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WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal providededicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

A Study On The Impact Of Poverty In Childhood Education

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ABSTRACT:

The points mentioned here and the statements related to poverty of children and how they impact their education. The study takes into consideration the various factors affecting their education and ultimately came to the conclusion that poverty is the main cause for their lack of education. children are subjected to various issues and it is correlated with their lack of education like poverty, social discrimination, child labour has a major impact on lack of education. Environment in which the child grows also has an impact on poverty in education. The research has followed empirical research with a convenient sampling method. The sample size covered by the researcher is 200. The independent variables are name, age, gender, education qualification and occupation. The dependent variables are poverty in the family affecting the children's education, steps taken by the government for eradicating the poverty, poverty makes the children drop out of the school, main cause for lack of education in India and free education needed for poor families. The statistical tool used here is graphical representation, percentage and pie chart distribution. The research also highlights the impact of poverty in education of children across the globe which shows that it is a universal problem and not limited to our country alone.

KEYWORDS: Poverty, Education, Childhood, Environment, India.

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INTRODUCTION:

As the saying goes, “Little fingers touch the heart”, it is really heartwarming to see children without proper basic needs like food, water and shelter. Our country’s growth in the last two decades is phenomenal but yet not all of them get proper education . There are reasons to believe that we have developed as a nation but still a lot needs to be done to overcome poverty alleviation which has been the bane of our country.

The Government of India has come up with key laws, policies and programmes such as The right of children to free and compulsory education(RTE) Act,2009 and The national early childhood care and education (ECCE) Policy,2013. Through these policies, the three programming areas which are given higher priority to work are Early childhood education, Out of school children and Quality teaching and learning.

We must analyze the reason behind poverty in our country. It is a shame that even after 75 years of independence almost one-third of our population is living below the poverty line. The biggest victims of poverty are children who are subjected to child labour, abuse, harassment, harm, neglect and violence education can go a long way in eradicating poverty. The main cause of poverty are Unemployed parents who are poor and have a large number of children who donot get basic education and food, Children, born especially to agriculture communities often endup helping their family with agricultural work thus creating a generation cycle where they can never develop their educational skills to give them opportunities for greater earnings in future, Many developed countries including India do not have support services for poor children. so, these children are forced to rely on themselves, their communities which adds to growing problems of child labour and Discrimination in various forms is still prevalent in most parts of the world including our country like Racial, Religious, Gender, Social which adds to the woes of poverty.

Child poverty is being monitored by various world bodies like the World Bank and UNICEF and numerous measures like monitoring child poverty per country, supporting social protection programmes, investing in resources and infrastructure that benefit children living in poverty, encouraging children for early education are being taken to eradicate poverty and help poor children to strive in fields of education. As individuals, we can contribute to a charity to eradicate poverty and help bring children to schools as education is the most effective tool to tackle poverty and can bring human national development. As the saying goes “when you feed a

child, you make him or her learn, you make it possible not only to feed the child but also his or her family for years to come.

Africa and Asia are the two poorest continents in the world. The latest world bank report shows the following countries with the highest poverty rates like Guinea (76.80%), Sudan (76.4%), Madagascar (70.7%). According to the latest statistical report two-third of over people live in poverty. The child mortality rate in India is high where 14,00,00 children die each year before they attend the age of five. Even though child labour is prohibited by laws in India, more than one crore children under the age of 14 are employed, add to that about 25% of children have no access to education. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh are the states which fall below the national poverty rate in India. The aim of the research is to study the impact of poverty on childhood education.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the impact of poverty in childhood education.
2. To discuss the government initiatives on childhood education.
3. To examine the role of education on poverty.
4. To suggest the solution for eradicating poverty in childhood.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

The aim of the research is to pay attention to the effects of poverty on children's education. so, some of the factors including educational disadvantage and disruption poor students suffer due to lack of economic stability and social security. So, this report stated the effectiveness of anti-poverty policies and the proper education system in India. (Roy, n.d.,2018)

The author says that the educational outcomes are core influenced by family income. So this report stated that by using sustainable intervention we can reduce the effects of poverty.(Ferguson et al., 2007)

The author says that directly or indirectly child development and educational outcomes are affected by poverty.it is dependent on a child's ability to utilize the profit given by school or educational institutions. So this report stated that by improving school readiness children in poverty and more research and actions recommendations should be provided.(Engle & Black,

2008)

The author says that poverty has negative influences in child health and development. Poverty causes increased with neonatal and post neonatal mortality rate and it has high risk of injuries such as physical abuse, accident and asthma .so still there is no census to find how poverty should be operationalised to reflect its dynamic.by taking more steps to investigate the effects of poverty on children and various measures should be taken for poverty. (**Aber et al., 1997**)

The author says that in low income families children face many problems in their academy performance. So by using audio-diary, positive deviance methodology and interview data we can collect the students who has scored more than 70% in school exams we can provide them some financial help and suggest that children awareness to their family circle to motivate them to hard work and create new ways to manage their financial resources. (**Cheang & Goh, 2019**)

The author examines the affect on physical and mental health due to child labour. most of the cases are recorded in low or middle-income countries child labour was found to be associated with adverse health outcomes such as poor growth ,malnutrition behavioural and emotional disorders etc. policies are made in different countries to access the health impact on child labour and to prevent it. (**Ibrahim et al., 2019**)

The author studies how children's development and well-being is affected due to poverty and low income. The worst development of a child is due to poverty and low income. Children are exposed to family stress, developmental context and more .The community leads to the worst child outcomes when there are early experiences, long duration and higher concentration of poverty. (**Chaudry & Wimer, 2016**)

The aim of the research is to find out poverty alleviation efforts taken by West Bengal panchayats, comprising an implementation of land reform and pro-poor targeting of credit ,agricultural mini kits , employment programmes and Fiscal grants. Poverty alleviation steps were taken by village improved where the land was distributed more equally ,the poor become more literate, there were fewer low caste household and local elections were more contested. (**Bardhan & Mookherjee, 2004**)

The author investigates whether teacher beliefs, experiences, school characteristics, background and wealth are associated with pupils' attainment attitude and self-confidence. Information is gathered from poor children. Apart from reading children from wealthier households scoreless. There is a negative effect of teachers factor on self confidence and positive attitude to Learning on children. **(Humble & Dixon, 2017)**

The author examines the pattern of social attendance and child work based on economic condition of household in India. wealth index is used to understand child's schooling and economy of household, poor household children mostly haven't attended school as compared to wealthier family children. Attendance patterns Vary according to states like Bihar highest proportion of school, in Kerala lowest proportion. Hence, the main determination of child's schooling in India are economic condition of child's household. **(Malik, 2013)**

The author says that poor children are being concentrated in low performing schools and ill equipped teachers as a result children lack skills to earn a decent living. Hence the author suggested three initiatives to the federal government to improve education of these children. Standards are strengthened according to the No child left behind act of 2001 (NCLB): 1) Accountability 2) Incentives and 3) Capacity growth of children's skill should be emphasized. Approximate \$2.5 billion is estimated as annual Cost of these three initiatives. **(Murnane, 2007)**

The author says that poverty is the lack of adequate income. Poverty is spreaded all over the world about 3 million people are living below the poverty line. poverty in India is spreaded, and India is in the third position because of high poverty. so the government has to take necessary steps and change in its policy structures and its implementation. **(Junofy, 2013)**

The author says that people who have better education have a higher probability of being employed, economically more productive and earn higher income. Economic growth and development of poor countries is stimulated by education. Both quality and quantity of education is to be concerned. Education is the primary weapon against poverty. both are linked, headcount ratio or poverty and literacy rate is calculated for educational elasticity of poverty. **(Walia et al., 2011)**

The author says it has been over 70 years after Independence there have been lots of changes but one thing remains poverty. The fact is that it is a country where there is a huge population. The

people do not get basic things for their survival. The aim is to find out the basic concept of poverty estimation and current status of poverty in India and discuss the measurements taken for poverty. They concluded by saying that the government is taking necessary steps and there has been reduction but the country should be vouching for a better standard of living and an all inclusive society for one and all. **(Satapathy & Jaiswal, 2018)**

The author examines how aspirations matter for education. A child's grades are strongly influenced by a mother's aspiration. When aspirations are taken into account educational outcomes can be improved. **(Serneels & Dercon, 2021)**

The author says that it has been stated that throughout the world urban poverty is rising. In certain countries the urban poor are growing more rapidly than the rural poor. Urban poverty in India remains higher. This paper aims to find evidence on the contribution of urban poor to their urban economics in reports. They have mentioned that the government is taking necessary steps and severe policies are implemented as well as providing jobs so that a person can come out from the poverty line. **(K.S. Seetharaman and A. Venugopala Reddy, 2014)**

The author examined that many challenges are faced by children born in poverty. People living in low income neighborhoods and receiving welfare is defined as poverty. Children born in poverty aren't ready to join school. Early poverty and childhood outcomes relationships are modified by duration and level of poverty. **(Roos et al., 2019)**

The author says that recently the poverty reports have come out and it's showing that many people are still below the poverty line. It has been mentioned that a person should get around Rs. 32 per day then he may not come under the poverty line. So the main objective is to find out the weather. The new method and poverty line provided by the planning commission is useful. **(Pathak & Mishra, 2012)**

The author says the association between child health is related to quality of life and poverty. The equivalised household income being less than 60 of median national income is defined as poverty. Negative child health outcomes are associated with being born into poverty or experiencing multiple episodes of poverty. Warranty support is given for children and family with a low household income. **(Yang-Huang et al., 2021)**

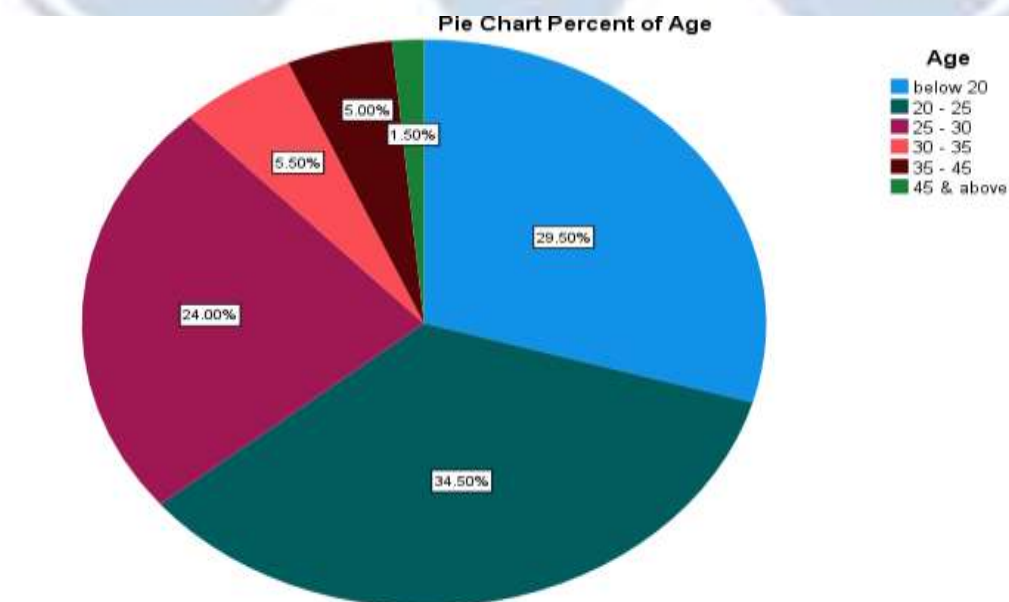
The author examined that adult physical mortality and morbidity is linked to childhood disadvantage, more physiological stress and higher level of externalizing symptoms are manifested more on adults from low income families.(Evans, 2016)

METHODOLOGY:

The research method followed here is empirical research. A total of 201 samples here have been taken out of which is taken through convenient sampling. The sampling frame taken by the researcher online using google forms. The independent variable taken here is Name, Age, Gender, Education and occupation. The dependent variables are poverty in the family affecting the children's education, steps taken by the government for eradicating the poverty, poverty makes the children drop out of the school, main causes for lack of education in India and free education needed for poor families. The statistical tool used by the researcher is Graphical representation, percentage and pie chart.

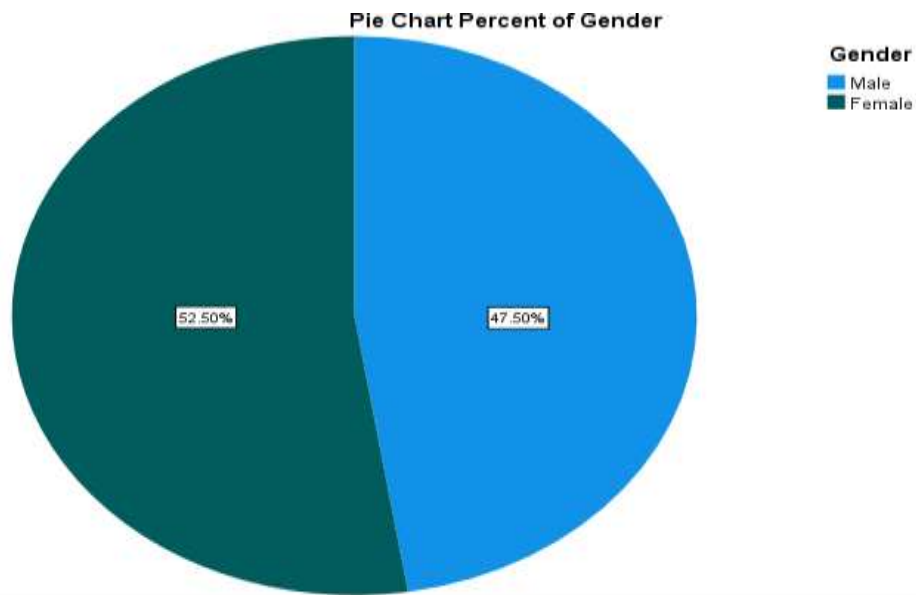
DATA ANALYSIS:

Figure: 1



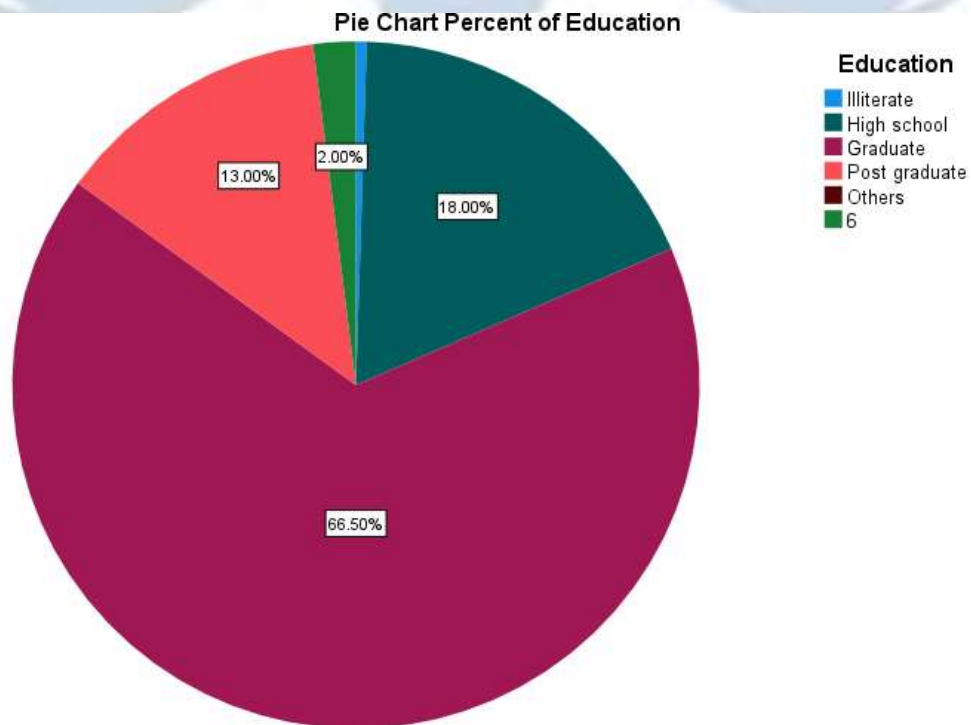
Legend : The above piechart shows the Age distribution of the respondents.(fig-1)

Figure : 2



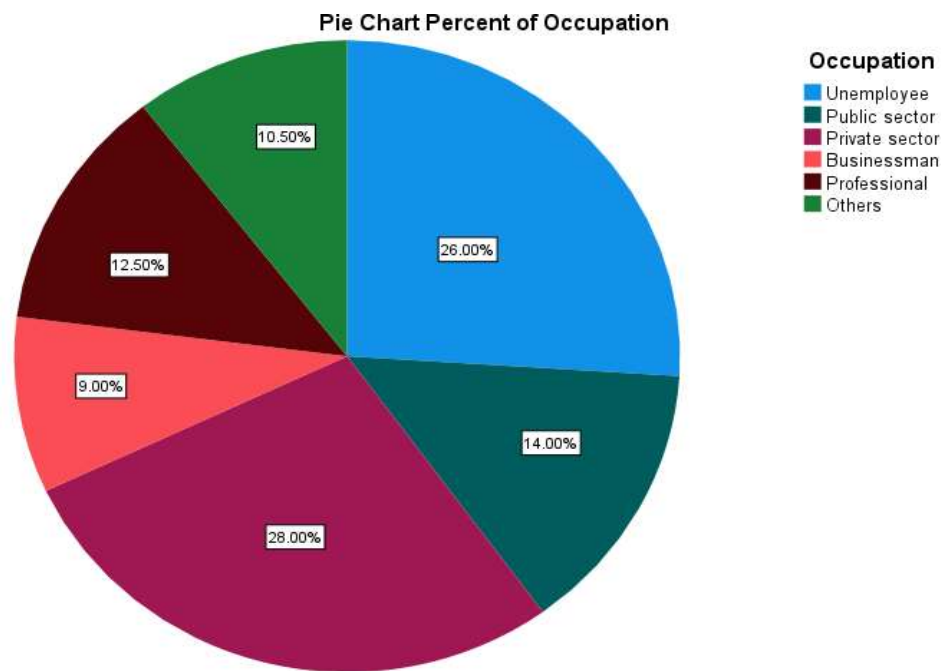
Legend : The above piechart shows the Gender distribution of the respondents.(fig-2)

Figure : 3



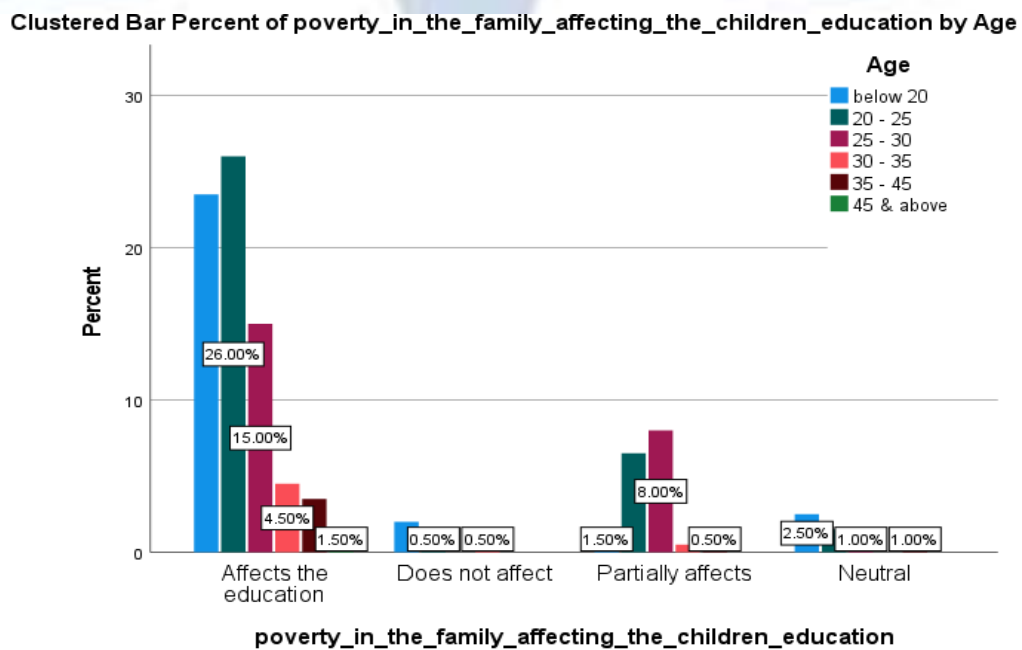
Legend : The above piechart shows the Education distribution of the respondents.(fig-3)

Figure : 4



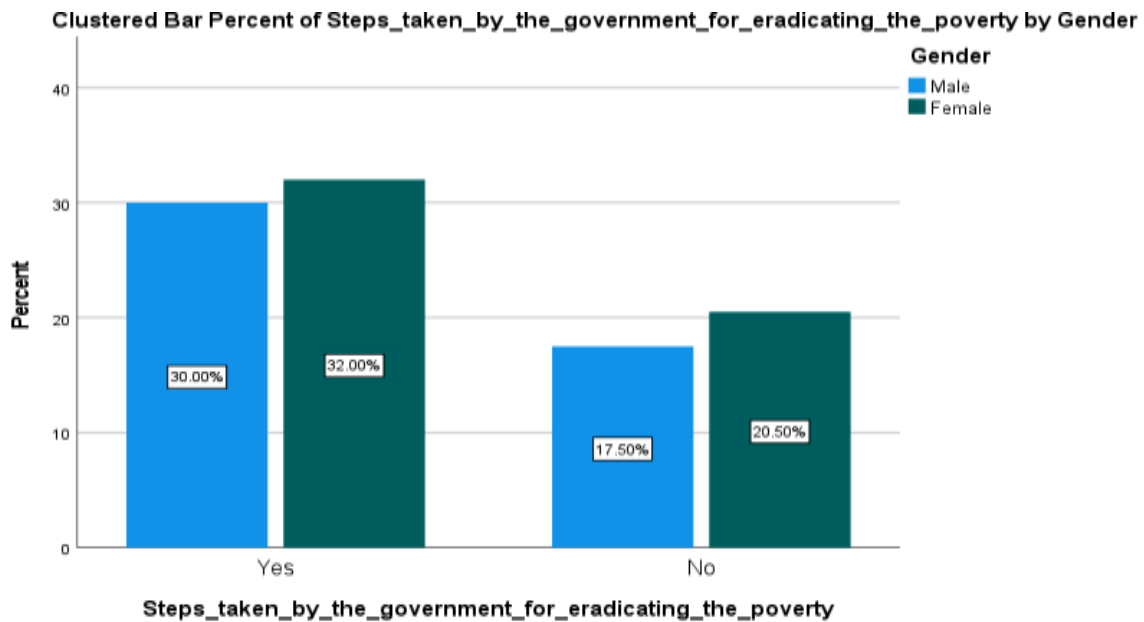
Legend : The above piechart shows the Occupational distribution of the respondents.(fig4)

Figure : 5



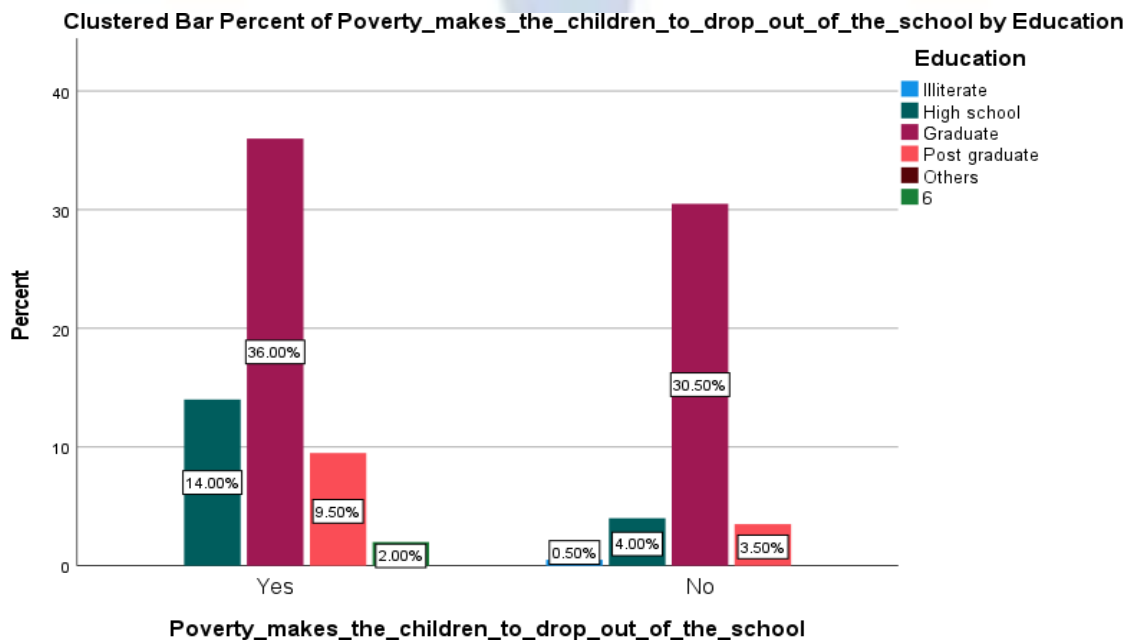
Legend : The above Graph represents the age of the respondents and percentage and their opinion towards poverty in the family affecting the children's education.(fig-5)

Figure : 6



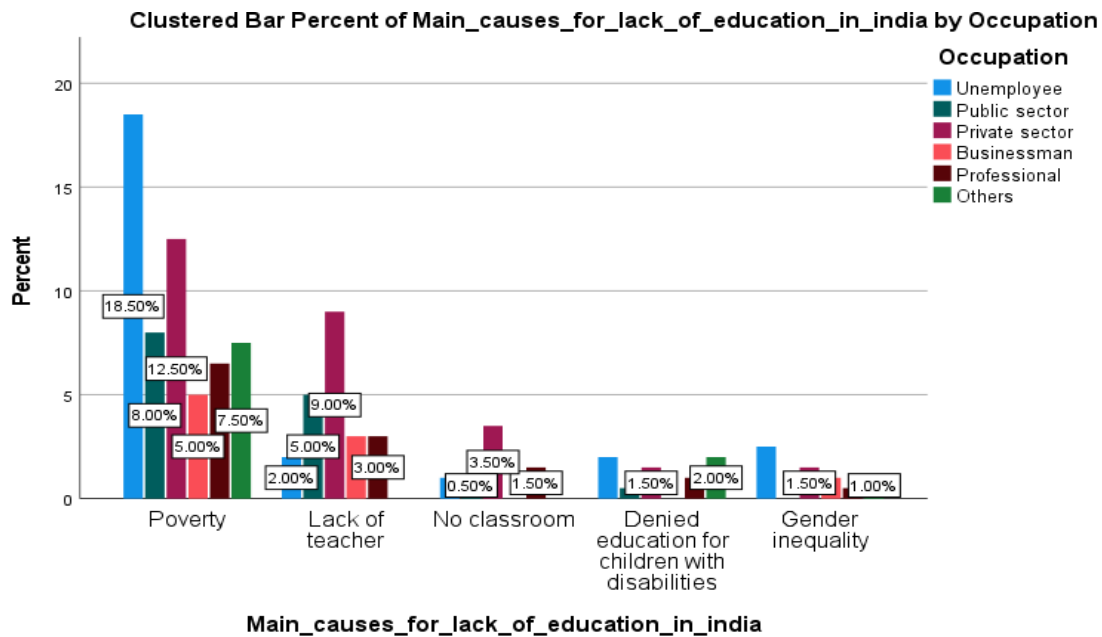
Legend: The above Graph represents the gender of the respondents and percentage and their opinion towards steps taken by the government for eradicating poverty(fig-6)

Figure: 7



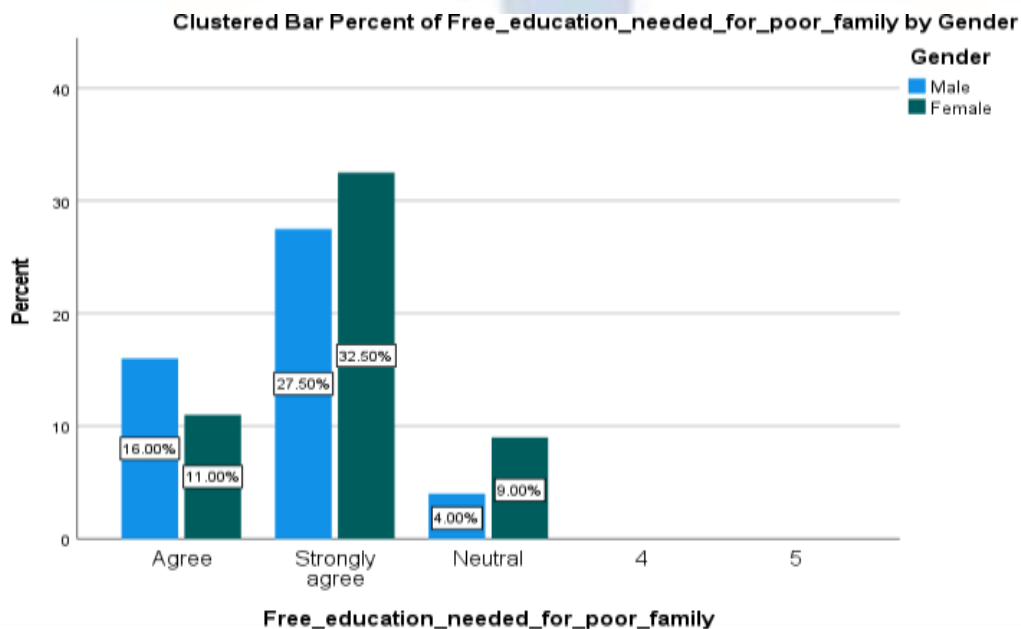
Legend : The above Graph represents the education qualification of the respondents and percentage and their opinion towards poverty makes the children drop out of the school.(fig-7)

Figure : 8



Legend : The above Graph represents the occupation of the respondents and percentage and their opinion towards the main cause for lack of education in India.(fig-8)

Figure : 9



Legend : The above Graph represents the gender of the respondents and percentage and their opinion towards free education needed for poor families.(fig-9)

RESULT:

It is found that 29.35% of the respondents are below the age of 20. 34.33% of the respondents are between the ages of 20 to 25. 24% of the respondents are between the age of 25 to 30. 5.50% of the respondents are between the age of 30 to 35. 5% of the respondents are between the ages of 35 to 45. 1.50% of the respondents are above the age of 45.(Fig-1)

It is found that the majority is female with 52.50% and male constitute 47.50% of the respondents population.(Fig-2)

It is found that 18% are under the high school category, graduates are 66.50% and 13% are postgraduates. Other education of 2%.(Fig-3)

It is found that 26% are unemployed and 9% of the respondents do business. private sector employees are 28% and the public sector are 14% . 12.50% of the respondents do professional work and 10.50% of the respondents do other occupations.(Fig-4)

It is found that poverty in the family affects the children's education so the Age group below 20, 26% said it affects the education, 0.50% said it does not affect , 1.50% said partially affects, 2.50% said neutral . Age group from 20 to 25, 15% said it affects education, 0.50% said it does not affect , 8% Said partial effects , 1% said neutral. Age group from 25 to 30 ,15% said it affects the education, 8% said partially affects, 1% said neutral. Age group from 30 to 35, 1.50% said it affects the education, 0.50% said partially affects.(Fig-5)

It is found that of the steps taken by the government for eradicating poverty , 30% of male respondents said yes , 17.50 said no and 32% of female respondents said yes and 20.50 % said no .(Fig-6)

It is found that poverty makes the children to drop out of the school, 0.50% of illiterate said no and 14% of high school said yes , 4% said no and 36% of graduate said yes , 30.50% said no and 9.50 % of post graduate said yes , 3.50% said no and 2% of others said yes.(Fig-7)

It is found that main causes for lack of education in India so 18.50% of unemployment said poverty, 2% said lack of education, 0.50% said no classroom, 2% said denied education for

children with disabilities ,3% said gender inequality and 8% of public sector said poverty, 5% said lack of teacher, 1% said denied education for children with disabilities and 12.50 % of private sector said poverty, 9% said lack of teacher, 3.50% said no classroom, 1.50% said denied education for children with disabilities, 1.50% said gender inequality and 5% of businessman said poverty, 3% said lack of education, 1.50% said gender inequality and 7.50% of professional said poverty , 3% said lack of education, 1.50% said no classroom, 2% said denied education for children with disabilities, 1% said gender inequality and 7.50% of others said poverty, and 2% said denied education for children with disabilities.(Fig-8)

It is found that free education is needed for poor families, 16% of male have said they agree, 27.50% have said strongly agree , 4% have said neutral and 11% of females have said agree , 32.50% have said strongly agree and 9% have said neutral.(Fig-9)

DISCUSSION:

A survey was conducted across age lines and the Majority of respondents are in the age group of 20 to 25 while people in the age group of 45 and above were least receptive. (Fig-1)

The survey based on Gender showed Females were more receptive than Males.

It marked a change in the perception of this world about Women empowerment and consciousness. (Fig-2)

While taking the Educational Qualification as Criteria, Most of the respondents are graduates, showing the majority of educated folk are interested in the well being of our nation. (Fig-3)

As expected, when the survey was conducted based on occupation, People working in the private sector and those who are unemployed are the major respondents, while Businessmen are the least respondents. (Fig-4)

When the age group was taken as Criteria, the maximum number of respondents in the age group of 20 to 25 said poverty in the family affects the children's education while people in the age below 20 said poverty in family does not affects the children's education and the least number of respondents are in the age group of 30 to 35. (Fig-5)

When the topic regarding “Is the government taking necessary steps for eradicating poverty” came up for discussion, Female respondents voted in favour of the government and 20.50% responded in the negative whereas with their male counterpart, 30% voted in favour of the government and 17.50% responded in the negative. (Fig-6)

The majority of respondents were graduates who said yes when the topic of discussion was “Is poverty the reason for children to drop out of the school” while giving other reasons. The least of the respondents are high school people who said yes while few gave other reasons. (Fig-7)

A study was conducted to find out the reason for the lack of education in our country and the majority of people mentioned that Poverty is the main cause for lack of education whereas least number of people mentioned gender inequality as the main cause for lack of education in our country. (Fig-8)

The maximum number of respondents who are females strongly agreed that free education is needed for poor families and the least number of respondents who are males strongly agreed that free education is needed for poor families.(Fig-9)

LIMITATIONS:

One of the major limitation of the study is the sample frame. There is a major constraint in the convenient sampling method, the survey was conducted through questionnaires by google forms to collect responses from the people. Another limitation is the sample size of 200 which cannot be used to assume the thinking of the entire in a particular country, state or city. Most of the people they faced improper network issues.

CONCLUSION:

The findings reflect the ground realities we are in our country and if we want to compete with developed countries, we need to eradicate poverty and education is the best medium through which poverty can be eradicated. Education brings social harmony in society, provide better living infrastructure of people create social awareness among people helps in the development of a nation and improve the lifestyle of our environment. An Individual can think of his contribution towards eradication of poverty in children like adopting a needful child, contributing for charity, creating social awareness, avoiding discrimination based on caste, colour, social status. The government

should come with new schemes to eradicate poverty like providing employment to poor people, abolishing child labour with more stringent laws, encouraging quality education with an eye on developments, inculcating the importance of education in poor people. Let's strive to make this world a better place to live.

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