

Study of Impact of Poverty on the Education of BPL Families in Aurangabad City of Maharashtra

¹Anjali S. Kharpude, ²Madhav M. Gaikwad

¹Research Student, Department of Economics, SBES College of Arts and Commerce, Aurangabad, Maharashtra

²Professor, Department of Economics, SBES College of Arts and Commerce, Aurangabad, Maharashtra

Email – ¹kharpudeanjali@gmail.com, ²madhavg5210@yahoo.com

Abstract: Education is essential for the economic and social upliftment of human beings. As per our survey in Aurangabad Municipal Corporation, the level of education of the working class in the BPL families is very low so they get temporary employment. The income they get is spent on supporting the family. Due to lack of money for education, most of the children from BPL families are seen attending municipal schools. Municipal schools do not have all the facilities of education, so it is seen that the educational performance of the children is not satisfactory. Aurangabad Municipal Corporation has started schemes like Healthy Diet Scheme, Free Uniform Scheme, Scholarship and Tuition fee etc. in its schools and its benefits are seen to be benefiting the children of BPL families. It has been found that the rate of getting a job is also low as the rate of undergraduate and postgraduate education is very low. It is unaffordable for the families below the poverty line to get education due to low income. Children have to go to work at an early age so their education is incomplete. As a result, such families do not escape poverty.

Key Words: Poverty, BPL, Education, Economic stability.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Poverty is a serious problem and children have to work for two meals a day. At the age when they should have a pen in their hand, they are forced to work. The poor do not get enough food. They are not getting nutrition. The government campaigns to eradicate poverty, but the poor do not understand because of illiteracy. Everyone has the right to education. Progress of the country is possible only when problems like poverty can be eradicated. India has more poor people than rich and middle class. This is a serious problem that has persisted for years. The government will have to make more efforts to bring education to the doorsteps. Poverty prevents many children from getting an education. Innocent children are seen working in a small shop. Child labour is completely wrong. Education is the only way to improve poverty. Poverty is a problem that plagues people throughout their lives. Man's whole life was disrupted. Education is an important means by which poverty can be eradicated. Illiteracy pushes man's life into darkness and puts man in trouble. Education is a valuable asset, on the strength of which man works. He can work in high positions. He works as a doctor, engineer, teacher etc. The power of education is limitless. Education is the power of decision making. Education affects their thinking and working style. Poor families need to be made aware of the power of education. The government should come up with a number of schemes to eradicate poverty and educate them. Due to lack of awareness among the poor people, they cannot understand the schemes started by the government. In many places, even primary education is not available in the villages (Parth Roy, 2018).

There is no doubt that the mid-day meal programme has improved enrolment and retention in schools. But many children continue to be deprived of primary education due to social and economic reasons like child marriage and bonded labour. The lack of facilities in government schools, especially for girls, is another impediment (Chaudhari D.P. and Jha R., 2011). Although government gives tuition fee, scholarship and hostel facility to poor students, they have not done enough to meet the expectations of the poor. Education should be reasonable and should reflect the needs of society. In this research paper, we have studied the impact of poverty on the education on BPL families in Aurangabad city of Maharashtra. We already studied and published research work on socioeconomic study for BPL families in Aurangabad city (A. S. Kharpude and M.M. Gaikwad, 2022) as well as different government scheme for BPL families in Maharashtra. (A. S. Kharpude and M.M. Gaikwad, 2021)

2. OBJECTIVES: The present study, therefore, is an attempt to fulfil the following objectives:

1. To study the income of family members of BPL families.

2. To Know about Education and poverty of BPL families in Aurangabad city.
3. To highlight about impact of poverty on children in Aurangabad city.
4. To know, which of these types of schools is attended by children from families below the poverty line?
5. To study the benefits of some schemes provided to children of BPL families by Aurangabad Municipal Corporation.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The population of Aurangabad city is 11, 75,111 as per 2011 census. According to a survey of BPL households conducted by Aurangabad Municipal Corporation in 2011-12, there are 32,556 BPL families in Aurangabad city. More than 1 per cent of the 400 BPL households have been sampled. The collected information is analyzed with the help of mathematical median and correlation statistical technique. Based on that, conclusions and measures are suggested. The information of the family has been collected from various settlements and slums in Aurangabad city municipal area. While compiling this information, the BPL families in the Aurangabad Municipal Corporation area will be represented in such a way that the BPL families have been selected. A total of 400 BPL families have been studied by selecting 15 BPL families from each of the 25 wards of Aurangabad Municipal Corporation.

3.1 Income of family members below the poverty line

A person's standard of living depends on his income. A person has to earn an income to earn a living. Poverty has been determined by various experts in India considering income as an important factor in measuring the poverty line. The income of the families of below the poverty line in Aurangabad city is showing in Table 1.

Table 1 Income of family members below the poverty line

Income per Month	Number of BPL families	Percentage
₹ 1600-2000	48	12.00
₹ 2001-2400	113	28.25
₹ 2401- 2800	155	38.75
₹ 2801- 3200	84	21.00
More than ₹ 3200	--	--
Total	400	100

As per Table 1, A study of the monthly income of BPL households in Aurangabad shows that 38.75per cent households have a monthly income of ₹ 2401to 2800, 28.75per cent households have a monthly income of ₹ 2000to ₹ 2401of households have a monthly income of ₹ 1600to ₹ 2000of households have a monthly income of ₹ 2801to ₹ 3200Rs. It was found that no family has more than ₹ 3201monthly income. It is clear from this that the income of a family below the poverty line is insufficient. So the cost of such a family is now subsistence. That is why families below the poverty line cannot afford to spend more on education, health and other factors. Inadequate income lowers the education of BPL family members and reduces their employment opportunities. As a result, such families seem to be stuck in a vicious cycle of poverty.

3.2 Education of BPL family members

It is clear from the experience of developed countries that the country which has higher level of education is more developed. Education is the main medium for the progress of the country. Education of family members below the poverty line shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Education of family members below the poverty line

Education	Numbers of members of BPL families	Percentage
Illiterate	55	9.65
Primary Education	150	26.31
Secondary Education	178	31.22
Higher Secondary	146	25.61
Graduate	22	3.85
Post Graduate	19	3.34
Total	400	100

Table 2 shows that education of the main members of the families below the poverty line in Aurangabad Municipal Corporation is studied, 9.65 per cent members are illiterate, 26.31 per cent members have completed primary education, and 31.22 per cent members have completed secondary education, 25.61 per cent. Members have completed their education up to higher secondary level, 3.85 per cent members have completed their undergraduate education and 3.34 per cent members have completed their post graduate education. It has been found that the rate of getting a job is also low as the rate of undergraduate and postgraduate education is very low. It is unaffordable for the families below the poverty line to get education due to low income. Children have to go to work at an early age so their education is incomplete. As a result, such families do not escape poverty.

3.3 Types of schools are attended by children from BPL families

In Aurangabad city, there are various types of schools run by the corporation, as well as private Marathi medium schools, English medium schools run by the government, as well as private English medium schools. The details of which of the following types of schools the children from BPL families go to for education shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Classification of school types attended by children from BPL families

Types of School	Numbers	Percentage
Government School	166	41.75
Private School	96	24.00
English Medium	65	16.25
Not going to school	76	19.00
Total	400	100

As per our survey, 41.75 % children from BPL families attend municipal schools. 24.00 % children go to private schools, 16.25 % children go to English medium schools and 19.00 % children do not go to school. This means that the proportion of out-of-school children is quite low. Due to RTE act the children can get admission in English medium school. The government pay tuition fee of children who admitted in school through RTE act. Due to the importance of English medium education in the present times, children from families below the poverty line are also seen learning English medium.

3.4 Study the benefits of schemes provided to children of BPL families by Aurangabad Municipal Corporation

The Central Government and the State Government and the Municipal Corporation are implementing various schemes in primary schools to increase the number of children and reduce the dropout rate. In it, financial assistance and supplementary materials for education are provided to the students through schemes like Sakas Ahar Yojana, Free Cycle, Uniform Scheme, Tuition Fee for 10th and 12th class children, Scholarship etc. The details of how many the children of the selected BPL families benefited from this scheme are given below in Table 4.

Table 4
Classification according to the students benefiting from the schemes of the Aurangabad Municipal Corporation, Aurangabad

Details	Took Benefits	Numbers of Children	Percentage
Sakas Ahar Scheme	Yes	348	87
	No	52	13
Scheme for Disabled children's	Yes	-	--
	No	400	100
School Uniform Scheme	Yes	286	71.5
	No	114	28.5
Scholarship and Tuition Fee	Yes	397	99.25
	No	03	0.75

Table 4 shows that the percentage of children benefiting from healthy diet scheme is 87%. The corporation has started a uniform scheme in which 71.5 % children have availed the benefits of this scheme. The percentage of children benefiting from Scholarships and tuition fee scheme is 99.25 %. The number of children benefiting schemes for the disabled is very small. It is becoming clear that the corporation is weakening in the implementation of some government schemes, so the children below the poverty line do not get the benefit of these schemes.

4. CONCLUSION

Acquisition of education requires the fulfilment of needs and requirements by the individuals. In government school education is provided free of cost individual themselves have to obtain other items, such as uniforms, school bags, stationary, transportation facility and so forth. For the poverty-stricken individuals, it becomes difficult to meet these requirements. The usually expect their girls to perform the household chores and take care of their sibling. The main objective of the poverty stricken family it is to generate source of income so that they are able to fulfil their basic necessities. The Aurangabad Municipal Corporation should come up with some more schemes for the education of poor students so that they can get employment by completing the education of poor students. Aurangabad Municipal Corporation should implements their schemes strictly for the help of education of poor students.

Educational opportunities that are provided by the Aurangabad Municipal Corporation by poverty stricken individual are insufficient, in terms of access to school, and assess of quality of education in the form of school with appropriate infrastructure, qualified, skilful teachers, pleasant learning environment. The role of International Organization and Nongovernmental organization is important but is limited and can view as the best as marginal and the responsibility of the state of at most in order to facilitate education among the poverty-stricken individual it is essential to make provision of financial assistant infrastructure, Civic amenities, creative activities, and proper teaching learning method within school so they feel motivated towards learning.

REFERENCES :

1. Ahuja R., (2014), Social Problem in India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
2. Parth Roy, (2018), Effect of poverty on education in India, Journal of Emerging Technology and Innovative research, vol.5, Issue 8, 331-336.
3. Chaudhari D.P. and Jha R., (2011), Poverty and Compulsory Elementary Education in India: Policy Insights from Household Data Analysis. Retrieved October 04, 2017 from https://crawford.anu.edu.au/acde/asarc/pdf/papers/2011/WP2011_04.pdf
4. Anjali Kharpude and Madhav Gaikwad, (2021), The study and evaluation of Government schemes for BPL families in Maharashtra, Shikshan Sanshodhan : Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, Volume - 4, Issue – 2, 35-37.
5. Anjali Kharpude and Madhav Gaikwad, (2022), The study of socioeconomic status of urban below poverty line families in Aurangabad city, Maharashtra, International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts, Vol.10, Issue 2, 324-329.
6. Economic survey of Aurangabad Municipal Corporation, Aurangabad, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2016-17, 2017-2018.