

Government Intervention Greatly Influences Education System

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Abstract: This paper mainly talks about government interventions on education systems, especially focusing on government intervention's influence to illustrate the importance of its involvement to education. As we all know, government involvement divides schools into public ones and private ones. Public school education is of great importance in the education sector. In addition, the industrialized society, the low and middle-class families and the education sector also concern corresponding government intervention. So, this paper demonstrates the significance of government intervention and illustrates this in different aspects.

1. Introduction of Government Interventions

Around the world, more than 155 countries have achieved varying degrees of free compulsory education, 99 of them legally guarantee at least 12 years of free education [1]. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, it is estimated that among high school graduates in the 2020-21 academic year, there will be 3.3 million public schools and 0.4 million private schools [2]. In this case, if the government does not participate in education, it will inevitably cause some students lost their access to free school. In other words, Government Intervention does make a difference.

2. Government Interventions' Influence

2.1. Influence on the Industrialized Society

For thousands of years, education has been private, paid, and limited. The division of occupations in society allows people to have a job even without being educated. Even if there is a large-scale bureaucratic selection system controlled by the government in a few countries, the government will not get too involved in education [3]. Until the beginning of the industrial revolution, uneducated people could no longer meet the demands of the labor market. As a result, public education began to be built in industrialized regions of the world [4]. For example: The Education Act of 1870, also known as the Forster Act, provided for the establishment of compulsory basic education in England [5]. Massachusetts became the first US state to enact compulsory education law in 1852. To ensure that children grow up to be participatory and responsible citizens of the Republic, universal public education is essential [6]. On the one hand, it provides the country with more efficient workers, on the other hand it provides people with a way out of poverty and gives everyone an equal opportunity.

2.2. Influence on The Low and Middle-class Families

The inequality of educational opportunities exists even when the government is involved, but once the government completely abandons participation, the educational opportunities will be determined by the amount of the students and their family assets. Obviously, public schools supported by the government will disappear. These schools are actually the most widespread ones in the world. "With over 97,000 public schools in the United States, almost 50 million students are enrolled in public primary (elementary) or secondary (high) schools" [7]. "The accepted wisdom is

that private schools serve the privileged; everyone else, especially the poor, requires public school” [8]. Therefore, many people in low- and middle-class families are provided education through this kind of government Come to school.

2.3. Influence on the Education Sector

2.3.1. Schools with Low Tuition Fees

If the government does not participate in education, it will inevitably cause some students lost their access to free school. But this will not be a long-term state, because the demand for education still exists. At this time, there will be some relatively low-priced schools, which are definitely lower than the tuition fees of existing private schools.

It is conceivable that this kind of school will surely not have the same resources and services as the previous public schools, and it can even be said that it is far inferior to the existing public schools. Public schools are funded and supported by the government, and all teachers are paid by the government [9]. In this case, the school can at least guarantee that the teachers are capable and require a teacher qualification certificate. The tuition fees of these schools are acceptable to the public, and there are students of various classes in the schools. They do not have high tuition fees to prevent the poor from getting a good education. The advantages of these schools depend on government funding.

2.3.2. Schools with Commercial Behaviors

At the same time, families who desire knowledge and hope to train children and have the ability to invest in higher private education, these schools often have the characteristics of high fees and sufficient resources. Students can learn a lot of knowledge here, which is completely different from the quality taught in low-cost schools. Numerous studies have shown that private schools, on the whole, offer a more positive peer environment [10]. Higher private schools can hire teachers with high academic qualifications. On average, the NCTQ reports that teachers with a master's degree earn, on average, \$5,285 more annually than teachers with a bachelor's degree as their highest degree [11]. And these highly educated teachers can provide better cognitive education and better performance. For example, They found that increasing teachers' math skills by one standard deviation increases student performance by nearly 15 percent of a standard deviation on the PISA math test [12].

Those families with higher income levels and higher learning will be more inclined to higher education. Furthermore, the ability and level of knowledge brought by the knowledgeable person. This will allow people to get different salaries at work. While workers without a diploma earned average wages of \$23,600, those with a diploma earned nearly \$9,000 more every year according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics [13]. Therefore, those with wealthy families have higher education, they have higher education, so their wages are higher. But

Most low-income classes may just choose to graduate from elementary school or junior high school and enter the work position as soon as possible because of various family reasons, such as Homelessness, hunger, imprisoned or absent parents, domestic violence [14]. This kind of education will only allow them to find low-paying and tiring jobs. This in turn will put their next generations in the same situation, leading to class division.

Education becomes a commercial behavior, education has become a commodity, and the owners of the company will focus on how to make money [15]. In today's society, most of the promotional videos of universities are based on introducing the background, architecture and culture of the university. At the same time, most of them are displayed on official social media, and a few will appear on the website in the form of advertisements [16].

In addition, for government-sponsored schools, it is easy to hire teachers with the same academic qualifications as private schools, or even better, the proportion of teachers in public schools with a master's degree is also higher-48%, while private schools are 36% people [17]. A former admissions officer at Stanford admitted that each year she was given a list from the Office of Development of applicants who were the children of significant donors [18]. This phenomenon will

become more obvious when the government does not participate in education at all, because the university needs more money to build better facilities, provide more scholarships, and generally make universities better, especially if they do not have government funding.

2.4. Influence on Women's Education Field

Without compulsory education controlled by the government, many people will no longer go to school because they are affected by short-sighted, discriminatory, and backward thinking. To this day, many regions still have prejudices and discrimination against women [19]. Women are often considered to be tools that do not need to be learned. In many areas with strong patriarchy, they do not want women to go to school. Even under the protection of government coercive power, many women still do not have the ability to go to school because their parents do not allow it [20]. In Chad and Pakistan, for example, the GPI value is 0.78 and 0.84 respectively, meaning that 78 girls in Chad and 84 girls in Pakistan are enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys [21]. Once the government abandons compulsory education, women go to school. The proportion will be greatly reduced. Not only that, many short-sighted, poor families will directly give up the education of their children, and they will use their children as labor for farming and work. 25% of children that are of age to attend primary school in rural zones are not educated versus 16% of children of the same age living in urban areas [22].

In recent years, this phenomenon is disappearing due to the efforts of governments around the world. The state uses many methods to solve poverty, including educational assistance for children from poor families [23]. According to UNESCO, if all students in low-income countries had just basic reading skills, an estimated 171 million people could escape extreme poverty. If all adults completed secondary education, we could cut the global poverty rate by more than half [24]. Therefore, when the government no longer participates in education, education will no longer be open to these children who are discriminated against and prejudiced.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, it is reasonable to believe that once the government ceases intervening in education and abandons compulsory education, commercialized education will no longer equal educational opportunities, shift the focus of education, and cease to be open to disadvantaged groups.

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