

The evolving role of government in education

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Government's Role in Education Government's Role in Education The as well as the federal government, tend to play distinctive roles within U. S education. Conversely, the state happens to be responsible for the education's department, curriculum, along with the funding. Nonetheless, the state is in charge of providing funding to public schools all through every state thereby benefiting the children education, the staff members, school administrators, as well as teachers. Fundamentally, the state board is accountable for the approval of statewide educational policies, while, at the same time, determining budget priorities. On the other hand, the federal government also grants the public schools's funding; the government has a number of federal agencies, along with organizations, which are helpful in benefiting children educational necessities so as to effect their success (Sandars, 2000).

In the past 2 centuries, momentous federal support of education existed, although slowly, but and steadily, while, at the same time, the increasing federal commitment to education regarding monies and policies turns to be impressive. The NCLB changes the role of the federal government within elementary, as well as secondary education by necessitating for the states, together with schools in measuring success in regards to student performance. Conversely, the federal government is also responsible for the provision of grants and scholarships to those people who are going through college or university pursuing higher education. Consequently, the NCLB also tends to be beneficial to children with a disability, since they have the similar rights and opportunities compared to other children who are not disabled of attending any school that is public, college or even university thereby enhancing their knowledge, while, at the same time, becoming successful

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individual (Fred & Allan, 2011).

In the recent past, there was the consolidation movement whose intention was to eliminate school boards that were small, as well as rurally dominated. Although this was a perception that this was the beginning of the end, there are a number of people who perceive these efforts as education efficiency. Conversely, others view it as luck of the draw, with students, regardless of their background, tend to take an active role concerning their education, thereby getting what they desire from it (Sandars, 2000). However, the next significant move in education happens to be Board of Education vs. Brown during 1954 whereby this ruling reversed the 1896 Plessy vs. Ferguson ruling that founded the separate but equal schools for the African Americans, referring to an infringement of the Equal Protection Clause on the Fourteenth Amendment. Furthermore, separate is certainly not equal; this was helpful in giving way for the given Civil Rights Movement in the next decade, which intimidated the southern states' proposal of integrating their school districts.

In an attempt, of ensuring that all children obtain the same accessibility to quality education, there is the endorsement of a number of legislative pieces, and then amended for disabled children. According to the Americans with Disabilities Act, there is a section concerning the 504 plan that asserts that nobody with a disability should be excluded from partaking in federally funded programs and activities, comprising of elementary, secondary, as well as postsecondary schooling. As a result, the notion of individualized education programs tends to be a revamped translation of the ADA, goes ahead to specify, while at the same time, outlining individual requirements of children with disabilities (Fred & Allan, 2011).

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The state, as well as the federal government, play a role in education that is extremely essential. This not only offers children who would have otherwise missed education a chance to go to school, but also guarantees them a bright future (Sandars, 2000).

References:

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