Lowering Educational Standards to Meet the Needs of the Students: The Exploratory Study of Brown v. Board of Education

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ARTICLE: EDUCATIONAL LAW
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As the Bible according to Luke 12:48 “For everyone to whom much is given, of him shall much is required”. In recent years, educational institutions started to decrease their educational requirements and standards to meet the needs of the students, instead of meeting the expectations of the students learning ability. In most colleges and universities “D’s” are acceptable grades for students to progress to the next level. What intrigues me about the level of expectations in educational standards is that many parents and educators and government officials condone these types of minimal levels of expectations that the institutions have done to receive federal aid from the U.S. Government.

Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954) is an icon and symbol of educational law. Institutions need to realize the severity of education and standards for students to meet the needs of the business world today. If we as educators teach students below educational standards, then we as educators are providing disservice to the students and their future academic expectations by supplying limited knowledge in order to meet the demands of the real world.
Students are prone to face unacceptable grades and lack of knowledge in their learning. Educators need to realize that preparing students to successfully meet academic levels take sacrifice, commitment, and determination. Some institutions ask professors to decrease their level of expectations for students, which is an unacceptable practice by failing to meet the students’ needs by maintaining effective educational standards stipulated by the United States Department of Education.
The U.S. Government should hold educational institutions accountable for the level of expectations in academics by evaluating colleges and universities standards to ensure that the student has the basic fundamentals in order to compete with the business world and the economy. Educational institutions should not be based on “federal funding,” but should be based on the academics and quality education for their students.

A grade “D” should not be considered in any institution of higher learning, which the student should be able to maintain a “C” average or higher in an academic institution of higher learning. In some institutions has made exceptions to the rules by giving the student a probationary period in order to increase their academic performance within a certain period of time.
The Obama Administration and the United States Department of Education is committed to ensure that the academic institutions adhere to the requirements and level of expectations according to law. The students must maintain a certain grade point average to receive federal funding for their education. Educational institutions should uphold its academic standards and reputation by assessing and evaluating course curriculums and standards to ensure that the students are capable of the level of understanding the courses information that is provided to the students.

Levels of academic interpretation of the student and faculty should be consistent to the course curriculums and assignments that are being taught in the course. Adequate training for educators is needed all colleges and universities, such as training workshops, seminars, and conferences for educators to attend and be trained by high-qualified educators that would assist in the quality and effectiveness of course curriculums, instructions and interpretations of “Faculty-Student” learning.

Most colleges and universities require students to receive a “B” or better in their academic program (depending on the academic institution), which a student can receive no more than 2 “C’s” in their academic program and/or major. I believe that education is the foundation and root to learning and achieving academic results. Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954) supported the level of quality in segregation of students by ensuring that all students receive a quality education and academic assistance for funding their education. I am confident that all educators are conducting further research in the level of academic standards and requirements for students’ expectations in their course by assessing and evaluating the students’ knowledge and skills through examinations.
The implication for further research is needed in the requirements and level of academic expectations for students to be successful in and out of the classroom. The dilemma is that students will face problems in their academics; unless the colleges and universities administrative officials would intervene in the faculty and students progress by ensuring the level of accountability and responsibility to ensure that the students receive quality education and a better hope for tomorrow.

As all educators would say “knowledge is power,” which students and educators must work collaborate to ensure that the students understand the importance of education and the academic standards that each student must adhere to in an institution of higher learning. *Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954)* has proven itself to provide equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Education and governmental officials, the Supreme Court, state officials, faculty, parents and families should continue to provide the students the level of support and determination by ensuring that all students receive quality education, and will be able to demonstrate its skills in the challenging economy. Education officials need to ensure that the faculties and institution requirements are enforced and that the academic standards will not decrease to meet the students’ expectations.

It is my understanding that quality education and academic standards play a vital role in a students’ success and the institutions expectations. I believe that providing adequate resources to educators and students will have a positive impact on the level of expectations in the classroom. Furthermore, *Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954)* gives students the opportunity under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution to quality education and not deprive students of education based on superiority.
In closing, it does not matter what standards a student possess before entering an academic institution of higher learning, it is the academic institution and its administrative officials’ responsibility to ensure that the students level of expectations and requirements are met and set forth by the United States Department of Education and the Accreditation of Higher Learning. A disservice to the quality of education in a student’s level of academic expectation could be disastrous, if the level of academic standards fall below educational requirements set forth by the United States Department of Education and the Accreditation of Higher Learning.

The institution must exhibit pride in students’ academic standards and success. However, it is the students’ responsibility to ensure that they are receiving quality education in any academic institution of higher learning, by working hard to achieve good grades and exceed the expectations in the academic field which will follow the students for the rest of their lives.

I believe in the quote from the Honorable Justice Constance Baker Motley, “Something which we think is impossible now is not impossible in another decade.” I believe that a student’s success in not measured by their level of standards; but by their academic success in exceeding the level of expectations in their quest for a better future.
REFERENCES

Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), United States Supreme Court


Pictures retrieved on October 18, 2011 on Microsoft ClipArt (2011)

Pictures retrieved on October 18, 2011 on PBS.org (2011)
