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[Subject]

[Date]

Entering the Conversation

**Introduction**

Education has always been an essential aspect of shaping the mindset and personality of an individual. Education molds the thinking of a person in a positive manner and turns him or her. Education also polishes the approach of a person for different things and gives a new dimension to think. Moreover, the credit of polishing the skills and expertise, or instilling a new set of abilities in any i9ndividual so that he or she can cope up with the challenges of the modern world also goes to education. Hence, as a result, humans can be seen turning into much better and sophisticated souls.

## Every human has the right to education, and this right is granted to them with their birth. Many of the scholars in the field of education (and in many other areas) are of the view that every human has the right to gain knowledge, irrespective of their caste, color, Creed, nationality, religion, ethnicity or social status and government should take appropriate measures to make this possible; but the ground realities are different. Inequality in terms of education can be clearly seen in the current education system that is prevailing in the United States of America.

## Sean F. Reardon, Jane Waldfogel, and Daphna Bassok discuss the same issue in their article “The Good News about Educational Inequality” published in the book “From Inquiry to Academic Writing: A Text and Reader” (2008). The authors agree with the notion that educational inequality exists in the social circles of America, but this evil has decreased to significant levels in the last two decades (Reardon, Walfogel, and Bassok). American are becoming more and more aware of the importance of education and sending their children to schools*. The upcoming essay will discuss the same notion in a little more detail that whether the trend of inequality among the social and earning classes of the United States of America has really decreased and is America serving the same amount of academic opportunities to its coming generations?*

**Discussion**

Educational inequality has long been a topic of debate and scholars, researchers and even policymakers have contributed various pieces of work on the subject. The term “Educational Opportunity” refers to the unequal distribution of resources among the social classes living in a society. The traits of inequality may affect school funding and the access of these excluded societies to qualified teachers, books, and technologies being used for the educational purpose. Thus, as a result, children belonging to these communities and classes remain deprived of quality education and fail to excel in their academic as well as practical lives.

The figures for educational inequality may vary from country to country and region to region, but this essay will only discuss the ratio of educational inequality in the United States of America. Normally, the educational success of any individual, educational institute or any geographical region (like country, state or province) is measured by grades, marks, CGP, college entrance statistics drop out ratio and degree completion figures. This essay will serve as an essential piece of writing among the circles of scholars, researchers, experts, teachers, and policymakers also to give a thought to the notion that has educational inequality really subsided in the United States or is it just an illusion.

Sean F. Reardon et al. are off the view that it is a fact that America was once a country that served educational resources to only limited classes and most of the individuals did not have access to high standard education but now the times have changed; American have the right to seek any kind of education they want. The authors argue that during the 1990s, children had far fewer opportunities as compared to the kids of today, who have an unlimited number of choices to gather knowledge, besides their traditional classroom, from any source like the internet, computer games and many more. "Tracking the experiences of young children over time, we found that both rich and poor children today have more books and read with their parents more often than they did in the '90s. They are far more likely to have computers, Internet access, and computer games focused on reading and math skills. Their parents are more likely to spend time with them, taking them to the library or doing activities at home." (Reardon, Walfogel, and Bassok)

One of the main reasons for educational equality is the income factor. Usually, kids belonging to low-income families cannot afford to get an education in private schools and the education and facilities provided in the public sector schools are not up to the mark. A great disparity still exists among the academics due to various reasons like parenting style, race, and ethnicity of the child, the social status of the family to which the child belongs and the policies crafted by the government.

**Conclusion**

In a nutshell, it can be concluded that although educational inequality has curbed to much extent still, huge populations and some specific social classes still suffer from it. Whatever the reason may be, social class, religion, nationality, caste, color, ethnicity or any such factor should never come in the way of getting opportunities for a child. For this purpose, Government should make appropriate policies and strategies, which can shun all such trends and give an equal right to all the citizens of America to have any level of education from any institute and in the subject of their choice.

Works Cited

Reardon, Sean F., Jane Walfogel and Daphna Bassok. "The Good News about Educational Inequality." Greene, Staurt and April Lidinsky. From Inquiry to Academic Writing. Macmillan, 2018. 432.