

# Introduction the population since 1994 despite the

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Introduction When the United States government first began instating Native American control plans, specific educational programs were inaugurated on Native American reservations. Past educational programs provided by the U. S government, have laid the foundation for today's poor learning opportunities.

Research has shown that Native American students have the lowest high-school graduation rate out of any other ethnic group. 1 The high levels of poverty experienced by Native Americans on reservations tend to interfere with educational success. The physical and social effects of living in poverty have an inimical effect on a student's cognitive learning. 2 Due to the shortcoming of education funding by the federal government Native American students are not provided with the proper educational tools.

The Johnson O'Malley program created in 1934 with the mission to finance the basic educational needs of Native American students, disperse money based on the number of tribal members in public schools. 3 Congress has failed to take the necessary steps in surveying the population since 1994 despite the number of students growing 4% each year. 4 With that being said, the amount of money funded in 1944 must cover far more students than before. The concern of educational funding must be brought to attention due to the number of poorly educated students. Native American students are put at a far more disadvantage when it comes to real world situations and embarking on jobs. Knowledge is power and has a immense effect on a person's future in the world. With education playing such a powerful role, steps should be taken in order to supplement education programs on Native American reservations.

Government Education opportunities were included in treaties signed by Native Americans and the United States from the very beginning. However, the U. S government has defectively attempted to provide federal funding foreducation on Native American reservations. In 1926, a investigation of Indian affairs by the Committee of One Hundred caused the Meriam Report to be published. 5 The Meriam Report published in 1928 documented the functional problems of residential schools as well as poverty and health. 6 The report prompted for a change in curriculums, facilities, and teachers.

Complications in education began to be brought to attention until later setbacks began to occur. During the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Congress passed the Indian Recognition Act of 1934. 7 This act aimed to increase the amount of Native American self-government and control.

8 With Native Americans being granted this independence the United State government began to be put at a disconnect with Native Americans. The United States has failed to fund them with the sufficient amount of money for education systems. As stated in the introduction, the amount of money given in 1944 provided by the Johnson O'Malley program does not suffice for the number of students being educated today on reservations. Thus, forcing tribal schools to stretch money which in return causes for lack of textbooks, ill educated teacher, and other educational tools. Native American Students Underfunding foreducation on Native American reservations has taken a toll on young students.

Today studies show that Native American students have the worst achievementscores and the lowest graduation rate than any other ethnic group. For example, Native American students' ACT scores are more than 100 points lower than theaverage students. 9While other ethnic groups scores tend to linger around the same point, NativeAmerican students' scores have declined. 10 In the 2014 school year, 64% of Native American students graduated compared to the national average of80%.

11 Many Native Americanstudents on reservations tend to dropout due to their educational needs notbeing met while in school. The circumstances of Native American students have anegative effect on them causing students to lose motivation when it comes toschool. With reservations being surrounded by poverty, young kids don't have ahealthy outlet consume them. The proper educational tools are not supplied tostudents which in return causes them to fall behind and not learn the proper material. With students dropping out and being undereducated it makes it harder for themto get jobs in order to support themselves. The cycle of poverty then continueson reservations. The Proposal In order for Native American students to be properly educated, theUnited States government must take steps to improve funding. The proper amountof money should go to Native American schools based on the number of studentsenrolled on reservations.

Increased funding will go to toward experiencedteachers, educational tools, and finer facilities. With increase fundingstudents will have a much better education and have the opportunity tochallenge themselves. Motivational programs such as mentoring should beemplaced in order to encourage students to be successful in school. Mentoringprograms should be offered in <https://assignbuster.com/introduction-the-population-since-1994-despite-the/>

order to promote young students to be productive and responsible both in and out of the classroom. These programs will give youth positive outlooks which may decrease dropout rates on reservations. Programs as such may inspire kids to help in their community to better their reservations.

Exceptions When considering government funding you must take in account the demurring suggestions. When presenting the solution, the first thing that comes to mind is where will the government find the money to fund Native American studies.

The U. S government is already in debt more than \$20. 1 trillion and may not be able to give that money out. Funding for Native American education was included from the beginning when Native Americans were welcomed on U. S soil. The United States simply failed to hold up their end of the bargain. It may also be suggested that being that tribes are self-governed they should fund themselves, but it all goes back to the treaties.

The U. S agreed to these conditions from the beginning, so they have to start upholding their word. Conclusion The underfunding of Native American students should be brought to attention immediately and solved. Native American students are ill educated and forgotten which is completely unacceptable. They are being left behind while we all turn a blind eye to their circumstances. It will, however, take the money, involvement, and effort of the United States government to change their circumstances. More money towards qualified teachers, educational tools, and better facilities will encourage better performance from students and challenge them. Mentoring programs also should be offered to motivate students and lead them in the right direction.

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With the positive guidance from someone students will better themselves. If the solution is implemented, we will surely see a positive change in performance levels academically as well as their community from Native American youth.

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