

Student's Name

Professor's Name

Course

Date

The Issues with Education in the United States

The American education system has some weaknesses. Indeed, even proponents of the schools can point out the things they would change. Be that as it may, the underlying cause of the issue is not ineffectual planning, as is thought. Also, it not immobility. Or maybe, it is the twin problem of scale and intricacy. American schools are responsible for making better individuals. Also, they are required to do as such in a moderately reliable manner for all youngsters. It is maybe the country's most driven cooperative venture. For proof of this, it requires consulting the past. If the educational framework breaks, an opposite viewpoint would uncover a conclusion to advancement—a time when the structure ceased to operate. However, that is not the reality that surfaces. Rather, it is apparent that across the years, the schools have gradually and consistently moved forward. There is no argument that there many issues with the education system in the United States. Nonetheless, drafting a strategy to improve the current status is not easy. The first phase of resolving these problems is establishing the fundamental challenges that prevent students from learning effectively. This obstruction is partly because the issues may change significantly contingent on the one labeling the problems. There are many major problems faced by public schools in the United States, and they are centered on the perception of those involved in the education system.

Parent Participation

Frequently, instructors realize that there is no success when they depend on them to respect the importance of parental involvement. Some guardians are not present for a whole school year regardless of the kind of problems that might come up. Additionally, there are those that participate to the extremes, monitoring the child and teacher and meddling with the education process (Schneider). While there are ways guardians can be serious about their children's' education, educators never get to see parents pursue those options.

Budget cuts

Funding reductions have generated many problems for a large number of public schools. Reduced funding implies less staff, fewer services for learners, and fewer resources. Although there are those that contend that pumping more funds into the problems facing education will not solve them, there are others that believe that decreases in funding produced most of the issues.

There are numerous issues in state funded schools today, yet distinguishing those matters is not close to conquering them. With a rundown of difficulties to face, this is the ideal opportunity for instructors, guardians, and legislators to meet up and start to discover resolutions for the advantage of all learners in public schools today.

The Size of the Classrooms

Most parts of the U.S are experiencing classes that are severely overcrowded. A study on public schools revealed that in Georgia, during major budget cuts for schools, there was no other option left but to increase all class size limits to provide room for learners with the teaching staff the education system could manage to retain (Schneider). Moreover, there are counties like Fairfax that have been considering various propositions that could assist in expanding classroom sizes in the wake of massive funding cuts.

Reductions in financing significantly affect class numbers. However, many educators concur that they are unable to teach a class size that exceeds 30 students successfully. This opinion is supported by research that showed that classrooms with 15-17 learners in grades K3 had short and long-term gains to the teachers and the students in those schoolrooms (Chen). Those that profited from smaller class sizes included males, minority students, and the economically disadvantaged.

Technology

Reports indicate that learners that are inclined towards the use of technology are leaving the teachers at a decided inconvenience in the classroom. Nevertheless, the love that a student has for these technologies has a habit of diverting him or her from coursework (Schneider). In the case where instructors are not tech-savvy enough to keep up with the devices, through integrating technology into education, it becomes problematic to accommodate student's concentration and interests to impart modern concepts adequately.

As a solution, technology should be incorporated into the classroom to keep pace with the learning requirements of our current generation. However, schools that are facing financial difficulties may not be able to avail the funding needed to provide their students with computers or tablets.

The No Child Left Behind Act

Most teachers, students, and parents view the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) as disadvantageous to the current education system. While Obama worked to reform NCLB guidelines, the emphasis in education continues to exist in the testing phase. Test scores are currently being utilized in some states to gauge the performance of teachers, pressuring the teaching staff in public schools to teach for exams.

Hardship

Studies by Technorati indicate that 22% of American children live in financially deprived circumstances. The most common description of poverty is a family of four that earns \$25,000 or lower yearly (Chen). There is another report from the Southern Education Foundation that demonstrates that in 17 states, poverty stricken learners make up a large part of public schoolchildren in those states. Some estimations have placed deficit levels for public students at 25 percent.

Indeed, economically underprivileged students usually have the highest dropout rates. Research proves that learners that do not receive enough nutrition or sleep are likely to perform poorly in their academic tasks. Even though schools are aware of these facts, and regardless of their drive to give students the essentials, regulators, instructors and administrators recognize that that is barely sufficient.

The Health of the Student

An even bigger issue is the heights that obesity has reached in the United States and how poor eating lifestyles that have resulted in the current obesity problem might be leading to lower student attainment. It is undeniable that obesity also increases a student's predisposition to other ailments such as high blood pressure and diabetes, which may bring about more academic concerns.

Movements such as Let's Move and other have been ensuring that there are healthier options available in school cafeterias across America. The Department of Agriculture introduced new procedures in 2012 that were aimed at improving the nutritional value of the food that was served at schools (Chen). Furthermore, there are exercise programs in some schools in the

country that encourage more physical activity among all students. Still, it seems as if the U.S has more work to do in the effort to promote better health among students on a large scale.

Family Influences

The family influences have a part to play in the tutor's capacity to instruct learners. Teachers and school heads agree that family matters have a significant effect on the student's ability to study. Violence, separation, single parenthood, poverty and a range of other concerns are some of the difficulties that a learner experiences on a daily basis at school. Although it's true that some administrators and teachers attempt to help children from such environments, they cannot provide support entirely particularly in the case where the guardians are not eager to cooperate with the schools to provide for the youngsters.

Bullying Incidents

Bullying is an age-old practice that greatly affects the learning capacities of students. The availability of various forms of technology such as SMS and social networking has provided bullies with more ways of oppressing their victims (Strauss). Cyber harassment is a key issue for learning institutions, as demonstrated by the increasing incidences of suicide that can be attributed to bullying. The problem is that most of the laws tackling cyberbullying are still indefinite because administrators, parents, and teachers are uncertain of the ways the issue could be legitimately handled.

The Behaviors and Attitudes of the Student

Most public teachers point to the attitudes of students like disregard and indifference towards instructors, for the challenges faced by today's public schools (Strauss). A survey mentioned that issues like disrespect, truancy, unpunctuality and apathy presented considerable

challenges for educators. These problems were experienced recurrently at the senior grades, rather than the junior classes.

All in all, the development of America's educational system has been moderate. However, giving a top notch state funded education to each student in the U.S is a big task. Currently, 50 million learners go to approximately 100,000 schools and are instructed by more than 3 million educators. The extent alone is overpowering. Furthermore, the point of tutoring is correspondingly ambitious. At this unimaginable scale, they are attempting to make a wholesome individual, and this is a phenomenally troublesome undertaking for which there is no short cut.

Works Cited

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