

Why Rural Schools Matter.pdf

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Social and economic disadvantage—not only poverty, but also a host of associated conditions—depresses student performance. Concentrating students with these disadvantages in racially and economically homogenous schools depresses it even further.

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The accepted wisdom is that private schools serve the privileged; everyone else, especially the poor, requires public school. The poor, so this logic goes, need government assistance if they are to get a good education, which helps explain why, in the United States, many school choice enthusiasts believe that the only way the poor can [...]

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Education in India is provided by public schools (controlled and funded by three levels: central, state and local) and private schools. Under various articles of the Indian Constitution, free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children between the ages of 6 and 14. The approximate ratio of public schools to private schools in India is 7:5.

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1. Adversity. In 2013, the United States reached an educational milestone. For the first time, a majority of the country's public school students — 51 percent of them, to be precise — fell below the federal government's threshold for being "low income," meaning they were eligible for a free or subsidized school lunch.

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