

Q. 1

Title: Impact of Poverty on Education

Outline:

1. Introduction:

Thesis statement:

Poverty impacts the education through several ways and leads to low educational standards; however, by nipping the poverty in bud can help raise the educational standards.

2. Correlation of poverty with education

3. Impacts of poverty on education

3.1. Allocation of low educational budget owing to poverty

3.2. poverty leading to reduced educational infrastructure

3.3. scarcity of skilled-education

3.4. Illiteracy — another cause of poverty

3.5. poverty leading to high rate of unemployment

3.6. stagnant educational and technological advancement

3.7. Low summing of educational institutions

3.8. Reduced growth of research mechanism

3.9. Declined level of educationists

and intellectuals.

4. Controlling measures for poverty

4.1. Controlling the menace of population explosion

4.2. provision of job opportunities

4.3. providing skilled education.

4.4. Introduction of large and small enterprises

5. Conclusion

If one asks that what the main thing is that impacts the education more severely. The answer will be just one word: The poverty. No doubt, there are several other rationales which lead to declining level of education, but poverty becomes the main cause behind its stagnation.

It impacts the education through myriad ways: it leads to less availability of funds and lack of infrastructure; it debars the educational standards, and literacy from flourishing; it increases the unemployment rate, and incompetency as compared to other nations.

Similarly, it also reduces the research and development in educational field.

Hence, poverty impacts the education through several ways, and leads to low educational standards;

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however, by nipping the poverty in bud can help raise the educational standards.

The first and foremost impact of poverty on education is ~~less~~ allocation of funds. Every year, countries allocate some particular amount of funds for educational purposes. The ~~countries~~ ~~which~~ developed countries allocate more funds for education, while the developing or underdeveloped states, owing to poverty — are unable to ~~all~~ release more educational funds. For instance, Pakistan spends merely 5-7 per cent of its fiscal budget on education to fulfill the other ~~base~~ requirements of the state. While some Scandinavian countries spend upto 50 per cent on education. Hence, poverty leads to less ~~ed~~ allocation of educational funds.

In a similar way, poverty also leads to scarcity of skilled-education. As ~~in~~ living in modern contemporary world, one has to equip itself with skilled education. And skilled education requires huge chunk of investment for its provision. ~~It~~ requires

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establishment of new high-technological sectors, and ~~revisiting~~ of educational curricula. All these demand more funds. Therefore, poverty acts as a ~~shackle~~ and obstructs the provision of skilled education.

Moreover, poverty is also the main rationale ~~behind~~ illiteracy. As already mentioned ~~ed~~ for the growth of education, allocation of funds and provision of skilled education ~~play~~ a vital role. Nevertheless, lack of ~~ensurence~~ of these two vitals, hampers the people from getting education. They think that if after getting traditional education, they, still, remain ~~jobless~~ then they are good to be illiterate. There are many people who remain illiterate owing to such reasons. According to Pakistan Bureau of statistics around 40 per cent in Pakistan are illiterate. And around ~~same~~ is the percentage of poverty rate. It means that poverty ~~retards~~ the people from getting education.

06/20