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Impacts of poverty on education

Outline:

(1). Introduction:

Thesis Statement: Poverty significantly impacts education by decreasing enrollment rates and posing challenges in acquiring quality education. The scarcity of resources in acquiring education also results in gender inequality, social polarization, and lack of democracy.

(2). Understanding the relationship between poverty and equal education

(3). Adverse impacts of poverty on education

(a). Lack of education and low enrollment rates

(b). Poverty deprives individuals from receiving quality education which is often privatized

(c). Lack of coaching and research facilities

(d). Scarcity of resources result in gender inequality in acquiring education

(e). Unequal education due to poverty results in social polarization

(f). Low enrollment and lack of quality education pose challenges in consolidating democracy

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(4) Impacts of poverty on education:
A comparative analysis between developed and developing world, and between urban and rural areas of developing world

(5). Impacts of poverty can be negligible in education

(a) Social media and free online education

(b) When governments take responsibility of equal education

(c) Humanistic will of acquiring quality education can solve all problems

(6) Conclusion

The process of acquiring education directly depends on socioeconomic status, especially in developing countries. Education is a fundamental democratic ^{right} and almost everyone desires to get educated.

However, lack of resources and poverty pose significant challenges in acquiring education. The impacts of poverty on education are severe and address.

It deprives individuals from getting basic elementary education which can be validated from low enrollment rates in developing countries and rural areas. Furthermore, the capitalized economy has privatized everything, including education. Owing to commercial nature of education, those with poverty and fewer minimal resources are unable to get quality education.

Scarcity of resources also contributes to gender inequality, especially in patriarchal societies. When there is poverty with little resources, men's education is prioritized over women.

Similarly, unequal education due to poverty results in social polarization especially in heterogeneous societies. Likewise, poverty resulting in lack

of education and critical thinking pose challenges in consolidating democracy. A comparative analysis of ^{impacts of} poverty on education between the developed and developing countries demonstrates that poverty mainly impacts education in developing world. In developed countries, the governments own the responsibility of equal education regardless of economic status. This also reflects the possibility that impacts of poverty can be negligible on education. This idea has been further reinforced by evolution of social media and free online learning platforms.

The relation Education generally depends on financial status. The relationship between poverty and education can be regarded as inversely proportional; where there is more poverty, education is less, and vice versa. When there is poverty, individuals find it challenging to even meet their basic biological needs. Although education is a necessity, yet it cannot be prioritized over biological needs. Education comes with a lot of expenses, like tuition fees, transportation cost, costs of

books, and so on. Those who are poor cannot afford these expenses which deprive them from acquiring their fundamental right of education. Lack of education due to poverty further exacerbates poverty due to unemployment.

One of the worst and most severe impacts poverty has on education is that it results in low enrollment rates, even for basic elementary education. The income status of parents directly impacts their children's education.

"The Influence of Parental Income on Children's Outcomes" is a research paper that validates the idea that parental income directly impacts children's education. If parents are poor or do not possess sufficient resources, they are less likely to send their children to schools for attainment of education.

Similarly, poverty impacts education by depriving students from acquiring quality education. The economic model of capitalism has entrenched its influence on all spheres of life, including education.

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The privatization of education has made education a privilege, rather than a necessity. Under these circumstances, access to quality education is only limited to privileged communities. Those who are poor or possess limited resources are left with no option, but to acquire education from sub-standard public sectors, which lag behind in both infrastructure and curriculum. This gives a rise to social polarization.