

The background is a watercolor-style wash of colors. The top half features shades of teal and light green, while the bottom half transitions into warm tones of orange and yellow. The colors are blended together with soft, painterly edges.

KEY ISSUES WITHIN MODERN DAY EDUCATION

TOPIC ONE :



For many years and the foreseeable future, poverty has and will continue to be a problem.

How does poverty affect a child's education?

Firstly, bad personal hygiene and not having all the nutrients you need following a balanced diet. As a result of this a child could become unwell and have to miss school and fall behind on school work. This can turn into a repetitive cycle so the child falls increasingly behind until eventually they are underachieving which is concerning as they should reach certain levels throughout school and if they don't it could become a major problem. This could eventually lead to other problems outside the classroom like physical health e.g. malnourishment and behavioural problems.

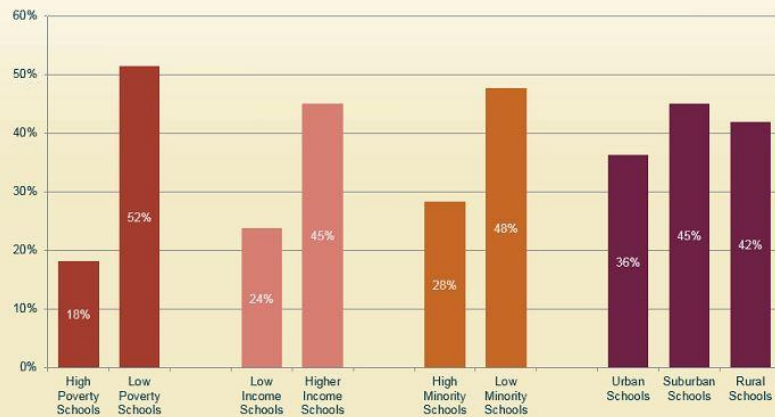
In conclusion, once a child is living in poverty it is very likely they will fall into this cycle.

Ill health over time will eventually leave life long illnesses like memory loss- which is another factor of poverty according to Birdlong. These life problems can make living a normal life like having a job or living independently not possible. Children taught in a school in an area of poverty will have worse exam results than a child from a wealthier school. 96% of children in private school went to university as they had good enough grades whilst only 16% of children who receive free school meals went onto higher education. The Guardian commented on this writing "around 900 teachers surveyed by The National Union Survey believed poverty in education has got majorly worse since 2015."

With this slow start for an individual in poverty, it doesn't only have a negative effect on school grades but an overall success rate to everything they try to achieve as their mental health is also commonly very weak.



College Completion Rates Six Years after High School Graduation, Class of 2009



In the 'Poverty & Education' article it talks about school funding. It talks about how less well off schools have problems in schools such as overcrowding, broken school equipment and unsafe schools which are all very important to have a good learning environment. To stop this cycle schools make every effort (where can be made) to try and give a child in poverty a good education and pull them out of this cycle- 'The catalyst to pull families and communities out of the cycle of poverty.'

All this supports the argument that poverty is a key issue in education. Without a child coming out of this cycle and getting a good education this poverty will keep happening. Education by Ann J Egalite states 'Family income may have a direct impact on the child's academic outcomes.'

Sociologists have studied theories on poverty and how it affects the less privileged. Karl Marx wanted communism, but equality in education was most important. Another sociologist, Kristina Birdsong gave her view on how poverty affects education and came up with the conclusion that children living in poverty are malnourished with poor hygiene.

TOPIC TWO:



Mental health awareness is at an all time high. Mental health is a key factor in modern day education. Mental health problems in young people usually rises during exam periods. Although this happens annually, exams are a very important part of education and can not be avoided. Childline reported that since 2015 counselling sessions on the telephone have increased by 11% and one in five of the sessions was in the upcoming to the exam period. The charity also now post advice on their website aimed at parents who have children struggling. Although having tips for teachers so they are not guided on how to help children suffering with mental health. The BBC made a documentary on 'schools in England will deliver mental health in education from 2020 and Samaritans Cymru said Wales should too. England are coping with the problem much better than Wales and realise that mental health has a massive impact on education and exam results.

'You gov' reported that one in every four students have a reported health problem. Furthermore, it has been shown that most suffers are female (13% more) mental health from school related issues can often cause tiredness, anxiety and depression and 74% have anxiety problems. These three mental health issues can worsen further and cause more health problems such as lack of motivation, stress and tiredness.

With the impact mental health issues have on students, it is no shock that students lose motivation during their studies and their grades drop and sometimes attendance levels go seriously low.

NCHA reported 'Depression is the second leading cause in college students' Further backing evidence that it affects education. There is a massive pressure in the current education system where there is a higher tier of universities / colleges to get accepted into when expectations of what university for example isn't met it can be devastating for the student and can result in self harm and even suicide.

'The National Education Union' carried out a poll which results showed over half of teachers were aware of a student self harming.

Kern et al said ' the consequences of insufficient mental health services have been chronicled for decades and can be seen in the form of poor education attainment' this shows that something needs to change in the education systems otherwise the cycle will never stop. Mental health has a key issue that needs to be addressed and this is due to a rising number of students with mental health an affect on their academic achievement.

A major issue in schools that needs to be addressed is the lack of funding supplied to schools to support children and students who suffer with mental health problems which leads to poor grades and exam results

TOPIC THREE:



OFSTED is an inspection of a school. Schools have inspections to make sure all schools achieve a certain standard in the education system. The legislation that goes with this is the Education Act (1998) which sets out the responsibilities of the inspectorate.

Key points of OFSTED are that reports were structured around certain things which include:

- The inspections main findings and key issues for action.
- Standards of progress and quality of learning.
- Efficiency of the school.
- Pupils personal development, behaviour and attendance.
- Subjects of the curriculum.
- Factors contributing into the findings.

School inspections began with The Education Act (1998) which set out to be responsible to the particular school. It evaluates the school in specific areas and a report is written up of the quality of the school which is then made into a public document.

After inspections are done, which is mostly in primary and post primary level, advice is given to those working in the school and also contribute to the education policy development.

OFSTED is an abbreviation for 'The Office for Standard in Education, Children's Services and Skills.' It is a non-ministerial department of the UK government reporting to parliament.

To keep up with forever changing key issues in modern day education, OFSTED are always changing the way they do things to keep up to the right standards and curriculum

This video is an example of this:



OFSTED website:

