Introduction Examples

Title: The Potential Benefits of After-School Programs

Type: Literature Review with Research

Introduction:

The public education system is an issue that has always been at the center of American politics. Discourse on this topic generally focuses on how to improve education for the country's children. One of the options to improve the development of children academically, socially, and behaviorally is an after-school program (ASP). These ASPs have developed over the course of a century, beginning with changes in the labor force and the emergence of formal schooling in the late nineteenth century (Durlak, J.A., Mahoney, J.L., Bornert, A.M. & Parente, M.E., 2010). Dual-earner families increased with women entering the work force, leading to a gap in supervision of children due to the traditional school day ending before the typical workday. Recently, the changes in neighborhood organization and increased crime have influenced growing concern with unsupervised children after school (Durlak et al., 2010). Enrollment in an ASP would give children a structured and safe alternative to unsupervised activities after school.

Title: Multicultural Literacy

Type: Argumentative

Introduction:

Education in the United States continues to be a hot topic issue across many disciplines. The issue focuses on how education should be understood within the context of a diverse, multicultural democracy. Not only is this country a democracy, it is a global hegemony, adding another facet to the education of its citizens. Joel Spring (2008) famously asked if "a democratic state [should] impose on students a single cultural tradition that is supportive of freedom of ideas" (p. 121). The answer is emphatically no. A country that not only touts its diversity, but is also actively involved with countries throughout the world should not impose a common culture upon its citizenry. The imposition of a common culture is in fact an authoritarian approach to education, not a democratic one. Education in the United States should be multicultural, an alternative to E.D. Hirsch's cultural literacy: multicultural literacy.

Title: Disabled vs. Disabilities in Cambodia

Type: Argumentative Research Paper

Introduction:

In 1970s, Cambodia faced a horrible situation that was depleted lots of population. When Pol Pot led the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia, he killed lots of his citizens without reason. During that time, almost half population in Cambodia was died. Because of this civil war, Cambodia has become one of the highest percentages of people with disabilities and one of the least developed countries in the world. The disabled people in Cambodia included people with HIV/AIDS, some small part of group, elder, etc. Most of them were poor, and also they did not have enough health care, education, and clean environment in there. Therefore, many disabled people could not get enough help. As a result, UN convention must to apply the needs for law to prompt the human right and some non-government organizations (NGOs) might create some particular education programs for the disabled children in Cambodia.

Title: Gender Discrimination in Workplace China

Type: Argumentative Research Paper

Introduction:

Urban women's employment rate in China dropped significantly in recent years. According to Fincher (2013), China's urban working-age women fell from 77.4 percent in 1990 to 60.8 percent in 2010. China can still maintain its economy growth with women dropping out of work, however, also such a low urban women's employment rate in China may deepen inequality (Fincher , 2013). Gender discrimination in workplace is one reason to keep women out of work. Therefore, enforcement of a law to against gender discrimination in hire is one of the solutions to allow more women to be hired.

Title: Stereotypes of African Americans as Criminals

Type: Argumentative Research Paper

Introduction:

Social construction of reality can either build or destroy. It is important to understand the social images of crime in societies to understand the actual image of the crime. The American police departments need to find solutions for this serious problem and educate children when they are growing up to make good generation in the future (Johnson & Godsil, 2013). Most of American people have bad images for African American because of a few of African American criminals. As a result when people heard about crimes first thing comes to their mind is African American because of stereotyping.

The idea that African Americans are associating to crimes is not a new belief. It comes from the times of enslavement. The perception of African Americans as criminals generated an image that is seen more threatening than the criminal tendencies often seen as "biological mistake" in African American (Welch, 2007). Moreover, the media can be very useful to solve the problem, but in these days, media always present African American in the bad ways. Researcher found that black people are more likely to appear on the Television news as a criminal, so people who see the new will get the wrong image of African American. There are two ways to solve the problem of stereotyping African Americans as criminals.