

## THE IMPACT OF POVERTY ON EDUCATION

by:

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Poverty has always been a major issue marking people's lives around the world, especially in developing countries. It is a general problem that influences every part of life, including education. Education is believed one of the most important tools to break poverty, but poverty itself poses a considerable challenge for children to access education, get an excellent education, and excel academically. Poverty sets significant obstructions to education at uncommon levels, establishing from access to education to educational conditions. Some of the leading obstacles include financial constraints in many cases, families choose to select their basic needs over education, leaving children with little or no access to education.

Schools in poor areas often lack sufficient infrastructure, including classrooms, laboratories, libraries, and toilets. This shortage of infrastructure leads to overloading, inadequate resources, and inadequate learning conditions, which in turn impact the quality of education.

Schools in poor areas often resist to attract and retain qualified teachers due to low salaries and poor working conditions. This leads to a shortage of teachers and a high teacher-student ratio, making it hard for students to receive individual interest and support.

Education is access to a better future, but for many children in poverty access to quality education is a distant dream. It is necessary to help children break the cycle of poverty. Nevertheless, hundreds of millions of young people who lack basic skills should take advantage of opportunities to help them succeed.

Poverty influences much more than low-income students and families. It characterizes the quality of a country's education system and its school districts as well. Poorer areas may not have the infrastructure necessary to provide fairness in education. Without proper funding, they cannot initiate a safe and actual learning environment or provide current textbooks and supplies. Hence, student enrollment remains low, specifically at government-funded public schools.

Teachers in poor areas may also have less training and lack the skills necessary to attend to varied learning styles and abilities. However, excellent teachers are a powerful influence in keeping children in school. In today's promptly changing, interconnected, and reliant world, teachers shape the lives that shape the world.

School readiness reflects a child's ability to achieve both academically and socially in a school environment. It needs physical well-being and proper motor development, emotional health a positive method to new experiences, age-appropriate social knowledge, and competence. It is well supported that poverty decreases a child's readiness for school through aspects of health, home life schooling, and neighborhoods.

Poverty frequently leads to high dropout rates, as children may demand to work to support their families or may not see the value of education. Dropout rates are higher in weakened areas, enabling the cycle of poverty.

There are different solutions to overcome poverty's impact on education, ranging from government policies to community-based interventions. Government and non-governmental organizations can work together to increase access to education for children living in poverty. This consists of providing scholarships, school supplies, and transportation to support children attending school. Government can provide in improving school infrastructure, including building new schools, renovating existing schools, and providing resources such as textbooks, computers, and libraries. Government and organizations can give health and nutrition support to children

surviving in poverty, including access to healthcare, nutritious food, and clean water. This will increase their health and well-being, allowing them to attend school and perform improved academically.

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