

IMPACT OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC STATUS ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

While education is a privilege, for many of India's children (where information is poor) it still remains a distant hope. It is apparent that it is not enough to make laws; further attempts must be taken to increase them. If democracy is to flourish, education should be open to everyone. Many populations and classes have been traditionally excluded from schooling, such as marginalized castes and women. In order to make schooling available to youth, the devolution of powers is highly necessary. The essay appropriately calls attention to the impact of poverty on schooling for girls. As a teacher, because of the lack of economic opportunity and social welfare, one is constantly made aware of the educational drawbacks and disturbances that disadvantaged student's experience. The schooling of working-class children will continue to be sacrificed until we have a powerful and universally accessible social welfare apparatus. Cultural traditions and pressures often take a especially significant toll on all of this. As their supremacy is extracted from preserving the economic and cultural status quo, the willful involvement of the dominant castes and groups is amply obvious. This paper also highlights the consequences of all these studies for formulating successful anti-poverty strategies and a proper education system in India.

KEYWORDS: Social Economic Status, Children's Educational Development, Education, Poverty, Education Policy, Strategies, Individuals, Resources, Democracy, Devolution, Economic Stability, Social Security.

INTRODUCTION

In addition to food, housing and clothes in urban life, education is one of the greatest needs. The Indian Constitution gives every person the freedom to live with integrity and honor. The State has taken many steps to protect this constitutional right. The universalization of mandatory and free primary education for all school-age children is popular

among them. In addition, the freedom to practice the faith and religion of one's own free will and preference and to spread it. Though formal (education) is a weapon in a multi-religious secular country like India to guarantee the freedom to live with integrity and honor later (to practice and spread the religion in one's own free will) is a pre-requisite setting.

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Education is a good instrument for eliminating hunger and unemployment, raising the quality of health and nutrition, and achieving sustainable growth. Primary education is recognized as a fundamental human right within the traditional education system and is essential for the advancement of both individuals and society. It is not possible to ignore the importance of schooling. The cause for economic, social, cultural and technical shifts in society is education. It is known to be the most effective way of changing personal qualities, managing limitations, and using more resources to enhance well-being in a sustainable manner. Training has been described as one of economic growth's most significant determinants. It is both a predictor and a production tool. This raises worker productivity in both the urban and rural markets, and there is generally a strong economic return on investment in education. As the level of education rises, economic production increases, poverty decreases, and the entire region is thereby created, contributing to the nation's overall growth. Not only is the return from education fiscal, but also social. Education changes the way of thought, behavior and mentality, raises consciousness, builds character for the country's growth and for its people's welfare.

The mid-day meal initiative has undoubtedly increased enrolment and enrollment in classrooms. However, for social and economic purposes, such as child marriage and forced labor, many children continue to be deprived of primary education. Another impediment is the lack of facilities in government schools, especially for girls. Though Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Rajiv Vidya Mission helped to develop the infrastructure, they did not do enough to address the needs of the people. Training should be equal and should represent society's needs.

IMPACT OF POVERTY ON CHILDREN IN INDIA

Poverty impacts multiple individuals. However, in infants the symptoms of poorness seem more obvious. The effects of this are likely to affect youth, with 1.39 billion people living below India's poverty line. Poverty has a huge influence on a child's values and opinions on right and wrong, when adherence to the fundamental rights of children set forward in the Indian constitution was denied. The poor have an impact not only on the welfare and schooling of the child. In fact there are many poverty bee stings that are likely to have an impact on children in India, according to Professor Charles Karelis, Colgate University:

A. GROWTH OF INFANT

Children living below the poverty line are frequently linked with food shortages, with an elevated chance of being both malnourished and overweight. This will profoundly impact the faith of a infant. Moreover, research shows that their households also contribute too much of the effects of poverty on youth. Since they have little schooling, it decreases their capacity to provide their children with a sensitive, stimulating environment. "By using a language governed by orders, instead of explanations and elaboration about what is good and evil", they tend to restrict the linguistic environment of an infant. Mostly, these directives are often supported by derogatory remarks, which further add to the child's demoralization. Furthermore, parents who live below the poverty line prefer to use harsh parenting models based on parental authority rather than interactive mutual styles that foster emotional growth.

B. EDUCATION

School starts at home. Indeed, some studies indicate the development of the phonemic and

comprehension abilities through reading a child's life in the early years. However, children in households below the poverty line are less likely to be read, which decreases dramatically the right understanding of their skills. In contrast, the importance of schooling appears to be overlooked by parents who have not gained proper education and cannot spend money on colleges. And those school children have to endure whispering and are frequently seen as being outcasts, since children of today's age do not accept anyone but in their social strata.

C. MORAL VALUES

Malnutrition, taunting and not having simple needs, a condition that quickly becomes a turning point in their lives, may be daunting enough for every kid. In comparison, their main goal of existence will be to gain financial prosperity, regardless of the means, through social pressure and wanting what others have. To them, the end outcome becomes more important than the direction they chose. In essence, this results in them resorting to entering our society's antisocial and unlawful components. Furthermore, a child who has experienced the long-term consequences of suffering must believe it is necessary to regulate and be well placed to control the affection of society. This leads to the use of deceptive means to achieve the desired position and power.

Yet not all is gone. India has been battling hunger for almost 60 years now. And the children of India will see a brighter future by fresh policies to encourage and disseminate awareness of basic children's rights, as well as commitment and CRY-Child Rights and Your activities. But we're not going to do that either. As Indians, you can also fund these children through donations and seminars in order to raise awareness and help those children. Rather

than anything, kids are perfect imitators. Give them something wonderful to pursue!

HOW EDUCATION IS AFFECTING BY POVERTY IN INDIA

From the purchasing power parity viewpoint, India has been an urbanized, industrialized region, the third largest economy in the world since its independence in 1947. India has undergone substantial economic growth in the past 25 years. The expected growth rate for fiscal year 2017-2018 is estimated to remain at 7.2 per cent. Though Indian economic growth is important, the country's full capacity continues to be undermined by many shortcomings and weaknesses. In recent years, for example, the poverty rate in India was less extreme, but there is still substantial potential to change. In 2016, the World Bank's concept of extreme poverty included 270 million Indians living on or under \$1.90 a day. 80% of people living in rural India live in such circumstances, with casual jobs being the main source of income for the population. Economy has been booming for 25 years, but the greatest growth in tech production has been in the metropolises where major multinationals, including IBM and Microsoft, are based. This distinction between urban and rural life would not seem to eliminate extreme poverty problems, as a bourgeois theorist would say. A research carried out in 2000 revealed that these problems are partially exacerbated by the lack of basic education and literacy in India. Just 6 percent of the budget's weak revenue is spent on education and well-being, more on other necessities including food and petrol.

The Indian government is evidently taking this line of thought, as it funded Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)'s programme, through its flagship initiative. Nonetheless, the Indian government is argued that "the likelihood of escaping poverty through schooling could be developed." In India, SSA was founded in 2002

to enroll in primary education for all six to four years by 2010. This was achieved by enhancement of school facilities and technology and extension of national entry. As a result, by 2009, 98% of children were 1 kilometer away from school and only 2.7 million children were away from kindergarten.

The World Bank strongly considers education to be an effective method for reducing poverty. The extreme poverty rate of India dropped from 53.86% in 1983 to 21.23% in 2011. Though India's decline in the high poverty rate in the last 20 years has not been the sole consequence of education reform in India, spending on basic education has had a big effect on India's poverty rate.

Though India still has a low global literacy and education score, the recent SSA achievements in all districts of India are substantially higher than before, provided the initiative. Far further work has to be undertaken, though. A recent study has revealed the shortage of teaching and poor growth rates of students for half Indian government colleges. Quality training should be encouraged in order to fully eliminate extreme poverty.

CAUSES OF POVERTY IN INDIA

There are several reasons contributing to the country's chronic issue of poverty and they need to be recognized in order to be better handled. It is possible to categorize them under the following heads.

I. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The issue of overpopulation is the key cause that, from a demographic point of view, leads to the poverty-ridden condition of the world. So far, population growth in the world has overshadowed economic growth, and the gross consequence is that poverty numbers have remained more or less stable. Family ratios are greater in poorer areas, resulting in lower per

capita income values and consequently lower living standards. The spurt of population increase often contributes to unemployment, which means that incomes for workers are diluted and wealth is further decreased.

II. COST-EFFECTIVE

There are a number of economic factors behind the prevalence of the poverty issues listed below:

- **Weak Agricultural Infrastructure:** "Agriculture is the cornerstone of the Indian economy. However, obsolete agricultural methods, a lack of sufficient irrigation facilities and even a lack of systematic crop handling expertise" have had a tremendous effect on production in this sector. As a result, redundancy and often utter loss of employment contribute to lower earnings that are inadequate to satisfy the basic needs of the families of a worker, plunging them into poverty.
- **Uneven Allocation of Assets:** With the economy shifting course quickly, in multiple economic wealth classes, the earning system changes accordingly. Upper and middle income groups are seeing wages grow more rapidly than lower income groups. Resources such as property, livestock and real estate are often unfairly allocated among the populace, with some persons having majority shares as well as other segments of "society and their incentives from these properties are often unequally distributed. It is said in India that 80% of the country's income is owned by just 20 % of the population".
- **Unemployment:** The increasing unemployment rate is another significant economic driver that is causing poverty in the world. Unemployment rates in India are high and, according to 2015 survey results, 77 percent of households do not have a daily source of income at the all-India level.

- **Inflation and Price Increase:** "The term inflation can be defined as an rise in consumer prices coinciding with the decrease in the buying value of currency". Efficient food costs, clothing products, and real estate are rising as a direct consequence of inflation. In keeping with the inflated prices of goods, wages and incomes do not increase as much, resulting in an effective reduction in per capita income.
- **Faulty Economic Liberalization:** Initiated by the Indian Government in 1991 LPG (Liberalization-Privatization-Globalization) efforts aimed at making the economy more fit for the international business developments for encouraging foreign investment. Economic reforms, which were relatively successful in reviving the economy, have had a poor influence on improving the distribution of income. While the poor were poor, the rich got richer.

III. SOCIAL

The different social challenges impacting the nation that lead to poverty are:—

- **Schooling and Illiteracy:** Education is a vicious trap plaguing the country, rather than its absence and suffering. The poor perceive schooling to be unnecessary, choosing children to start adding to the family's profits rather than draining them, without providing adequate money to feed their children. Lack of schooling and illiteracy, on the other hand, discourage people from having higher paid jobs and they get trapped in minimum wage jobs. Improving the standard of living is delayed and the loop comes into effect once again.
- **Ancient Social Norms:** Social practices such as the caste system authorize the separation and deprivation of some segments of society. Some castes are often

referred to as "untouchables" and are not employed by the highest caste, leaving some very special and low-paid jobs. The caste system was used as a springboard for class exploitation, with the result that a few' opulence is equal to the misery of the rest. "With a loud voice the economist K. V. Verghese raised the issue."

- **Professional Employment:** lack of adequate training ultimately leaves the large population in India unable to achieve the best economic advantage. The lack of schooling, much less higher education, still leads to this.
- **Gender Inequality:** Poor status of women, widespread social marginalization and long-embedded perceptions of domesticity make over 50% of the nation's citizens incapable of working. Thus, women in the household raise the number of employees to be fed rather than making a substantial contribution to family income in order to relieve hardship in the family.
- **Corruption:** Despite substantial government attempts to mollify the condition of poverty in the form of different programs, only 30-35 percent are alleged to ultimately meet the recipients due to pervasive corruption activities in the country. By actually bribing government officials to increase their income from such programs, rich citizens with a privileged connection will gain more riches while the poor live in a state of neglect for not being able to claim such ties.

IV. INDIVIDUAL

The lack of commitment by individuals often leads to creating poverty. Other persons are hesitant to work hard or even reluctant to work entirely, leaving their families in the darkness of hardship. Social evils, such as alcohol and gambling, also add to the drainage of family wealth that incites suffering.

V. POLITICAL POLITICS

In India, policies for socio-economic change have been primarily driven by political agendas and are being introduced to represent a segment of society that is theoretically a determining force in elections. As a consequence, the dilemma is not solved entirely, leaving a great deal of space for changes.

VI. CLIMATE

Throughout the year, the maximum portion of India encounters a tropical climate that is not conducive to hard manual labor contributing to a decline in production and salaries are subsequently suffering.

EFFECTS OF POVERTY

Various layers of the life of an Indian resident mirror the resounding impact of poverty. If we try to look at them systematically, we can begin under the following three heads:

- a. **HEALTH CONSEQUENCES:** One of the most detrimental effects of poverty is on the nation's public health. Malnutrition is the most common health problem that derives from hunger. In all age classes around the world, malnutrition is a common concern, but it affects children the most. In big households, lower income leads to their children's lack of access to adequate quality food. Over time, these children suffer from severe health challenges, such as poor body weight, mental, physical and overall weak immune conditions that make them susceptible to disease. Children from disadvantaged backgrounds are twice as vulnerable to anemia, dietary deficiency, vision disability and even heart attacks. Malnutrition contributes greatly to the death of infants in India, while 38 out of every 1,000 babies born in India die before their first birthday. Adult malnutrition also

contributes to bad health in adults, leaching their physical work ability, contributing to a decline in income due to weakness and disease. Poverty among the vulnerable who cannot afford adequate bathrooms and disinfectants often triggers a definite drop in sanitary practices. Susceptibility to waterborne illnesses peaks in the poor as a consequence. Lack of access to and means of accessing adequate care often impacts the population's average mortality, which is lower in developing countries than in developed nations such as the USA.

- B. **EFFECTS ON SOCIETY:** Poverty also has some significant effects on general social welfare. These can be answered in the following lines:

- **Violence and Crime Rate:** The frequency of violence and crime has been shown to coincide geographically with the prevalence of violence and crime. The poor use illicit practices to earn money in the sense of joblessness and marginalization. A culture that is poverty-ridden is more vulnerable to abuse by its people against its own people out of a sense of profound resentment and rage, mixed with lack of understanding and morals.
- **Homelessness:** Aside from a definite decrease in the country's aesthetic representation, impacts the welfare of girls, the protection of women and the general rise in crime tendencies.
- **Stress:** Lack of cash is a big cause of tension in the middle class and the disadvantaged, and helps decrease the productivity of the people.
- **Child Labor:** Overarching slavery is one of the hallmarks of a weak society and the worst is child labor. To maximize family wealth, large families fail to satisfy the budget demands of children up to five years old and younger.

- **Terrorism:** Youth's potential for terrorism derives from a mixture of acute poverty and lack of knowledge that leaves them vulnerable to brainwashing. In return for a member's involvement in their operations, terrorist organizations give poverty-ridden families currency, which induces a sense of achievement among the youth.
- **Impact on the Economy:** poverty is a clear index that shows the country's economy's performance. The number of people living below the poverty line shows if the economy is strong enough to provide its people with sufficient work and facilities. Subsidy policies for the country's poor are again putting a drain on the economy.

EDUCATION IS THE WAY OUT OF POVERTY

The focus areas of Round Table India, a humanitarian group, are hunger, hygiene, sanitation and the need for education. I have held a constant, overarching conviction throughout my career that education is the greatest equalizer and the surest way out of poverty. But, students whose strengths lie beyond the conventional academic domain continue to struggle in our school system. Below are some points that alleviate poverty by schooling, such as:

- **THE RESPONSIVENESS OF COMMUNITY**

The one-size-fits-all paradigm today is sorely devoid of cultural responsiveness. The educational establishment is hurting urban schooling by setting up a learning atmosphere more focused on completing exams than improving real-world skills. Alternatively, schools deliver a dynamic curriculum that caters to students that have a multitude of preferences, particularly those whose needs are not fulfilled by a conventional learning program. As a starting point, by incorporating entrepreneurial and leadership skills into day-

to-day study, we would aim to incorporate wider character building into the curriculum. Using so does not entail a substantial revision of current policies, nor would it require new funding. In realistic accounting classes, math can be learned, just as English can be learned by studying the speeches of CEOs and world leaders.

- **REAL WORLD PREPARE STUDENTS**

To include corporate clubs and internship programs, staffed by community volunteers, the choice of extracurricular opportunities open to students should be extended. If teachers are prepared to integrate these realistic aspects into the curriculum, the students of tomorrow will have a much greater chance of producing competitive organizations that will succeed internationally in an age of hyper-connectivity. It is not the cornerstone of a good education to leap through the academic hoops of one test after another; instead, young people can leave school ready with the lifetime skills required to succeed in the real world. In this respect, we have failed urban and rural schools for decades, with untold repercussions. If we have any hope of developing our classrooms, combating injustice and putting young Americans at the center of the field of global business, we must continue by ensuring that we provide realistic and forward-looking schooling for everyone.

SOLUTIONS OF THESE PROBLEMS

The steps to be taken to fight the devil of poverty in India are described below:

- Population increase at the present pace can be controlled by the introduction of policies and information to encourage birth control.
- Any attempt should be made to expand the country's job prospects, either by welcoming increased international investment or by supporting self-employment schemes.

- Steps to bridge the enormous divide that exists in the distribution of income between various layers of society should be taken.
- Some Indian states, such as Odisha and the North East states, suffer more from hardship than others. By providing special tax incentives, policymakers can aim to stimulate investment in these nations.
- Pure drinking water, such as food goods, should be more widely accessible for the key needs of people to maintain a satisfactory quality of life. Improvements should be made to the subsidy rates on goods and the method of public delivery. The government should provide free high school education and an expanded number of working health centres.

OTHER MEANS OF SOLVING THIS DILEMMA

- Access to food nutrition: The interplay of factors influencing food production, food supplies, food costs, food subsidies, food assistance and food analysis tends to impact food security at the macro level. This will entail unique macro-level steps to increase the ability of the state and population to produce and buy food.
- Access to resources: In order to improve the production, jobs and income of the rural poor, access to existing agricultural resources such as forest land and water resources is required. Like Land Reforms and Growth, Training and Skill Upgradation, it is also important for citizens to have access to productive jobs.
- Access to the Service for Special Nutrition.
- Links to basic facilities and safe surroundings.
- Poverty is not simply a food security issue; it is a multi-dimensional challenge involving low access to basic education, health, water and sanitation opportunities.

- Access to Population Education.
- Access to Legal and Constitutional Rights.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, the appropriate steps to strengthen the health and training sectors of these countries are a good way to minimize poverty. First of all, I would also like to propose to increase the number of organisations that work to reduce poverty by educating and taking action related to the problem in developed countries. It would be an intelligent way to expand the volunteer job force by helping individuals who volunteer to provide services such as pure water, healthy food, housing environments for vulnerable people and caring to better their lives by providing them extra rewards and admiring them in various ways. Therefore, I hope that my suggestions and opinions would help ending suffering positively. The Government of India and the state governments (e.g. IRDP, JRY-Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, launched on 1 April 1989) implemented many initiatives to alleviate poverty in India. While the aims of these programs are commendable, they are focused on the premise that financial investment alone is necessary and acceptable to reduce poverty. The position of non-monetary policies and the effect they have on people's lives are part of this conviction. Many grassroots workers have experienced that such government policies frequently hurt the poor much more than the gain they obtain by money-oriented schemes such as the Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP).

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