two famous unsolved problems in statistics.

It's good that he did not know that those problems were unsolvable. If he had known, he would not have tried or would not have been able to solve them.

I wish that no one told us what is possible and what is impossible. Till one man, Roger Banister, succeeded in running

one mile in four minutes, no one would have imagined running so fast. Once people knew that it was possible, about 200 people did it within a year.

## **It's Not Worth It**

The TV serial *Wonder Years* is one of the most popular TV programs of our time. I have never been more impressed with any other TV serial program. I remember one episode in which a new teacher joined the school and started to teach the students in a very radical manner. She wanted to take the students out of the traditional mold so they would learn to think for themselves.

Her plans included encouraging students to discuss questions and answers, instead of just memorizing answers without understanding them. She wanted students to judge for themselves and to be responsible for giving themselves grades.

The management obviously did not like this way of teaching. At last the principal called the teacher and asked her to either teach according to the traditional methods or resign.

The teacher resigned. When she was packing up her things in the car to leave, a sad student asked her why she did not change her way of teaching. It might have saved her job. The teacher answered, "It's not worth it."

I admire people who keep the high purpose of life in front of them all the time, and refuse to compromise; people who are willing to declare, "It's not worth it."

Long-term success is a direct result of the credibility and trust you create with your friends, employees, customers, and prospective customers. When I decided to use the Computer Aptitude Test (CAT) at my institute to screen prospective students and determine whether they qualify for an IT career, my sales representatives vehemently opposed using it.

To them it meant losing enrollments. However, it was not worth it for me *not* to use the CAT to qualify students. Sure, we lost about 10% of prospective students who did not qualify—but our business grew as people who did not qualify sent their family members and friends to our school because they knew they could trust us.

Do not sacrifice your credibility and trust for short-term gain. It's not worth it.

## **Are Women Better Than Men?**

[This chapter is specifically written for women of developing countries. Most of them think that they are somehow inferior to men, and they do not pursue professional careers.]

There are three factors that may lead to the conclusion that women are better than men:

1. In ancient times, when men spent all their time hunting for food, women discovered agriculture. Women explored soil fertility and grew crops. Agriculture made it possible to grow a surplus of food, freeing humanity to take the time to think and to become civilized. So we can say that women helped to make the human race civilized and distinguished us from animals.
2. At the age of two or three, girls are smarter than boys of the same age. Girls begin to learn early and mature at an earlier age. After that, our male-dominated society appears to suppress a girl's development.
3. In the USA, women live an average of seven years longer than men. This is probably because a woman's body becomes stronger by going through hormonal changes, monthly menses, and child-bearing.

Today, it seems that men are much more visible and successful in the corporate world. The reason for this may be that because sheer physical strength was very important in primitive times, men were able to establish their lead and never gave it up. But one can no longer succeed based on physical strength alone. Now, whoever uses their brainpower, man or woman, will succeed and lead.

Here I would also like to mention that, according to research, there is no difference in the intelligence of men and women. If you analyze the intelligence of men, you will find that they are

mostly bunched at the high and low ends of the IQ scale, with not many in the middle. In contrast, most women are found to be around the middle. This means that intelligence is more evenly divided among women. The average intelligence of women is the same as the average intelligence of men.

A woman may not be *better* than a man, but she is certainly not inferior. I think the time has come for women to reclaim their heritage and prove to the world that they can be as useful and successful as men—financially, economically, and professionally. Many Western women have done it. It is now time for Eastern and minority women to do the same.

## **Our Selection, Our Luck**

This world has seen examples of great and cruel people; honest and dishonest people; great athletes, artists and scientists; and people who have done nothing for this world. Billions of such examples are in front of us: from brave men to cowards; from the very rich to the very poor; from the very active people to lazy, indolent and sluggish people. And every person has a right to choose and live life in whichever way he chooses. The important truth is that whatever life one chooses, that becomes one's fate or luck.

The responsibility lies with the person and his or her choice, and not on luck.

## Quiz III

- Q1. What was Mr. Riaz's advice?
- You should transfer to Mathematics.
  - You should continue in Applied Physics.
  - When a man learns to pull back he can never succeed in any field.
  - Quit your education and look for a job.
- Q2. What is the main point of the Lesson Hope and Trust?
- People who are determined to succeed in all conditions do not depend on hope. They trust themselves to get things done.
  - You should always hope for the best.
  - People who hope for the best are successful.
  - You should always be punctual.
- Q3. Long-term success is a direct result of \_\_\_\_\_
- The credibility and trust you create with your friends, employees, customers, and prospective customers.
  - How you treat your friends, employees, customers, and prospective customers.
  - How much time you put into your business.
  - How much money you put into your business.
- Q4. Which of the following three factors may lead to the conclusion that women are better than men? (Select three)
- The average intelligence of women is higher than the average intelligence of men.
  - Women discovered agriculture.
  - At the age of two or three, girls are smarter than boys of the same age.
  - Women live an average of seven years longer than men do.

## Two Inventions That Made Europe Rich

### Printing Press by Gutenberg

It has been said that the invention that has influenced the world the most during the last 1,000 years was the Gutenberg printing press. Printing first began in the 9th century A.D. in China, where paper was also invented, but it was not used very much. It was the Europeans who started printing extensively, centuries after the Chinese.

Gutenberg invented a new kind of printing press in which individual letter-templates—moveable type—could be placed in any kind of order that was needed for a given page. Using his new kind of press, Gutenberg published the first printed book (a copy of the Bible) between 1452 and 1455. Over the next 50 years in Europe, millions of books were published. However, the printing press did not flourish in other parts of the world. Muslim countries rejected it on religious grounds, and in India, too, the first printing press was installed only in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Notice that the countries where—for hundreds of years—there was only very limited reading and publishing, tend to be countries where the population is very poor. But in Europe and America, millions of people have been reading for some 200 years or more. They were the ones that have influenced and changed the world, and their reading habits have benefited us all.

## **Mechanical Clock**

The second invention that influenced the productivity of man was the mechanical clock. Centuries before the mechanical clock appeared, sun clocks or water clocks were used to tell time, but they were unreliable because they depended largely on the temperature or weather. In the 18th century, Adam Smith determined that the wealth of nations was a direct result of the improvements in labor productivity; and the mechanical clock made it possible to measure productivity in hours, forever changing the concept of work.

Like the Chinese, Muslims started using water clocks long before the Europeans, and they purchased Western clocks and watches, but other than as a call to prayer they never used them to create a public sense of time. This is one of the basic reasons why China, India, Pakistan, and other Muslim countries in general are not as economically advanced as Europe or America.

We can easily conclude from the above that people or nations can be rich or poor based on how much value they place on time and on their productivity and reading. It takes discipline to increase your productivity and to create good reading habits.

It is said that there are only two burdens in life. One is the burden of discipline that weighs in ounces, and the other is the burden of regret that weighs in tons. Read books, and measure and improve your productivity per hour on a regular basis, and you will also become rich.

## **The GI Bill - The Law That Changed America**

After World War II, the biggest problem in the United States was figuring out how to employ the 16 million veterans who were coming back from service. The government authorities had never forgotten the situation of the First World War, when the returning veterans were only given \$60, a train ticket home, and a \$500 bonus.

After 1929, the United States was in an era of great depression. By 1933, 15 million people were unemployed, desperate people were standing in food lines, and mobs were seeking whatever employment might be available. Even though the government introduced numerous programs to help, unemployment still stood at 10 million in 1939.

The people who later became veterans of World War II had grown up in very bad conditions. Their parents and families were poor and jobless. The whole world was passing through a time of economic disaster.

America entered the war on December 7, 1941, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. This put an end to the Great Depression, since most young men went to war and the other adults, including large numbers of women, were needed to work.

The people may have forgotten the Great Depression, but for the government it was a great challenge. The problem was what would be done for the 16 million veterans when they returned. Would they again be standing in long lines or selling apples in the street?

The GI Bill set forth the following scheme for these 16 million veterans:

- Every veteran was given \$20 a week for up to 52 weeks while he sought employment.
- A veteran could attend any university or college. The government would cover education costs and other expenses while he studied.
- A veteran could get money for vocational or job training.
- A veteran could get a loan to buy a farm or house.

The bill had a lot of support, but some people opposed it because it would afford Blacks the same compensation as Whites. Surprisingly, some highly educated people—including the President of the University of Chicago and some from Harvard University—also opposed the bill because they thought it was a threat to higher education standards. Both of these groups had to eat their words later.

The bill passed despite this opposition, and for the first time a common man was able to attend the institutes that had previously been open only to the rich. Because of the GI Bill, it became apparent that the sons of unemployed depression victims, immigrants, and sharecroppers were just as smart as the sons of wealthy and successful industrial leaders.

According to Harvard President James B. Conant in 1947, the veterans at Harvard were the best students they ever had. It is interesting to note that veterans successfully took up to 22 credits per semester, which had been considered impossible before. Apparently they saw the courses as their enemies and they wanted victory at any cost.

Government officers estimated that college enrollments would increase by only 150,000 per year, with an eventual total of about 600,000 or 700,000 by the time the law expired in 1956. These were reasonable estimates in the light of past experience. High school graduation was a rare achievement before World War II. Millions of members of the armed forces had not even

graduated from grammar school, and many young Americans did not go beyond the tenth grade.

At first the veterans were not interested in the educational opportunities. But by 1947 there were 1,164,000 veterans registering for college on the GI Bill, accounting for forty-nine percent of all enrollments.

Catholic, Jewish, and Black veterans sat in classrooms in many institutions for the first time. Many women's colleges became coeducational. Married students, even students with children, went to college. Prior to the war, marriage had been cause for dismissal at many colleges, and having a child while in school was unthinkable.

Over time, more than 2.2 million veterans went to college. Many of them were the first in their families to get a college education, and would never have been able to go to a college without the GI Bill. Higher education reached the common man through a way that could never be blocked again. Descendants of GIs were expected to attend college. Because of all this, the total enrollment in American colleges was more than 14 million by the mid-1990s.

It has been estimated that for every dollar spent on GI Bill education benefits, the nation received as much as eight dollars in income tax. But the true value is incalculable because it gave every veteran a chance to become an engineer, doctor, lawyer, or anything else. Every veteran had a chance to start his own business. Every veteran could own his own house. At least 10 veterans were awarded Nobel Prizes. College-educated GIs contributed to a scientific revolution in television, computers, civil engineering, chemistry, physics, medicine, space exploration, and other fields.

In this way, the GI Bill provided education to common people and changed America to a great country forever.

Get an education. It changes everything!

## Quiz IV

Q1. Which of the following two inventions helped to make Europe rich? (Select two)

- a. Clock
- b. Mechanical clock
- c. Books
- d. Printing Press

Q2. What really made Europe rich?

- a. Habit of reading and ability to measure their productivity in hours
- b. Printing press and mechanical clock
- c. Books and time
- d. Printing and time

Q3. Usually 12-credits per semester are considered the full-time load but veterans took up to \_\_\_\_\_ credits per semester.

- a. 10
- b. 12
- c. 20
- d. 22

Q4. What is not true about the GI Bill?

- a. It provided education to common people.
- b. It allowed a common man to attend the institutes that had previously been open only to rich.
- c. It proved that the sons of unemployed depression victims, immigrants, and sharecroppers were just as smart as the sons of wealthy and successful industrial leaders.

- d. The Presidents of University of Chicago and Harvard University supported the bill.

Q5. What is not true about the GI Bill?

- a. Many of the veterans who used the GI Bill were the first in their families to get a college education.
- b. Enrollment in American colleges increased to 14 million in 1990s because descendents of GIs enrolled in colleges.
- c. 1.1 million veterans went to college because of the GI Bill.
- d. 2.2 million veterans went to college because of the GI Bill.

## Module 2: The Aims of Education

### The Aims of Education

Many people think that the aim of education is to teach such job-related skills as taking vital signs, perform EKG, using a computer or installing and administering a computer network. They go to school to become, for example, a Medical Assistant or Network Administrator, and focus on learning what they will be doing at a job.

Education, however, should teach more than just job skills. It should also improve your thinking, analyzing, and problem-solving skills. It should teach you how to get along with other people and how to work in a team, develop habits of hard work and discipline, and create a love for learning.

You should also learn that it pays to be an honest and ethical person. The purpose of education is to teach you much more than job-related skills. It is supposed to make you a better human being. Here are the aims of education:

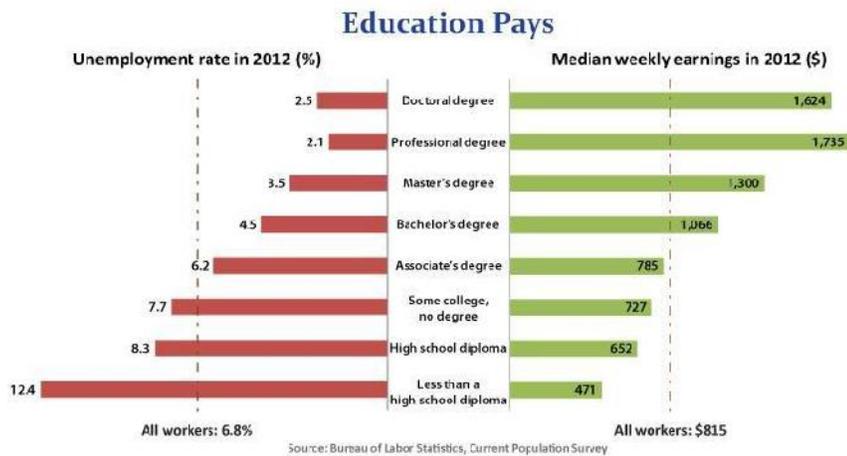
- **Cognitive:** Development of mind and thinking—You learn how to think, analyze, understand, remember, and solve problems.
- **Affective:** Development of attitude and emotions—You develop love of learning, curiosity, how to get along, how to share information, discipline, and the value of hard work.
- **Moral:** Ethics—You learn to become honest and behave ethically.
- **Practical:** Skills—You learn skills specific to a job or profession.

Surveys show that employers value Affective and Moral qualities much more than just Cognitive and Practical ones. Your attitude and your honesty and ethical behavior are more important to getting and keeping a job than even your job related skills.

## College Education is Worth \$1 Million More Over Working Lifetime

Compared to someone who did not finish high school, completing a four-year college degree can mean earning \$1 million more over a 40-year work life, according to an analysis by the Employment Policy Foundation of Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Current Population Survey earnings and education data. See the chart below for a breakdown of earning and education data.

Education pays in higher earnings and lower unemployment rates.



Source: [http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep\\_chart\\_001.htm](http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm), 2012

## Quiz V

Q1. What do employers value most in an employee? (Select two)

- a. Positive Attitude
- b. Reliability
- c. Intelligence
- d. Practical skills

Q2. What do employers value most in an employee? (Select two)

- a. Intelligence
- b. Positive attitude
- c. Practical skills
- d. Ethics

Q3. What do you need to learn in school beside practical skills? (Select all that apply)

- a. Getting along with other people
- b. Discipline
- c. Meeting deadlines
- d. Punctuality

Q4. How much more would you earn during a working lifetime if you have completed a two-year college degree as compared to someone who did not complete his/her two-year college degree?

- a. Over \$1 million
- b. Over \$600,000
- c. Over \$500,000
- d. Over \$100,000

Q5. How much more would you earn during a working lifetime if you have completed a four-year college degree as compared

to someone who did not complete his/her four-year college degree?

- a. Over \$1 million
- b. Over \$600,000
- c. Over \$500,000
- d. Over \$100,000

## Module 3: Meeting Employers Expectations

### Learning and Practicing What Employers Expect

- **Job skills**— Clearly understand what you will be required to know and do, and make sure you are learning it while you're in school.
- **Reliability**— Can an employer depend on you? You need to have a track record of reliability to get a job. Good attendance and punctuality in school can assure your employers that you are reliable and that they can depend on you.
- **Professionalism**— If you are committed to do a world-class job in whatever you do, you have professionalism. This includes:
  - **Positive Attitude:** No one wants to employ someone who has a bad attitude, who loses their temper under difficult situations, and who cannot work with other people. You need to learn to treat problems as challenges to be overcome, and to learn how to control difficult situations.
  - **Work Ethic:** Hard work is very important for success in life. Do whatever it takes to get a job done. Complete what you start regardless of obstacles. Do not postpone anything to tomorrow if you can do it today.
  - **Commitment to Quality:** Again, do a world-class job in all what you do. Do it again if it is not right the first time. You are a professional.

- **Willingness to Learn:** Be ready to learn new skills and take more responsibilities. You should work not according to what you get paid but according to what you would like to get paid. Your employer will pay you what you deserve—or another employer will.

During your stay in school, you can learn and practice what employers expect from you. Be punctual, do not miss classes, work hard to get better grades, help others, disagree but respect others' opinions, keep yourself calm under difficult situations, learn to recognize your own mistakes and apologize. Consider your school your first job.

## Begin Everything with the End in Mind

### Your Resume

When you finish your school, you will need to create a resume that can generate job interviews for you. Your resume needs to include:

- Your job-related skills and any experience you have
- Your personality and transferable skills

Examples of job-related skills are:

- Setting up and configuring network hardware and software
- Installing and configuring network media and connections
- Connecting user nodes and peripherals of all kinds to the network
- Adding users to and removing users from the network
- Managing user accounts, such as passwords, storage space, and file-access privileges
- Creating and maintaining a system for backing up data and program files
- Ensuring the security of the network
- Managing the organization's e-mail system

Transferable skills are such qualities as being Organized and Hard-working. They are skills that you develop over time and that become part of your personality. You can use your transferable skills in any job you do. Examples of transferable skills are:

*Ambitious Career-minded Confident Consistent Creative  
Dedicated Dependable Determined Efficient Focused Friendly  
Hard working Honest Meets deadlines Motivated Organized  
Persistent Planner Pride in doing a good job Problem solver*

*Punctual Reliable Responsible Results-oriented Self-motivated  
Team player Thorough Willing to learn new things*

In hiring decisions, your personality and transferable skills weigh 85% and your job related skills weigh only 15%. As most job applicants have more or less similar job skills, hiring decisions are based on the applicants' personality and transferable skills.

Here is an example about what you should write in your resume:

### **Summary**

Have received solid hands-on training and obtained industry certifications to work as a Network Administrator or Computer/Network Support Specialist. Have working knowledge to install, troubleshoot and support Microsoft Windows and Cisco networks. *I am a dependable person who has a positive attitude, a strong work ethic, and a track record of reliability and hard work.*

The last sentence in the above paragraph is perhaps the most important, since it tells an employer about your personality and transferable skills.

Good grades and attendance at the school are good evidence that you are a reliable and hard-working person.

## Quiz VI

Q1. To get the maximum out of your school, you should

- a. Consider your school your first job and learn and practice here what employers expect
- b. Focus on learning skills
- c. Focus on getting good grades
- d. Have perfect attendance

Q2. In hiring decisions, your personality and transferable skills weigh

- a. 100%
- b. 15%
- c. 58%
- d. 85%

Q3. Which of the following are the transferable skills? (Select two)

- a. Know how to draw blood
- b. Dependable
- c. Know how to perform EKGs
- d. Punctual

Q4. To prove to your prospective employers that you have a good track record of reliability and hard work, you need to have

- a. Good grades
- b. Good grades and good attendance
- c. Good attendance
- d. Good job related skills

## **Module 4: Planning for Retirement**

### **How To Retire With One Million Dollars?**

The quote from President John F. Kennedy "The time to repair the roof is when the sun is shining" is another excellent way to learn wisdom. Wise people plan their life. Proper planning perhaps is more important to retire rich than your intelligence or education. Plan your retirement right when you start your first job.

To retire with one million dollars, it is more important to start saving early than the amount of capital you start with. Time is money.

The secret of retiring rich is the miracle of compound interest or return. Albert Einstein once said that compound interest is the "greatest mathematical discovery of all time." Compound interest involves earning a return not only on your original investment but also on the accumulated interest that you reinvest.

To understand how you can retire rich with the miracle of compound interest, consider the following example:

Bob and John are two friends who are 65 years old. Forty-five years ago Bob started an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) when he reached age 20, and contributed \$2,000 in the account each year. After twenty years of contributions, Bob stopped making new deposits but left the accumulated money in the IRA fund. The fund earned 10 percent per year. John started his own IRA when he reached age 40 and contributed \$2000 per year for twenty-five years. John invested for five more years in total than Bob. He also earned 10 percent on his investments.

How much money do Bob's and John's IRA funds have today?

The answer may be a big surprise for you. The money in Bob's IRA fund today is over \$1.36 million. The money in John's IRA is about \$216,000. By starting earlier, Bob accumulated more than a million dollars even though he contributed less. Again, time is money.

To retire with one million dollars or more, all you have to do is open an IRA account as soon as you start your first job and start contributing for your retirement. If you just contribute \$2,000 per year (about \$39 per week) each year, you will have much more than one million dollars in your IRA fund when you retire at the age of 65. The retirement age comes faster than most people can imagine and most people have no or very little money when they retire. Wealth is more often the result of hard work and the discipline of regular savings.

To open an IRA account, get help from your accountant or simply call an investment management firm such as T. Rowe Price ([www.troweprice.com](http://www.troweprice.com)), Vanguard ([www.vanguard.com](http://www.vanguard.com)), or Fidelity ([www.fidelity.com](http://www.fidelity.com).) To learn more about investing and retirement planning, please read Professor Burton Malkiel's book "The Random Walk Guide to Investing."

### **Investment Suggestion in One Word for my Son**

One of Confucius students asked him: "Is there one word that one can act upon throughout the course of one's life?" The Master said, "Reciprocity (*shu*)—what you would not want for yourself, do not do to others."

One word for investment for my family and friends is BRKB. It is the symbol of Warren Buffett Berkshire Hathaway Class B fund. This is my advice to my son: If you want to invest in one

fund to give you best return, this is it. If you want to diversify to reduce risk then invest more in BRKB and some in VOOG (Vanguard S&P 500 Growth Fund.) I have not found any funds or investment professionals that can beat these two funds in the last 5, 10 or 20 years. To reduce your risk further you may add one more fund SPY (S&P 500) to your portfolio. The second part of the suggestion is to put all of your money in government bonds three years before your retirement age. I am not an investment professional and this is just my suggestion to my family and friends. You need to do your own research or consult a professional to make investment decisions. At least now you can compare any professional advice against BRKB and VOOG.

## **Module 5: Articles by Zafar Khizer**

### **IT Certificate Pays Off More than Bachelor's Degree**

Georgetown University Study Finds

A new study released in June 2012 by the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce confirms that even though, on average, college degree holders earn more than workers with certificates, many with certificates in fields such as Information Technology (IT) can earn more than workers with Associate's degrees and some earn more than workers with Bachelor's degrees.

“In computer and information services, [certificate holder] men working in field earn \$72,498 per year, which is more than 72 percent of men with an Associate's degree and 54 percent of men with Bachelor's degrees. Women with certificates in this field and working in a related occupation earn \$56,664 annually, which is greater than 75 percent of women with an Associate's degree and 64 percent of women with a Bachelor's degree,” the study finds.

Obviously, experience is a major factor too in the salaries mentioned above but people would not have reached those salary levels without their certificates and without working in the field. This report confirms what we have known here at PC AGE for over twenty years. Considering the fact that the average college tuition is now over \$27000 per year and only 50% of students complete college, going for a one year certificate program that pays more than a bachelor's degree is

the logical option for most people, especially those looking to change careers.

So what is the difference between the traditional model and taking the *Certificate First, then Degree* model? It is much more than many people imagine.

Generally speaking, it takes four years and costs over \$100,000 to complete a Bachelor's degree in contrast to one year for a certificate that costs about \$20,000. For a \$35,000 salary, three years of loss of income while attending college and not working is \$105,000. Since some employers pay for your college, if you get a certificate first, get a job, and then complete your degree, you are probably saving \$185,000.

For most people, pursuing a degree first is a huge mistake both financially and in terms of time, especially for those who have higher chances of dropping out due to circumstances. But now as this report finds, the trend is changing and more and more people are taking a *Certificate First, then Degree* route. It is a very smart and more direct path to financial success.

It should be noted that the Georgetown University study is referring to certificates or credentials issued by many non-degree granting institutes. Even though pay is impressive for those working in the training related field, only 24% of men holding certificates in IT work in the field. To increase probability of employment in the training related field, PC AGE also prepares students for industry certifications such as from CompTIA, Microsoft, and Cisco. This gives students an edge in the job market resulting in over 70% placement rates in the field that is much higher than 24% that the report finds.

Other findings of the report are:

- Certificates are the fastest growing form of postsecondary credentials in the US.
- Two out of every three workers who have a certificate and a college degree earned the certificate first, an indication that certificates can serve as a stepping stone on the way to a college degree.
- Certificates tend to be occupationally focused and rely on training in specific fields as opposed to the broader general education approach of two- and four-year degrees.
- The more specific and applied occupational learning typical of certificate programs can make up for the effects of a lack of general academic preparation. In a sense these findings suggest that, in economic terms, training can substitute for education.
- Certificates add value to degrees. The combination of a certificate and a degree has a measurable positive effect.

The complete report, *Certificates: Gateway to Gainful Employment and College Degrees* is available online at <http://cew.georgetown.edu/certificates>

[PC AGE offers IT certification training in just 9 months in its three campuses as well as Live Online classes. PC AGE graduates are also able to transfer up to 39 credits for a degree from our partner colleges. Call 888-960-8876 or visit [PCAGE.edu](http://PCAGE.edu) for more information.]

## **Turn Higher Education Model Upside Down!**

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### **Short Term Job-related Training with an Option to Earn a Degree later is the Solution to Increase Graduation Rate and Reduce College Debt in USA**

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If you have been following the spate of recent articles on the college debt bubble and if you have read the book “Higher Education: How Colleges are Wasting Our Money and Failing Our Kids – And What We Can Do About IT” by Andrew Hacker and Claudia Dreifus, you know there is something seriously wrong with our current higher education model.

While most freshmen start college with the intention of earning a degree in four years, statistics show that less than 50% actually do so. Four-year graduation rates in NJ ranged from 90% to as low as 6% [2008 data]. (Heybour, Kelly. “At NJ colleges, freshmen have less than 50 percent chance of graduating in four years” The Star Ledger, Jan 30, 2011). This situation is no different in other states.

Consider these facts for USA: Four-year college grads make 54% more (about a million more during the career life) on average than those who never graduated or have just a high school diploma, yet only a quarter of Americans between 25-34 have a bachelor’s degree. About half of 3m people who enroll in university in America drop out. 50% graduation rate is the 6-year graduation rate, not 4-year.

People who drop out of college or graduate with not-so-in-demand degrees have a huge problem of paying back their educational loans because of the high college tuition that has increased much faster than inflation or family income. Tuition for most private colleges is now a minimum of \$20k to \$40k (in NJ) per year not including room and board. Even an Associate’s

degree, that is usually not enough to launch a successful career, costs about \$40-45k. Many people are also graduating with \$80k to \$200k college debt with not-very-helpful (for employment purposes) bachelor's degrees thus unable to pay the loan back.

Also, 45% of college students make little progress during the first two years of a four year degree, as mentioned by sociologists Richard Arum of New York University and Josipa Roksa of the University of Virginia in their new book, "Academically Adrift."

So while higher education or 4-year college degree is the key to success for most people, it has a 50% failure rate. Students drop out of college because of not having a clear direction, class-scheduling difficulties, too long a time to complete the degree and financial considerations among other reasons.

So what is the solution? Being an educator for 20 years for IT training, I cannot offer any solution for academic-oriented degrees such as History or Political Science. But at least for IT or other technology-related degrees, the solution is an upside down higher education model. What it means is that instead of teaching general education courses in the first two years of college, we do the following:

- a.) Enroll only students who have aptitude to succeed in the IT field. This can be accomplished by using an aptitude test;
- b.) Teach students job related skills first within a short time, say 9-12 months, and help them to get certified by the industry organizations to increase their chances of getting a job with higher salaries;

- c.) Students should be able to continue towards their degree by transferring credits and taking online courses while working in the field or after gaining some experience.

This model will improve graduation rate and reduce burden of college debt thus will give a better start in the career life. While this is a good solution for recent high school graduates interested in IT or technology-related courses, it may be the best option for (24-35 year old) adults who want to change a career and simply do not have 6 years to earn a degree while also working to make a living.

It is also good to know that computer jobs such as technical support or network administration that are among the fastest growing jobs in USA according to the Labor Department, are not among those that require a college degree. According to Forbes.com, Network Administration (along with Executive Chefs and Fashion Designers) is one of the Six- Figure Jobs that do not need a college degree (Kneale, Klaus. "Six-figure Jobs you don't need a College Degree for" Forbes.com Jan 12, 2009; data based on Network/Data Communications Managers with 8+ years' experience). The reason is that in each of these three professions, you need aptitude or natural ability to succeed more than anything else. Some training and certification (where necessary) can take you to a very high income level and you do not need a college degree. A sample aptitude test is available at [www.ComputerAptitude.com](http://www.ComputerAptitude.com).

The last thing I would like to share with young adults who are becoming more confused in the current economic realities, is that for most people, it is better to graduate with little or no debt than graduate with an Ivy or name brand college with a lifetime of debt, as concluded by Andrew Hacker and Claudia Dreifus in their new book.

## **Happiness Part 1: Do We Really Have Control Over Our Happiness?**

Harvard psychologist Dan Gilbert says our beliefs about what will make us happy are often wrong — a premise he supports with intriguing research, and explains in his accessible and unexpectedly funny book, *Stumbling on Happiness*.

### **Summary**

You need to listen to this 21 minute lecture (link below) to understand the message but here are some important points:

- What makes humans unique is our capacity to create experience in our brain/mind.
- We have control over our happiness. We (our brain) can synthesize happiness.
- Not getting what we want makes us as happy as getting it. (In other words, getting things or not getting things we want does not have effect on our happiness after sometime.)
- With a few exceptions, a trauma does not have any impact on you after (about) three months.
- Years after winning multimillion dollar lotteries or losing the ability to use their legs, both groups of people were equally happy with their lives.

Here is the quote from Adam Smith, the father of modern economics, at the end of this lecture.

“The great source of both the misery and disorders of human life, seems to arise from over-rating the difference between one permanent situation and another. Avarice over-rates the difference between poverty and riches: ambition, that between a private and a public station: vain-glory, that between obscurity and extensive reputation. The person under the influence of any of those extravagant passions, is not only

miserable in his actual situation, but is often disposed to disturb the peace of society, in order to arrive at that which he so foolishly admires. The slightest observation, however, might satisfy him, that, in all the ordinary situations of human life, a well-disposed mind may be equally calm, equally cheerful, and equally contented. Some of those situations may, no doubt, deserve to be preferred to others: but none of them can deserve to be pursued with that passionate ardour which drives us to violate the rules either of prudence or of justice; or to corrupt the future tranquility of our minds, either by shame from the remembrance of our own folly, or by remorse from the horror of our own injustice.” — Adam Smith, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*

Here is the Professor's message at the end:

When our ambition is bounded it leads us to work joyfully. When our ambition is unbounded, it leads us to lie, cheat, steal, hurt others and to sacrifice things of real value. When our fears are bounded, we are prudent, cautious, and thoughtful. When our fears are unbounded and overblown, we are reckless and cowardly.

Our longings and worries are both to some degrees overblown because we have within us the capacity to manufacture the very commodity we are constantly chasing when we choose experience.

### **Real Happiness—the Experience You Create in others**

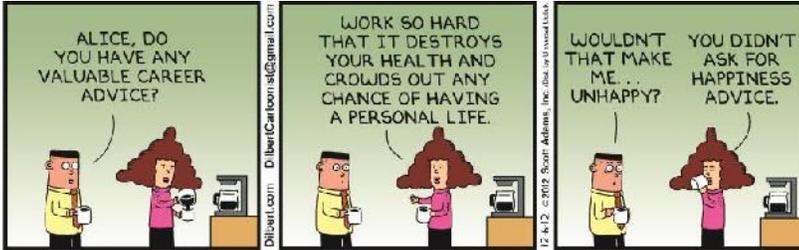
Here I want to add what I learned from Professor Daniel Robinson in one of his audio lectures:

Science is or will be able to create any kind of experience in our mind and we cannot tell the difference between happiness created in our minds and real happiness. So if you want to become the most powerful and richest king in the world,

Science (a drug) can make you think you are. But most people will not like to get this kind of happiness. So most people really do not want to be happy through the experience they create in their mind through a real or synthetic experience. The happiness we really want is what we get when we create positive experience or happiness in others. That is real happiness. That is the happiness we experience when at PC AGE Career Institute we help our students learn the skills for an IT career that can literally change their lives.

[http://www.ted.com/talks/dan\\_gilbert\\_asks\\_why\\_are\\_we\\_happy#t-5271](http://www.ted.com/talks/dan_gilbert_asks_why_are_we_happy#t-5271)

## Happiness Part 2: What is Common in Happiness, Shark and an IT Career?



In his book “How to Fail at Almost Everything and Still Win Big” the famous cartoonist Scott Adams says: “The only reasonable goal in life is maximizing your total lifetime experience of something called happiness.” I like this book for its simple and practical advice. Here I am paraphrasing some points from Scott Adams’ book about happiness:

- The definition of happiness is a feeling you get when your body chemistry is producing pleasant sensations in your mind.
- The single biggest trick for manipulating your happiness chemistry is being able to do what you want, when you want.
- Step one for your search for happiness is to continually work toward having control of your schedule.
- Happiness has more to do with where you are heading than where you are.
- Happiness is not a mystery of the mind and it’s not magic. Happiness is the natural state for most people whenever they feel healthy, have flexible schedules, and expect the future to be good.

- In summary, to be happy: eat right, exercise, get enough sleep, do things you can steadily improve at (such as learning an instrument or sport), imagine an incredible future, work toward a flexible schedule, help others, and reduce daily decisions to routine.

Below are some points (paraphrased) from Harvard Professor Daniel Gilbert's book, "Stumbling on Happiness":

- Like so many thinkers, Adam Smith, the father of modern economics, believed that people want just one thing—happiness—hence economies can blossom and grow only if people believe that the production of wealth will make them happy. If people hold this false belief then they will do enough producing, procuring and consuming to sustain their economies. In short, the production of wealth can grow the economy but it does not necessarily make individuals happy.

Economists and psychologists have generally concluded that wealth increases human happiness when it lifts people out of abject poverty and into the middle class, but does little to increase happiness thereafter. Americans who earn \$50,000 per year are much happier than those who earn \$10,000 per year. But Americans who earn \$5 million per year are not much happier than those who earn \$100,000 per year.

Jonathan Haidt, psychologist and author of *The Happiness Hypothesis: Finding Modern Truth in Ancient Wisdom*, says: "Just as sharks need to swim so that water flows over their gills, humans need goals." Humans seek "vital engagements" in three areas of our lives: in our person, in our work, and in something larger than ourselves.

So if you have a passion for IT and aptitude for an IT career (check [ComputerAptitude.com](http://ComputerAptitude.com)), imagine a future as an IT

Professional or IT Consultant with flexible hours. To predict your future income and happiness more accurately, do not just depend on your imagination (which can be deceiving sometimes), check what PC AGE grads are doing and Department of Labor statistics (average salary for Network Administrators is \$77,810; Information Security Analyst is \$90,120). Set goals to become CompTIA, Microsoft and Cisco certified in just 9-12 months. Like a shark, you will experience happiness not only when you graduate, but right now when you start your journey at the school.

*"Within one week after I finished PC AGE, I got an offer with a huge company... making \$20/hr. I'm only 18."*  
- PC AGE Grad 2014

*"I'm a Junior Network Admin and at \$65K. I'm only 21."*  
- PC AGE Grad 2013

*"I started a new job as Network Admin. I'm at \$72K."*  
- PC AGE Grad 2012

*"I am a Senior Technology Analyst at \$88K a year!"*  
- PC AGE Grad 2013

*"I worked in one of the largest pharmaceutical companies and became IT Manager making in six figures."*  
- PC AGE Grad 1999

## More from Haidt about Happiness

**The Equation** – Haidt has a formula for understanding happiness:  $H = S + C + V$ .

H stands for Happiness. S is for “set point”, your innate level of happiness, which has a strong genetic component. People born with a high set point tend to be happy by nature (Haidt says they’re winners of the “genetic lottery”), while people born with a low set point tend towards depression and have to work harder to be happy. Cognitive therapy and drugs like Prozac are good equalizers for people born with low set points. C stands for the Conditions of your life, like your friends, family, loves, work, where you live, whether you’re rich or poor, etc. V is for voluntary activities, which include meditation, hobbies, spiritual strivings, creative outlets, etc. The C and V parts of the equation are complicated and open to interpretation.

## **Happiness Part 3: What Makes a Good Life? Lessons from the Longest Study on Happiness**

What keeps us happy and healthy as we go through life? If you think it is fame and money, you're not alone – but, according to psychiatrist Robert Waldinger, the director of a 75-year-old study on adult development, you're mistaken.

Here are some important points from Robert Waldinger on Ted.com (link below):

- There was a recent survey of millennials asking them what their most important life goals were, and over 80 percent said that a major life goal for them was to get rich. And another 50 percent of those same young adults said that their other major life goal was to become famous.
- The clearest message from the 75-year study by The Harvard Study of Adult Development is this: Good relationships keep us happier and healthier. Period.
- We've learned three big lessons about relationships. The first is that social connections are really good for us and that loneliness kills. It turns out that people who are more socially connected to family, to friends, to community, are happier, they're physically healthier, and they live longer than people who are less well connected.
- It's the quality of your close relationships that matters. It turns out that living in the midst of conflict is really bad for our health. High-conflict marriages, for example, without much affection, turn out to be very bad for our health, perhaps worse than getting divorced. And living in the midst of good, warm relationships is protective.
- The people who were the most satisfied in their relationships at age 50 were the healthiest at age 80.

A few years ago, I received an email from one of our earliest graduates. He wanted to invite me and my wife for a lunch. When I called him, he mentioned that he graduated from PC AGE in around 1993 and now his son who is 21 is on his way to enroll at PC AGE. He wanted to take us to lunch just to thank us. He mentioned that when he came to PC AGE, he was laid off from a dying publishing company with not much hope for the future but that training has literally changed his and his family's life. He was now a Senior Network Admin at a prestigious company, earning six figures.

As Robert Waldinger concluded in his lecture, "The good life is built on good relationships," at PC AGE, our success and happiness are built on our good relationships with students and employers who have hired our grads for the last 25 years. Good relationships are built by truly caring about people who put their trust on you. That is what you will find at PC AGE.

[http://www.ted.com/talks/robert\\_waldinger\\_what\\_makes\\_a\\_good\\_life\\_lessons\\_from\\_the\\_longest\\_study\\_on\\_happiness](http://www.ted.com/talks/robert_waldinger_what_makes_a_good_life_lessons_from_the_longest_study_on_happiness)

## **Why Building Relationships May Be the Only Soft Skill You Need**

In a recent survey of the millennials, asking them of their most important life goals, over eighty percent responded: getting richer. Fifty percent of those very respondents said that another major life goal for them was to become famous. Contrary to these results, Robert Waldinger, the director of a 75-year old study on adult development at Harvard, observes that the clearest message from their wide-ranging study rather concludes: Good relationships keep us happier and healthier.

In a nutshell, the ultimate goal of all the soft skills we need to learn should be building good relationships.

Good relationships are built by truly caring about people who put their trust in you. This is possible only if we listen with open mind and open heart, have a clear awareness of ourselves, the people around us, and the world, and work by connecting to the highest future possibilities.

### **What we see is not the Reality**

MIT Professor, Peter Senge teaches us: World of relationships is a world of conflicts by its very nature. Different systems with different realities are interacting and sometimes interacting in very problematic ways. It is important to be aware of the fact that we do not perceive the world we see, we see the world we perceive and our perception is a reflection of our history. It is characteristic of a living system. Unlike nonliving devices, like a camera, for example, we create our own reality. Men see this world different from women. So telling someone what is reality, is like making a demand for obedience. None of us can see actual reality because we are not a recording device. And understanding "Love is an act of allowing others to be a

legitimate other” by the prominent Biologist Humberto Maturana is essential to truly caring about people.

So imposing our opinions on others will only damage relationships. Understanding that you cannot change the thinking of people but can only provide them tools to do it themselves; and that you cannot control people, but can only influence them, may keep the relationships healthy.

### **Wisdom and the Fog**

Tim Urban, famous blogger and TED speaker, tells us how to improve our awareness and understand the big picture that may help to build relationships and gain happiness. He says in his blog (I am paraphrasing it here):

The goal of human development should be: gaining wisdom. This means being aware of the truth. The truth is a combination of what we know and what we don't know. Awareness of knowing, and its absence, is the key to being wise. So what is in our way: The fog.

A human is the *combination* of the Higher being (brilliant, big-thinking, and rational part of our brain) and the lower-level, Animal being. These lower-level instincts are the remnants of our animal past and still a prominent part of our brains, creating a turbulent zoo of small-minded emotions and motivations (such as fear, pettiness, jealousy, greed, instant gratification, etc. and the fog) in our heads.

The battle of the Higher being against the animals—of trying to see through the fog to clarity—is the core internal human struggle.

The most glaring example is the way the fog convinces us, time after time, that certain things will make us happy that in reality

absolutely don't. The only real way to improve happiness in a lasting way is to make progress in the battle against the fog.

So if it were not because of the fog, is there any point for developing a reputation for being cheap, a liar, selfish, greedy, dishonest, or rigid or someone with a bad attitude or bad work ethics?

Being aware of our biases, shortcomings or weaknesses and continuously trying to overcome them is a major struggle for all of us. A major key to achieving this is to develop our listening skills.

### **Four Levels of Listening**

According to MIT Professor Otto Scharmer, there are four levels of listening:

- i. Listening from Habit: You listen only to what you already know. You reconfirm your opinions and judgments.
- ii. Factual Listening: Listening with an open mind. Listening to what contradicts your own opinions and judgments.
- iii. Empathic Listening: Listening with an open heart. Listening with feelings and seeing the situation from eyes of another. Listening with an emotional connection with another.
- iv. Generative Listening: Listening with a connection to emerging future possibilities. Noticing arrival of your highest future possibilities.

We cannot improve our awareness unless we really listen with an open mind and open heart. Not listening with an open mind and open heart is one of the major causes of conflict or troubles in the world.

A study conducted by Harvard University noted that 80% of achievements in career are determined by soft skills and only 20% by hard skills.

Here it's worth it to remind ourselves of the famous quote of Aristotle: "What is the essence of life? To serve others and do good."

Whether it is for career success, happiness or a good life, it makes all the sense to let go of short-term benefits or instant-gratification and keep improving ourselves to build good relationships.

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## **Top ten soft skill attributes for business executives**

Following is a list of soft skills compiled by Eastern Kentucky University.

1. Communication – oral, speaking capability, written, presenting, listening.
2. Courtesy – manners, etiquette, business etiquette, graciousness, saying please and thank you, being respectful.
3. Flexibility – adaptability, willingness to change, lifelong learner, accepting new things, adjusting, teachable.
4. Integrity – honest, ethical, having high morals and personal values, doing what’s right.
5. Interpersonal skills – being nice, personable, friendly, nurturing, empathetic, patient, sociable, having self-control, sense of humor, warmth, social skills.
6. Positive attitude – optimistic, enthusiastic, encouraging, happy, confident.
7. Professionalism – business-like, well-dressed, appearance, poised.
8. Responsibility – accountable, reliable, gets the job done, resourceful, self-disciplined, wants to do well, conscientious, common sense.
9. Teamwork – cooperative, gets along with others, agreeable, supportive, helpful, collaborative.

10. Work ethic – hard working, willing to work, loyal, takes initiative, self-motivated, on time, good attendance.

<http://waitbutwhy.com/2014/10/religion-for-the-nonreligious.html>

Professor Otto Scharmer Presentation on Youtube.com

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eLfXpRkVZaI>

## **How to Improve Willpower, Change Habits and Behavior for a Healthy, Wealthy and Happy Life**

### **What is the Single Greatest Correlation with Future Success?**

Charles Duhigg, author of the book *The Power of Habit*, describes the marshmallow test as follows:

#### **The Marshmallow Test**

In the 1960s at Stanford, a researcher took his daughter and a whole bunch of her friends, put them in a room one by one, put a marshmallow in front of them and he would say, okay, look here's the deal. You can eat that marshmallow. I'm going to leave the room for ten minutes; if when I come back the marshmallow is still there, then you will get a second marshmallow. This experiment has been replicated.

It was found that about 10% to 15% of the four-year olds could resist a marshmallow. The children that could resist the temptation were more successful later in life. They were getting their homework done more frequently and they were showing up for class more times. They were more popular in high school, not necessarily because they were prettier or richer but because they were just better at being friends. They got into better colleges, got better and higher paying jobs, got married earlier and stayed married longer.

Hundreds of studies on willpower since then have found that **willpower seems to be the single greatest correlation with future success, more so than high IQ, more so than having rich parents with a lot of resources.** Willpower seems to be this thing that prepares people for life.

Now the question is: Can we train people to improve their willpower? And the answer by Charles Duhigg is: **yes, through habits. By choosing a reaction ahead of time. And by making people conscious of what they're going to do when they feel hot blooded, in a cold blooded state.**

Habits have cues (triggers), routines and rewards. Many of our decisions or behaviors are habits. Motivated by rewards, we develop bad habits and follow them automatically where our brain actually turns off. You can improve your willpower and change your habits if you become aware and pay attention to what's driving these nearly subconscious behaviors and decide your actions ahead of the time.

“We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence then, is not an act, but a habit.” Aristotle

The Power of Habit: Charles Duhigg at TEDxTeachersCollege  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OMbsGBlpP30>

## The Willpower Instinct

The Kelly McGonigal, Ph.D, book *The Willpower Instinct: How Self-Control Works, Why It Matters, and What You Can Do to Get More of It* is an excellent work and very powerful to help people improve their willpower to achieve their goals. She is teaching a course on the same topic at Stanford University. Below is a summary of important points from her presentation at Google Talks:

### Willpower Challenges:

What challenges do you have? Not doing homework/studying, exercising, getting up on time, washing dishes, etc.?

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# One Brain Two Minds

## (Prefrontal Cortex)



We actually have one brain but two minds. There is a competition between selves and we are completely two different people based on which mind takes over. Based on mindset, energy and stress level, your brain will meet your willpower in a different way and will make one choice today and another tomorrow. One part of your brain focuses on **instant gratification** but other part of your brain called Prefrontal Cortex helps you focus on **delayed gratification** or long term goals. Scientific research shows that you can make this part denser and better connected as follows.

## Training the Physiology of Willpower



All of the above four items can make your prefrontal cortex denser and better connected and thus improve your willpower or self-control. Tiny interventions can bring a major change in your willpower challenge or behavior. For example, if you have inadequate sleep (less than 6 hours) or are tired, your willpower challenge will be harder. (Improving from 7 hours sleep to more than 8 hours has significant positive effect on willpower.)

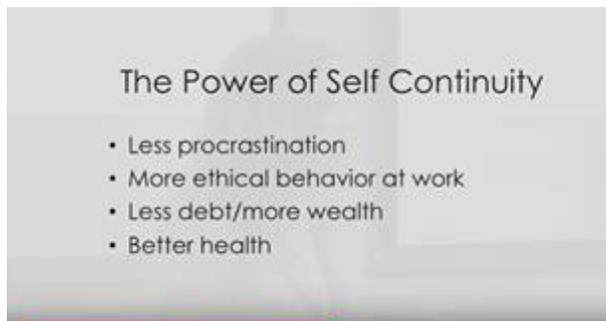
Note about Meditation: Meditation is simply sitting quietly (every morning/evening) for 5-20 minutes and paying attention to your breathing (breathing in and out.) Try to slow down your breathing. When your thoughts wander, try to bring your attention gently back to your breathing. Meditation trains you to create a buffer between your thoughts and actions thus improving self-control.

## What if you have a Willpower Failure?

Forgive Yourself for Willpower Failure: Do not be too hard on yourself as it will only make you more depressed and more prone to willpower failure.

Turn bad days into good data: Analyze what went wrong and plan better for the future.

## Meet Your Future Self



Your future self is real. His happiness and his pain are real. It is you, really. The more you connect with your future self, the more control you have on your behavior. Imagine you are talking to your future self at retirement age (or 5, 10 or 30 years from now.) What's going on? What is important in your life right now? Are you healthy? Do you have enough money to retire comfortably? Are you happy? People who connect to their future self and communicate with them are more likely to exercise and save money for retirement than people to whom their future self is a stranger.

## Imagining Success is Good, Imagining Failure is Better

### The Power of Pessimism

- Most optimistic smokers and dieters more likely to fail.
- Optimism about future behavior licenses self-indulgence today.
- 75% of cases investigated for fraud by the SEC are the result of unrealistically optimistic initial profit projections.

If you are a student, it is good to imagine you graduated from school and now have a good career, making good money and have a happy life. But it is better to imagine that you dropped out of school and are back to the same old job and problems. Now you may plan better to ensure that it does not happen.

### Plan for Setbacks/Obstacles

#### Defensive Pessimism

1. What is your goal?
2. What would be the most positive outcome?
3. What action will I take to reach this goal?
4. What is the biggest obstacle?
5. When and where is this obstacle most likely to occur?
6. What can I do to prevent the obstacle?
7. What *specific thing* will I do to get back to my goal when this obstacle happens?

## Surfing the Urge

1. Notice the thought, craving or feeling.
2. Accept and attend to the inner experience.
3. Breathe and give your brain and body a chance to pause and plan.
4. Broaden your attention, and look for the action that will help you achieve your goal.



Be mindful of “a few seconds” things (such as taking a phone call from a friend who likes to talk long, watching TV or going to Youtube only for a few minutes) that can trap you to waste hours when you need to focus on your studies.

Tips for surfing the urge:

- Try to hold your breath for 15-30 seconds to practice self-control.
- Try to hold your temptation for two minutes such as for smoking a cigarette.

## Summary

<p><b>Willpower Rules</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Train your willpower physiology.</li><li>2. Forgive yourself.</li><li>3. Make friends with your future self.</li><li>4. Predict your failure.</li><li>5. Surf the edge.</li></ol>	
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There are only two burdens in life. One is the burden of discipline (self-control) that weighs in ounces, and the other is the burden of regret that weighs in tons.

Source:

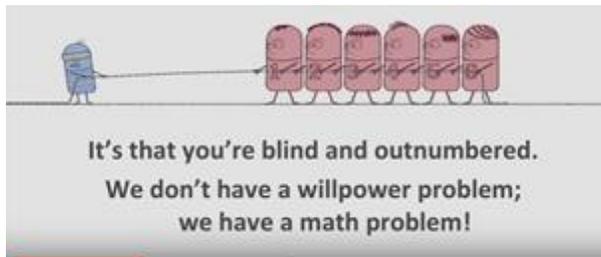
Willpower Instinct:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V5BXuZL1HAg>

## Six Sources of Influences

(Note: This part is taken from “Change Anything! Use Skillpower over Willpower by Al Switzler at TEDxFremont)

**You don't have a Willpower Problem;  
You are Blind & Outnumbered**



### The 6 Sources of Influences:

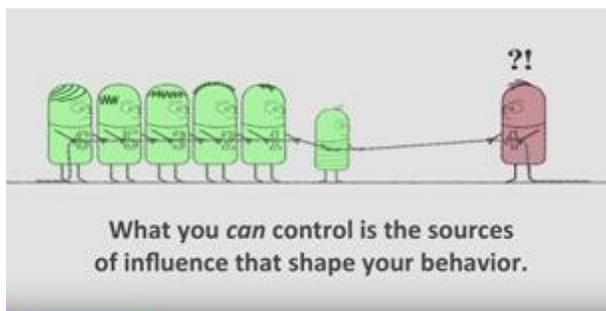
1. Personal Motivation- Do I want to? Am I motivated? (How much do I want to change and why?)
2. Personal Ability- Can I do it? If not, can I learn a skill to achieve it?
3. Social Motivation- Do I have encouragement and support? Someone who keeps me on track? (Identify friends from accomplices. If you can't turn accomplices to friends, i.e. they are not serious in helping you, stay away from them!)
4. Social Ability- Do I have someone to coach me, give me feedback to improve?

5. Structural Motivation- Do I have any rewards or incentives to keep me going?

6. Structural Ability- Am I in an environment which helps to control my space? Is it possible to make my good behavior easy and my bad behavior hard? (e.g. if you cannot study at home, go to a library or come to school to study; get rid of junk food in the house. Make healthy food easily available and junk food out of reach.) Remember, it's not a willpower problem, it's a math problem.

Nos. 1 and 2 derive from yourself. Nos. 3 and 4 derive from external help. For Nos. 5 and 6, you need to make plans in advance to create the environment.

## Control Sources of Influences that Control You



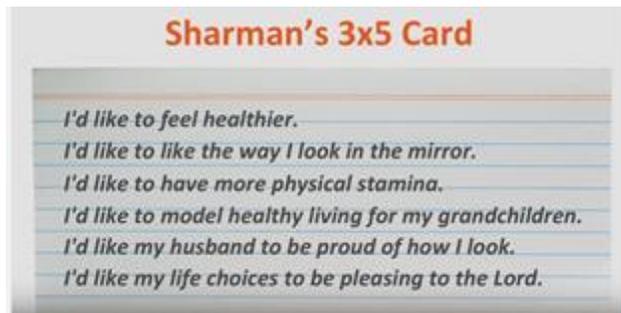
## The Science of Change



Identify your crucial moments: You are not tempted 24/7. Identify which time, place, and/or people makes you most tempted.

Create your vital behaviors: What do you have to do when you are at risk. (If you can refocus your behaviors, not succumb to the urge, for just 3 or 4 minutes, you can get back to wanting to do your own behaviors.)

## Write Reasons to Achieve Your Goals in a 3x5 Card



Here is Sharman's 3x5 card that lost 107 lbs. She read this card when she was tempted to eat say cheese cake in a party, etc.

## Turn Bad Days into Good Data



Finally, the last step is to turn bad days into good data. To prevent relapse, you have to plan for what happens if you ever failed to control your behavior. Understand what went wrong, analyze it, talk to someone about it, know what to do about it, etc. A plan is not a plan until it specifies how you deal with setbacks.

Source: Change anything! Use Skillpower over Willpower: Al Switzler at TEDxFremont  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3TX-Nu5wTS8>

**“Insanity: doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results.”**

**Albert Einstein**

**“The unexamined life is not worth living.”**

**Socrates**

*No Regrets  
In Memorial to the Career of a Fulfilled Man*



Source: How to Find Fulfilling Work:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=veriqDHLXsw>

## Answers to Quizzes

### Quiz I

Q1. b; Q2. c; Q3. a; Q4. d.

### Quiz II

Q1. a, b; Q2. a; Q3. d; Q4. d; Q5. b

### Quiz III

Q1. c; Q2. a; Q3. a; Q4. b, c, d

### Quiz IV

Q1. b, d; Q2. a; Q3. d; Q4. d; Q5. c

### Quiz V

Q1. a, b; Q2. b, d; Q3. a, b, c, d; Q4. b; Q5. a

### Quiz VI

Q1. a; Q2. d; Q3. b, d; Q4. b

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Some of the concepts presented in this book were learned from the following books:

- Goals by Zig Ziglar
- 7 Habits of Highly Effective People by Dr. Stephen Covey
- Do Lunch or Be Lunch by Howard Stevenson
- Use Both Sides of Your Brain by Tony Buzan
- The Books That Changed the World by Robert Downs
- The Wealth and Poverty of Nations by David Landes
- GI Bill: The Law that Changed America by Milton Greenberg
- The Republic by Plato
- The Effective Executive by Peter F. Drucker
- The Random Walk Guide to Investing by Burton Malkiel

