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Outline on the Education System That Failed Students Around the World

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. Mexico's education challenges range from underfunding to Gender inequality. Growing in the aspect of negative improvement, its diplomatic isolation from the world during world wars and famine period Mexico improved and funded/invested in departments not associated to "The people."

Mexico's reforms there visible perspective in what "matters", after their troubles of shortage calms down. Their advances in making a workforce stronger for their next generation came at a slow paste."The report acknowledged that Mexico has boosted educational expenditures since 1995 by 36% at the primary and secondary levels and by 22% for higher education"(Robert len). Giving the improvement of there education and higher level education there measures only took them so far, seeing the world around them improve and racing to be at the top Mexico was left at the starting line."South Korea has been able to develop a highly skilled workforce, which produces some of the world's most popular cars and electronics. In contrast, Mexico's work force is made up largely of assembly workers and other manual laborers."(Robert len). In rural regions such as life conditions lead to high dropout rates due to unable to pay for tuition."In many cases, public-school students have to pay extra fees to cover the cost of paper, pencils, and other supplies. To cover the cost of paper, one school in Mexico state was charging

students 4 pesos (US\$0.35) to take a monthly exam.”(Robert len). Unlike America and most countries are education and essentials are payed for by the government and taxpayers. This method of making parents pay for tuition and other fees such as exams and lunch, pencils etc. Make there progress in the race to the top very slow. Teachers are payed well in doing so what’s left over isn’t much. “About 97% of the new money spent by the government on education since 1995 has been devoted to increasing teacher salaries, a testament to the strength of Mexico's teachers”(Robert len). The president's commitment to boosting education spending by 20% in 1998 highlights the country’s attempt to prioritize education, but the impact remains minimal (Picchi and Bangalore). Making the actual problem bigger not having enough graduates to contribute to society.

Challenges through there rocky and newborn system faces many hurdles.”The government has failed to take other actions that would enhance education, such as constructing new schools and improving infrastructure, curriculum development, and student retention.”(Pichhi and Bangalore). Having such conditions to the next generation of leaders for its country makes it difficult to mold and grow those seeds to prosperous trees. “In some rural and inner-city communities, students have to attend school in crumbling buildings that often lack basic plumbing and leak during heavy rains.”(Robert len)

“The Mexican government on occasion receives grants or loans from multilateral organizations to improve education.”(Robert len) Despite attempts at anti-poverty programs, only a small percentage of families benefit, due to strict eligibility requirements.” The decline in government funding per student has worsened educational inequality, making it more difficult for students to succeed” (Picchi andBangalore).

Modern day Americans go to school 5 days a week— free at that matter. Mexico sees the education system as a way to make some money for there government instead, recently mexicos has different and is looking at America as goal. “President Clinton vowed Tuesday to lead the nation on a quest to give Americans an education system that would be ‘the envy of the world.’”(Aukofer) The U.S. education system has incorporated various reforms that could serve as a model for other nations seeking to improve their own education systems. A focus on universal literacy and internet access for all students is a key component of U.S. educational goals. “Increases in education spending, such as the 20% rise proposed for fiscal 1998, demonstrate the need for consistent investment” (Aukofer). These investments America has done for there next generation each decade has made America number one in military, number one in Riches in the world. With more money add to there students there able to create a sociacity to for high demanding jobs everywhere. Thus creating specialties schools such as charter schools and private colleges.” The creation of charter schools and expanded Pell grants reflect a commitment to making education more accessible and equitable” (Aukofer).

Over the years, various initiatives have been launched in the United States to prioritize education and improve student outcomes.”The implementation of national standards in reading and math challenged states to adopt more rigorous education policies” (Aukofer). Making standers in society help people to progress to norms. Having to learn to read fluently at 8 years old. Making them reapers years if needed unlike some other countries in which they advance there student to next year if they can pray for it, like if there's no actual need try to progress if you can just pay for it. President Clinton issued a law in 1999 for student to take test making sure student were up to speed.” Every state should adopt high national standards, and by 1999, every state should test every fourth-grader in reading and every eighth-grader in math to make sure these standards are met”(Aukofer) HAVING some students fall behind America got on the problem right away and made valentering tutors for student how need extra help this solidify the

system even more so for student to open up to career paths in there future. This programs also opened up jobs in the programs helping all around, benefiting the further generation and the last. "Volunteer tutoring programs aimed at helping children read by age eight reflected an effort to engage communities in education" (Aukofer).

The consequences of poor education on future opportunities impact individuals future limiting the progress in the nation in whole." Education plays a critical role in shaping an individual's future, and without access to quality education, the opportunities for success are significantly limited. In countries like Ethiopia, the implementation of school feeding programs and remote learning centers is improving educational outcomes for vulnerable populations". (Linn) Ethiopia country is a prime example of a prosperous nation in which they thought ahead. Ethiopia isnt a neseserly a big country, and neither is there population having reached 1 million in 2020. For being established in 1971 there budgeting and spending has made them prosper faster than America did. They implemented there resources in the young generation to come. Like vulnerable areas such as lower class and lower miiddle class. Attacking the weakness in there society came with great benefit, uprising in ranks of almost every category very 3 years or so. "Collaborative efforts, such as those involving the G-20 and BRICS, are vital to ensuring global education systems are resilient and inclusive" (linn).

Mexico's view in there Own failings created various efforts to reform the education system, Mexico faces significant hurdles that must be addressed to improve student outcomes and reduce inequalities. Focusing in not only shift from merely increasing teacher salaries but also investing in infrastructure and curriculum development. Ensuring that education is accessible to all, particularly in rural areas, is essential for reducing dropout rates and improving long-term success,

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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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