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Research Article

Effect of Education on Socio-Economic status Students in India

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Abstract:

Although education is the fundamental right of every citizen, but it is still like a dream for Indian children who live below Socio-Economic. Just to introduce some scheme to give them free education is not enough. Initiative has also been required to improve their standard of living. Implementing adult education helps them to get more idea about educated society. Researcher in current research work taken some data from government report and literature review about current situation of Socio-Economic and education. Data from poor people also collected and their review have been found. Spreading awareness among poor people and improve their living standard is most necessary to improve the child education and decrease the dropout ration at early age from school

Keywords: Socio-Economic, unemployment, Child Education, School dropout

Introduction:

The most important element in one's life education and finance. This both factors play an essential role in human's life. They can be said as two side of one coin. India is under developing country and numbers of people are living under Socio-Economic. Socio-Economic means the scarcity of resources. Socio-Economic can be measured in terms of inadequacy of income, inability to satisfy basic needs of your own and the family members. We cannot connect Socio-Economic with only scarcity of finance, but it also causes problems like low access of opportunities to earn and for education.

Effect of Education on Socio-Economic status Students in India

Education is equally important needs like food, shelter and clothing in this modern era. Indian constitution gives right to live with dignity to every citizen. To protect this fundamental right of citizen, government has taken several measures. It provides compulsory and free primary education to all children of school age. Formal education provide right to live with dignity. Education consider as powerful tools for eradicate Socio-Economic, unemployment, as well as improving health and attaining sustainable development. Both formal and primary education is required for development of individual as well as society. So we cannot neglected the importance of education, as it place a role of channel which brings economic, social, cultural and technological change in the society. Education improves the economic growth, in increase the productivity of labor in urban and rural sector. Thus if education level increase economic output automatically increases and Socio-Economic is reduced. Education does not only bring improvement economically but also socially.

Effect of Education on Reduction in Socio-Economic status:

The ideal of giving much importance to education and human capital for economic growth was proved to be true in 1990s because of the economic progress of East Asian countries. Education and Socio-Economic are related inversely related. The higher the level of education, lesser will be the Socio-Economic. It is because education enhances the skill and knowledge in peoples mind and that help them for creating more innovative things and finding more ways of earning by them or by earning higher wages. When people are earning higher they can fulfill their basic necessity and it helps them to improve their living standard. Thus we can say that education indirectly fulfills primary requirements like water and sanitation, health facilities, shelter. And educated people are more aware with the women's behavior in fertility decision of family planning.

In India Socio-Economic affect number of people, but it affects most to the children. Approximate 6.7% of Indian population living below the Socio-Economic in India. Socio-Economic not only affects child development and education outcomes, it also affects the child mortality and his ability to understand right or wrong.

Education of any child starts from home. Parents of children living below Socio-Economic are not properly education, so they obviously not understand importance of education. Their mentality is not to waste their money behind education. If these people goes to school they face non- acceptance from other children of society.

Condition of Children in India:

More than one billion people are living in India, from them only one-third of them can read. Some of the toughest challenges of nations are rapid increasing size of population, shortage of teachers, books and basic facilities and insufficient public funds to covers education cost. This is the main reason children in India are facing the basic challenges. India stood 10th nations with highest number of out-of children in primary level. Ration of school dropout is height in India. Students leave their school at early age because of Socio-Economic; they do not have enough money to spend it in education, because their main aim is to

earn money and take care of their family member's livelihood. Another evil of Indian society is more number of girls cannot take education because they are more believed in caste, class and gender difference. It is true that millions of underprivileged children will never set foot in the school.

Objectives:

1. To identify impact of Socio-Economic on education of students
2. To identify enrollment ration of students below Socio-Economic.
3. To identify dropout ratio of students from school.
4. To identify steps taken by the government to improve education ratio among rural children

Research Methodology:

Current research work is descriptive in nature. For collecting the required data, questionnaire and statistical data of government were used to satisfy the objective of the study. 100 under privilege people are interviewed to find out their view for school dropout. Several literatures have also been reviewed to find out the role of government to improve the situation.

Data Analysis:

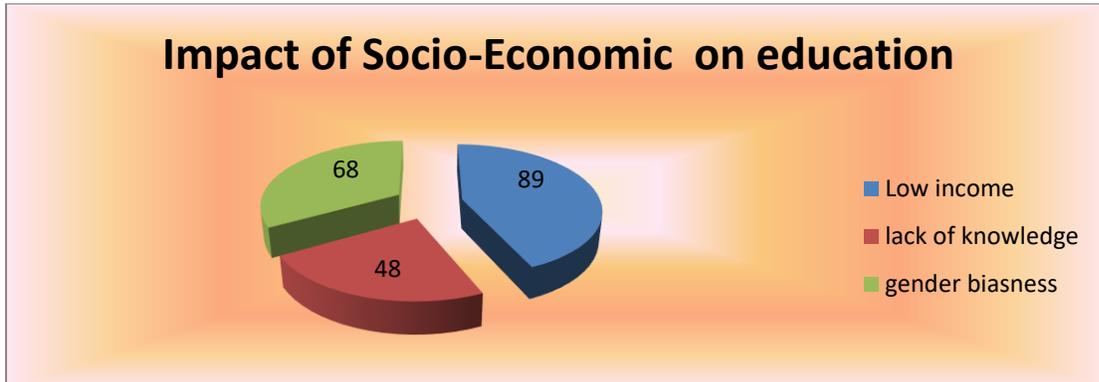
After collecting the data, it has been analyzed with the help of tables and chart. The analysis of the data has been as below.

1. To identify impact of Socio-Economic on education of students

To find out the effect of Socio-Economic on education of students, 100 people living in below Socio-Economic were asked for their views on Socio-Economic and their answer is

Impact of Socio-Economic on education			
Reason of lack of education	Low income	lack of knowledge	gender biases
Response	89	75	59

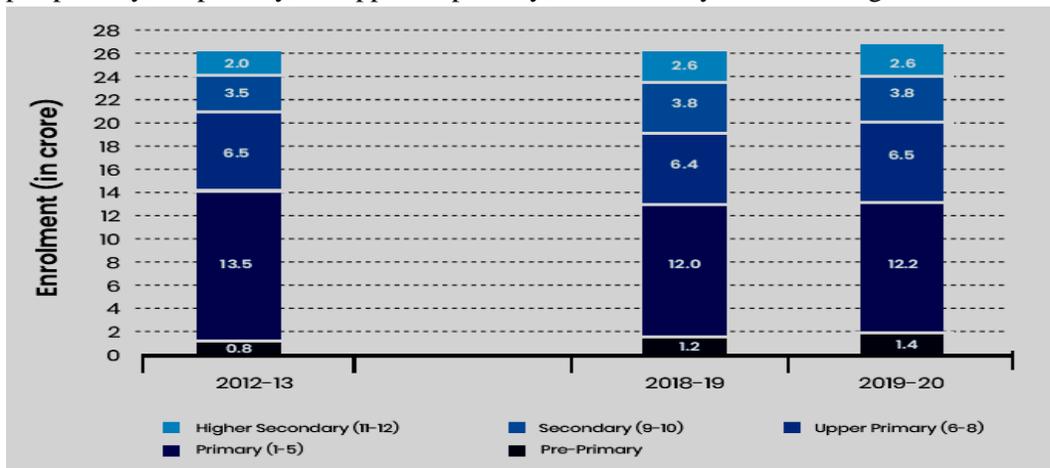
Effect of Education on Socio-Economic status Students in India



From the above table and chart, we can elaborate that a maximum of 89 people believe that due to low income they do not allow their child to study. 75 people believe that lack of education is because of lack of knowledge and 59 people believe that only boys in their family have right to study, so they don't allow the girl child to take education. They believe that to expend money for education on girl child is not worth it; they can spend that money on their family livelihood.

2. To identify enrollment ratio of students below Socio-Economic.

Data of total enrollment and gender-wise enrollment is taken from the department of school education and literacy, ministry of education, the government of India for the year 2012-13, 2018-19, and 2019-20 for pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education.



[Source: <https://dashboard.udiseplus.gov.in/#/reportDashboard/sReport>]

From the above table, it is found that total enrollment in the school has been increased in 2019-20 by 1.6% as compared to 2018-19

3. To identify dropout ratio of students from school.

Dropout Rate by the level of school education and gender, 2019-20

India/ State /UT	Dropout Rate								
	Primary (1 to 5)			Upper Primary (6-8)			Secondary (9-10)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
India	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.6	17.0	15.1	16.1

[Source: <https://dashboard.udiseplus.gov.in/#/reportDashboard/sReport>]

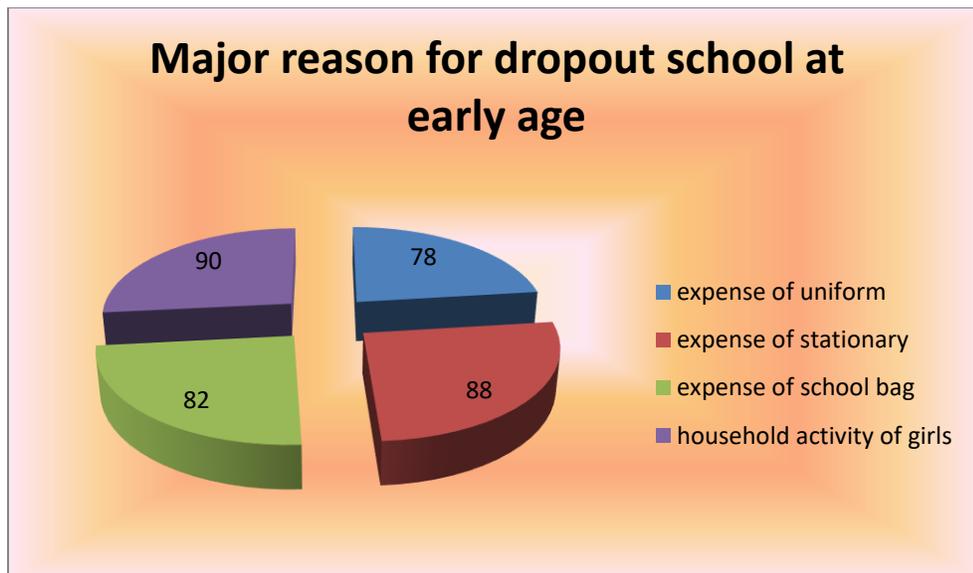
From the above table, we can see that the dropout ratio from school increases from primary to upper primary and secondary. 1.5 corer students drop out from school till standard 5th, 2.6 leave school in standard eight, and 16.1 leaves at the secondary level. So maximum children cannot complete their study till secondary level due to unemployment and Socio-Economic.

4. Reason for dropout:

When it is asked to the respondent what is the reason to drop out their child from school at an early age, their answer would by

A major reason for dropout school at an early age their answer would be

Major reason for dropout school at early age				
Particular	expense of uniform	of expense of stationary	of expense of school bag	household activity of girls
Response	78	88	82	90



From the above table and chart, it is found that although government introduces free education there is much other reason because of that their child has to leave school at an early age. It is reflected from the above table that 78 people said it is difficult for them to invest money in uniforms. 88 said for stationary, 82 said for school bags and 90 said girls attaining school are mostly engaging in their household activity if they are not present there creates problem in their household work.

5 To identify steps taken by the government to improve the education ratio among rural children

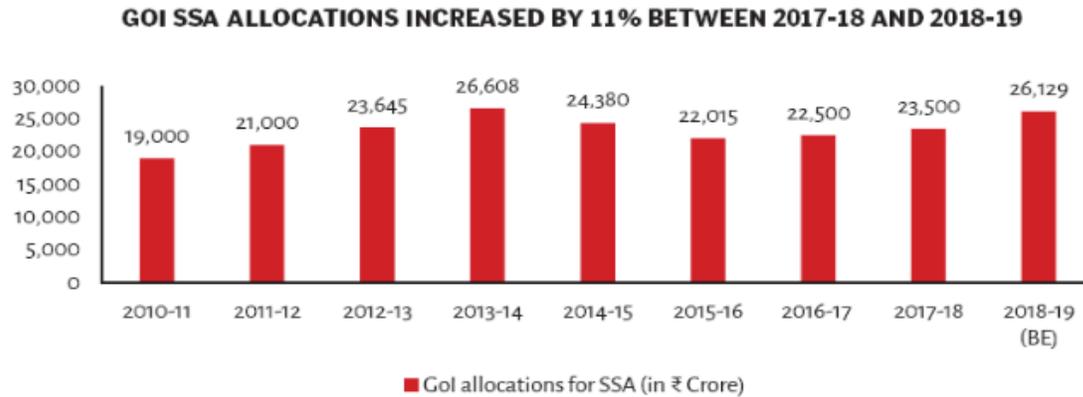
Indian is an underdeveloped country and the number of the population is living below the Socio-Economic. Indian schools face challenges to improve learning outcomes among the population. To overcome this situation Indian government has taken some initiatives like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Right to Education to the children (RTE) act are introduce as a flagship scheme of the government of India and a Mid-day meal plan.

6. Right to Education Act, 2009:

RTE is introduced to utilize elementary education. RTE become operative in 2010, its main aim is to develop manpower for the economy. RTE is implemented to compete for their major programs like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal at primary level, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Model Schools at Secondary level, Vocational Education, Girls" Hostel, Inclusive Education of the Disabled, Saakshar Bharat for Adult Education, Mahila Samakhya for Women"s education, Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions; Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas for Minority Education.

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

SSA is a flagship elementary education program launched in 2001 by the government of India. It aims to give education to people between the age of 6 to 14 years. Funds for RTE and SSA are shared between the government of India and the State government at the ratio of 60:40.



Source: Union Expenditure Budget, Vol. 2, Ministry of Human Resource Development FY 2010-11 to FY 2018-19. Available online at: www.indiabudget.nic.in.

Note: Figures are in crore of rupees and are revised estimates, except for FY 2018-19 which are Budget Estimates (BE). Last accessed on 1 February 2018.

[Source: <https://dashboard.udiseplus.gov.in/#/reportDashboard/sReport>]

The government of India allocated 26129 crores in the year 2018-19 as it 11% increase over the previous financial year 2016-17.

Midday Meal:

The main aim of the government to introduce this program to provide them nutritious food along with education. The mindset of poor people is to invest money in food, not in education, so the government makes it compulsory that if students present at school, they will get food free, which affects students'

Effect of Education on Socio-Economic status Students in India

attendance ratio.

States\UT	% of Schools with Attendance Rates				% of Schools Serving Midday Meals
	90-100%	75-90%	45-75%	<45%	
Andhra Pradesh	66.68	29.16	4.16	0	100
Assam	20.87	25.00	45.80	8.33	62.5
Bihar	0	0	72.00	28.00	60.0
Chandigarh	33.30	33.30	0	33.30	100
Haryana	30.72	53.80	15.30	0	69.2
Himachal Pradesh	46.10	46.21	7.69	0	69.2
Madhya Pradesh	5.50	50.00	44.40	0	83.3
Rajasthan	10.56	73.65	15.77	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	3.12	15.60	50.60	31.20	93.7
Tamil Nadu	96.66	3.33	0	0	100
West Bengal	42.86	38.09	9.52	9.52	100
All states\UT	33.30	28.80	27.90	9.90	85.6

[Source: <https://dashboard.udiseplus.gov.in/#/reportDashboard/sReport>]

Many other schemes are introduced by the government to reduce Socio-Economic improve education ratio among children. The effect shows in it and attending the school ration is increase for taking the benefits of these schemes. It ultimately helps to reduce Socio-Economic.

Conclusion:

The article identifies the cause of Socio-Economic and its impact on the education of children. Education is indeed most important to survive in this world. But more people living below Socio-Economic believe that it is important for them to earn daily bread to survive and because of that, they are not ready to give education to their children. These people themselves did not take education so that their mindset is also not to give it to their children. The researcher identifies the issue of poor people why they don't allow their child for more education and the main reason found was lack of finance. Many government schemes and schools provide free education to their child but these people do not have money to buy school dresses, books, stationery, and school bags. Most of them think that girl child of their family can earn daily bread by household works and it satisfies their necessities. So they don't allow their girl child to attain school.

So it is concluded that just to provide free education is not enough but we have to spread awareness among poor people about the importance of education and before that plan to give them proper employment should be initiated so that they can change their mindset and allow their children to learn. Adult education is also necessary in this case, because when they are educating themselves then only they understand the importance of education.

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