

Ashley rojas

Ms. Gifford

English IV

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Outline about the education system that failed students around the world

1. Introduction

a. A world where schools are meant to inspire dreams, yet millions of students leave feeling unprepared, unsupported, and unheard victims of an education system that promised them a future but failed to deliver.

b. Background

1. Decline in education majors over decades

2. College costs are higher, discouraging students

3. Demoralization of teachers due to low prestige, workload, and school shootings

c. thesis statement (A flawed system designed to fail kids and advance the wealthiest rather than the disadvantaged. Lack of advancement toward stronger, higher standards for kids in war-torn and impoverished nations )

II. How does Mexico's education system compare to other OECD countries, and what reforms could be effective?

1. The majority of resources are devoted to teacher salaries rather than facilities or curriculum, even with small increases in spending

2. Poor life conditions for students in rural regions contribute to high dropout rates

3. the president said education would be his top priority for the next four years. He said his 1998 budget, to be unveiled Thursday, would boost education spending by 20%, to \$51 billion for fiscal 1998. The increase including the cost of tax breaks for college would total 40% by 2002.(Picchi and Bangalore).

III. What are the key challenges Mexico faces in improving its education system?

1. constructing new schools and improving infrastructure, curriculum development, and student retention.
2. expanding an anti-poverty program that pays some parents every month they keep their children in school. But this only benefits a handful of families, since many do not meet the poverty qualifications for participation in the program.
3. Mexican government for each student has declined by 10%.(Picchi and Bangalore).
4. Mexico state was charging students 4 pesos (US\$0.35) to take a monthly exam.(Picchi and Bangalore).
5. the average wage in Mexico achieved its highest level since 2009, amounting to around 20,090 U.S. dollars per year. Moreover, the average annual wage increased for the third consecutive year. (Picchi and Bangalore).

IV. How can the U.S. education system serve as a model for improving education elsewhere

1. goals: Every 8-year-old must be able to read; every 12-year-old must be able to log onto the Internet; every 18-year-old must be able to go to college, and every adult American must be able to keep on learning."(Aukofer).

2. would boost education spending by 20%, to \$51 billion for fiscal 1998. The increase including the cost of tax breaks for college would total 40% by 2002.(Aukofer).
3. A tax deduction of up to \$10,000 a year for all tuition after high school, as well as increased Pell grants for low- income students and an expanded Individual Retirement Account system that would allow tax-free(Aukofer).
4. The creation of 3,000 new charter public schools to give parents the chance to send their children to the best schools.
5. \$5 billion to help communities finance \$20 billion in new school construction over the next four years.(Aukofer).

VI. What are historical efforts to prioritize and improve education in the United States?

1. states. He challenged every state to adopt high national standards by 1999, ensuring fourth graders would be tested in reading and eighth graders in math(Aukofer).
2. Clinton advocated for the creation of 3,000 new charter schools to provide parents with more options for quality education(Aukofer).
3. improved educational facilities in 1987(Aukofer).
4. To ensure that every child could read by age eight, Clinton sought to create a volunteer "citizen army" of tutors, engaging college students and community members in this effort.

VII. How does poor education effect your future?

1. highlighted Ethiopia's efforts to improve education quality by investing in school feeding programs and expanding public boarding and remote learning centers(Ethiopian News Agency, 2024).
2. With this year's AU theme focused on building resilient education systems, Taye emphasized the need for member states to work together to ensure inclusive, lifelong learning across Africa(Ethiopian News Agency, 2024).
3. emphasizing closer collaboration with the G-20 and BRICS to enhance Africa's voice and support Agenda 2063 for the continent's prosperity.(Ethiopian News Agency, 2024).
4. expanding public boarding and remote learning centers" (Ethiopian News Agency, 2024).
5. By improving living quality with students, students drive to learn increased for a better future (Ethiopian News Agency, 2024).

## VIII. Conclusion

### A. Review

1. Mexico's education system struggles with low investment in facilities and curriculum, focusing primarily on teacher salaries. Rural areas face high dropout rates due to poor living conditions. Proposed reforms include a 20% increase in education spending and additional measures to improve the system.
2. The U.S. education system can serve as a model with goals like universal literacy, internet access, and college readiness. Key initiatives include

increased education funding, tax benefits for tuition, expanded Pell grants, new charter schools, and investments in school construction.

3. The U.S. has historically prioritized education through national standards for literacy and math, the creation of charter schools, improved facilities, and volunteer tutoring programs to enhance student learning outcomes.
4. Poor education limits personal and economic opportunities. Initiatives like Ethiopia's investment in student well-being, public boarding, and international collaboration show how improving education quality drives better futures.
5. Mexico faces challenges in improving its education system, including poor infrastructure, outdated curriculums, and low student retention.  
  
Anti-poverty programs benefit only a few, government spending per student has declined, and costs like exam fees make education less accessible.

A. It proves that an effective education system requires consistent investment in infrastructure, accessibility, and student well-being. The U.S. system demonstrates how clear goals, funding, and programs can grow learning outcomes. However, challenges like inequality and affordability show the need for continuous improvement to ensure education benefits all.