



Causes and Effects of Poverty on Academic Achievements of Rural Secondary School Students: Case of Secondary School in Bahawalnagar District

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Abstract

Exchange to teaching is one of the significant uncomplicated social honesties in totally cultures. In Pakistan, the running of education has been one of the greatest serious matters of management public strategy particularly subsequently afterward individuality in 1947. Poverty has still continued a tentative block for maximum persons to achieve this simple right. This study required to examine the reasons and things of lack on educational success in the Bahawalnagar secondary school. The education required to representation the experiments shortage secondary school pupils' expression in their mission for education, afterward important them to descent out of school. The procedure supervisory this study was a case study. Records were collected using forms, expression to expression meetings and document analysis. The study discovered that death of workers; joblessness and lack of education are the major reasons of deficiency in the Bahawalnagar public. The consequences of this study showed that shortage harmfully impressions on the educational success of scholars. The study consequently mentions that institute establishments stumble expense of school dues in instruction to accommodate the fewer fortunate scholars. The study additional mentions that the contributor public network capitals to education and feed students who originated from disadvantaged circumstances.

Keywords: poverty, academic achievements, rural secondary school

1. Introduction

1.1. Background to the Study

Contact to education is one of the imperative straightforward social rights in all cultures. In Pakistan, the facility of education has been one of the greatest serious matters of government public program particularly subsequently afterwards individuality in 2018. Shortage has still continued a hesitant block for maximum persons to achieve this simple correct. Poverty is a common public difficult that scratches through countries, competition, places, nation and religion. It has been in reality from the period of the institution of the social race on globe earth Ronayne, M. J., Boulding, M. C., & Minns, D. (2012). Poverty troubled memberships of the human competition have continuously writhed in a quantity of techniques to achieve wearing clothes living standards. Poverty offerings an amount of trials to its fatalities such as contact to appropriate fitness facilities, teaching, diet, employ and the understanding of individual goals.

Specific anxiety to this education are experiments that poverty troubled pupils face in their mission for schooling. The difficulty of deficiency afflicted students in enraged by strict institute plans that affect the expense of fees, approaches by governesses and companion students, deficiency of food, school uniform and notepaper. An uncooperative home situation more confuses the poverty disturbed students' initiative to get decent learning. The present financial emergency where the values of basic things are very great increases extra pain to the already shortage afflicted students Bradley University. (2008).

Bahawalnagar district, where Secondary School is situated is in Punjab domain, one of the five organizational provinces in Pakistan. It has a total population of 1836341 and this makes it the seventeenth prominent district in Punjab (Ecp, 2023). District Bahawalnagar in the sentiment of natural area which is considered by occasionally very low rainfall and high temperatures or sometimes many more rainfall due to the climates changed limited rainfall Bahawalnagar District has been strictly affected by miscarried harvests important to duplication of deficiency seasons. As a result of the unpredictable and undependable rainfall, this district has regularly trusted on release contributions from the giver public. Due to deficiency of rain, diet safekeeping has converted of main anxiety to Bahawalnagar district. The achievement rate of rain served farming in natural area has been identified to be in the direction of one good yield in each four to five years (Sango, 2007). Harvest from survival farming cannot tolerate the personal for the complete year. This advances the essential for the household to enhancement in muesli produce though purchasing mealie- mealtime from marketing workshops. They occasionally end up attractive up unskilled jobs in adjacent rich relatives in instruction to meet their simple necessities for food. Schoolchildren who take up such occupations may lose quantity of their education for food. Schoolchildren who take up such jobs may lose part of their education time. This extremely negotiations their educational success Li, B., Jiang, W., & Chakma, U. (2023).

Advanced wants such as respect needs like schooling can become leading simply when minor requirements such as hunger and thirst have been satisfied. Allowing to Maslow's theory, a hungry child cannot pay consideration in class subsequently his or her descriptions will be ruled by food. This takes consideration in class since his or her images will be dominated by food. This brings to light interruptions reduced youngsters knowledge as they follow their education. Vadivel, B., Alam, S., Nikpoo, I., & Ajanil, B. (2023).

Area where Bahawalnagar Secondary School is situated has been aimed at years open a scarcity horizontal region. This is demonstrated by a number of helpful governments that have been open-handed food support in the historical. Currently, the World Dream society is resonant out a Primary Schools Extra Feeding Programmed. The programs welfares children among the ages of three to thirteen years who belong to both an institute and pre-school that is friendly to a primary school.

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Secondary school students do not advantage from this programed notwithstanding their everyday socio-economic related and position. But, the investigator sensations that Secondary School scholars need additional nutrition than their primary school complements later they go to the youth phase. Throughout youth boys and girls involvement physical changes that formulate that make the body for imitation. It is through this period when the organization needs suitable food that will enable extreme physical, sexual and psychological growth. Hunger as a result of unfortunate nourishment strength main to ill fitness which donated to nonattendance at school Raghoebar, S., Mesch, A., Gulikers, J., Winkens, L., Wesselink, R., & Haveman-Nies, A. (2023).

Bahawalnagar Secondary School is the only school that offers secondary education in the Said Ali cluster of schools. Its feeder zone covers of seven primary schools and also some private schools. This therefore recommends the high opportunity of long distances which selected students travel on a regular basis on their system to and from school. Walking over lengthy distances might lead to late coming at school and at home after school in evening. Tiredness and hunger strength lead to tiredness during education as a outcome of outdoor over extensive distances. Children from rich relatives would frequently cycle to school. This puts them at the benefit of arriving at school timely without having lost any significant amount of energy. Gromada, A., Rees, G., & Chzhen, Y. (2020).

The government of Punjab has made an struggle to help the carefully lacking entree education through the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM). However, this programmed meets part of the educational expenditures for the poverty afflicted students, leaving the balance as an accountability of the family.

The timeous expense of school fees, facility of stationery and performance in whole school uniform are heavy necessities for poverty disturbed students to meet. School establishments set goals for payments of school fees and charges. Belfield, C., Jenkins, D., & Fink, J. (2023). Disappointment to meet these deadlines warranties interruption from joining lessons. Poverty stricken students fall target to these strict and to particular extent impervious guidelines. The right to education is every Pakistan's right as preserved in the Bill of rights in the structure of the country. Not all populations gain education since many poor children end up reducing out of school due to financial restrictions. Belfield, C., Jenkins, D., & Fink, J. (2023).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Shortage is harmful to academic achievement at Secondary School in the Said Ali cluster of schools in Bahawalnagar District. Unfortunate students hurt from hunger at home, have no appropriate dresses and flop to meet expense goals. These difficulties harmfully disturb their education growth.

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The determination of this study was to find out the causes and effects of poverty on academic achievement of rural Secondary School Students in the Said Ali cluster center in Bahawalnagar District.

1.4. Research Objective

To explore the cause of poverty in secondary school in Bahawalnagar district

1.5. Assumptions

This study was established on the hypothesis that the contributors would deliver truthful and dependable data and that the sample used was representative of the population. The study also supposed that, the gadgets used were valid and dependable for data gathering. The study also expected that poverty troubled students do not perform well at school.

1.6. Delimitations

The study is focused on students from Division Bahawalpur Secondary Schools in Said Ali cluster in Bahawalnagar District and not from any other area in Punjab Pakistan. Focus is highlighted on failures as result of poverty and not of crime or adolescent condition.

1.7. Limitations

Particular school establishments, teachers and respondents would choose not to co-operate with the investigator. The study was also handicapped by economic restrictions that narrow the amount of evidence collected. Due to increasing budgets of migrant costs and stationery, the scholar limited the regularity of migrant and the quantity of questionnaires for circulation.

The boundaries mentioned above were reduced by the researcher complete generating good rapport with school admirations and respondents, so that they co-operate with the carrying out the study.

2. Literature Review

Shitindi, J. (2023).describes poverty as a complete lack of the minimum requirements necessary to tolerate and sustain life, health and physical competence such as food, water, clothing and shelter. According to the IMERCSA FACTSHEET Number 12 (2000) poverty is a deficiency in health and subsistence, lack of information, rejection of chances for an imaginative and useful life as well as deficiency in revenue. What materializes from these certifications is that shortage is a complaint where a separate fights to have enough money, accommodation, health and education. Poverty is typically regular over a long period in one's life.

2.1. Theories and Models of Poverty

Numerous philosophies and models of poverty have been acknowledged and have been collected in the following categories.

2.2. Different Insufficiencies Theories

These concepts attention on the personalities accountable for their shortage situation. In overall separate insufficiencies theories maintain that poverty can be avoided by working tougher and manufacture better selections. They also struggle that unfortunate lack motivations for cultivating their own situation because of an over-reliance on wellbeing systems. These theories have established a lot of thoughtfulness and have been cited in literatures on how to recover one's well-being through well deliberate objectives. Opponents of these theories claim that they are a lame justification for public inequality, López, F., & Sleeter, C. E. (2023).

2.3. The Culture of Poverty Theories

These models state that, it is the features of poor themselves, their standards and thinking that reason poverty. Poverty is produced by the transmission over generations of a set of maladaptive views, morals and services that are informally produced but separately held (Bradshaw, 2006). These models hold the poor accountable for their providence. Still, they are asked over their clarification of charging the poor for their shortage as if to suggest that if the poor would modification their standards, then insufficiency would cease. Lipton, M. (2023).

2.4. Economic and Political Distortions

These theories characteristic poverty to the economic, party-political and societal system which reasons people to have partial chances and funds with which to attain income and well-being (Bradshaw, 2006). They maintain that the financial system is organized in such a way that poor people fall behind irrespective of how knowledgeable they may be. These concepts also clarify poverty in terms of the powerlessness of the poor to effect and take benefit of the party-political system. Investigation has shown that the poor are less complicated in political negotiations, and their welfares are more helpless in the politically aware process and they are accepted at many levels.

2.5. Causes of Poverty

The IMERSCAS handout number 12 of (2000) states that in the SADC area, most nations practice a normal yearly population development rate of extra three out of a hundred in contradictions of the experience of slow financial development and incessant collapse of the accepted resource base. The rise in population additional employs force on the meager financial, physical and natural capitals of a nation, producing more relations to become poorer. For example, in Zimbabwe, as the population raises yearly, the number of working people declines, leaving the few employees with an ever cumulative number of dependents.

Bird and Shepherd (2003) showed an investigation on chronic poverty in Zimbabwe's rural areas. Their study exposed that 20% of the poor skulls of homes had education outside primary. Further than 60% had not accomplished principal school. This study discloses the extent to which absence of education tips to poverty. An ignorant person cannot get a profitably paying job due to lack of services obligatory to achieve challenging responsibilities. As a result this separate does unskilled jobs which pay very little.

Allowing to Bird and Shepherd (2003), additional reason of shortage is the expiry of the male head of family. Chief amongst the reasons of expiry is HIV and AIDS. This has caused in many working class parentages disappearing, leaving behindhand children who have no one to fend for. Many poor relations according to the study are the child regulated households. Children who head relations cannot adequately fend for their earlier brothers and sisters. They may end up marketing the property that was left behindhand by their parentages in order to relax for food and other essentials. The remaining children end up living insufficiency troubled lives.

2.6. Effects of Poverty on Academic Achievement

Poverty negatively affects educational success in a number of ways. Poverty delays appropriate human growth in physical, psychological language and social areas. One's educational accomplishment is also completely affected by poverty in sense that reduced fathers mothers fail to provide satisfactory economic and physical capitals that are a pre-requisite to fee at school. Sarin, A., & Cushman, F. A. (2023).

Russell, C. G., & Russell, A. (2020). Speaks that, "the deprived tend to suffer from simple healthiness difficulties directly related to psychological and physical damages and other birth deficiencies." This means that the lack of satisfactory food tips to hunger which delays proper emotional and physical expansion. Sujarwo, S., Kusumawardani, E., Prasetyo, I., & Herwin, H. (2021). Opinions out that poverty is connected with a number of informative difficulties that entail poor approaches to school, low theoretical skills, little attention in formal instructions and doubt on the part of parents. In this method, lack of inspiration on the part of students and parents indications to academic ineffectiveness by poor students and active parent funding.

The absenteeism of these two facets incomes low levels of academic achievements. What develops from this review is that poverty is an overall forum of dispossession critical across the physical, mental economic and social needs. The reasons of poverty are speckled. Theorists explicate the reasons of poverty from dissimilar viewpoints however not an only theory can suitably explain this phenomenon's. Literature also uncovered the various ways in which poverty harmfully affects academic achievement. Kaluma, D. C. (2023).

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Research Design

This study is guided by a case study methodology. The case study also enables the researcher to delve into a specific system (a case) over a period of time through thorough and detailed data collection methods such as interviews, observations, and analysis of documents and reports (Creswell, 2007). For this study, the focus was on gathering data from secondary school children who came from disadvantaged backgrounds. The design also utilized a descriptive survey approach in terms of the sampling procedure, data collection instruments, and data analysis methods employed. A descriptive survey approach was utilized to select a smaller sample size that would accurately represent the entire population.

3.2. Target Population

Students from Bahawalnagar Secondary School took part in the study, with a focus on those facing poverty. Around 100 students in this rural community school are living in poverty, according to estimates. The age group spans from twelve to eighteen. They were selected for the study to investigate the impact of poverty on academic achievement. The study included individuals who had discontinued their education during their teenage years. Approximately three out of every ten teenagers in the Bahawalnagar

secondary school community are unable to complete secondary education due to financial difficulties. They took part in the study to determine the impact of poverty on the school dropout rate in the Bahawalnagar secondary school.

The study included teachers from Bahawalnagar Secondary School. The school has a population of 30 teachers, the majority of whom are highly qualified. The study aimed to gather insights on the impact of poverty on academic performance and the abilities of secondary school students who come from impoverished backgrounds. This was done by gathering feedback from participants who have direct experience with these students in the context of teaching and learning.

4. Results and Analysis

This section presents the results and analysis of data collected from the students, teachers.

The study also showed that students have to walk long distances for them to attend school. In the study 12 (24%) students confirmed that they cover a distance of between 1-3 kilometers to school. 18 (36%) had to walk between 4-6 kilometers, 7 (14%) walk for 7-9 kilometers while the longest distances among the respondents was over 10 kilometers which was confirmed by 13 (26%) of them. Considering the distances covered by these students this can only reveal the fatigue they have to tolerate and the extent to which this affects awareness at school. Furthermore, these students hardly get enough meals in between times. This study revealed that 14 (28%) only had one meal per. day. 26 (52%) had two meals per day and 10 (20%) had three meals per day. Of concern are the 28% who have one meal a day and the 52% who manage to get two meals a day making a total of 80% of students who do not take the recommended three meals a day. This may directly affect these students' health and school performance.

5. Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, it was determined that although there are a number of factors that contribute to poverty in the Bahawalnagar Secondary school the most significant factors are death, unemployment, and a lack of education. There are a number of detrimental effects that poverty has on academic performance to consider. It has been observed that the majority of people who are living in poverty consume two meals per day, walk long distances to get to school, and arrive late for classes. Those students who were struggling to make ends meet disclosed that they had been expelled from attending classes because they had failed to pay their fees on time, resulting in the loss of valuable learning time. Students who dropped out of school disclosed that the primary reason they did not complete their education was due to a lack of financial resources. The records of the school on the performance of the students revealed that students who were living in poverty performed worse than their peers who were also living in poverty. Even though the vast majority of students were recipients of the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) offered by the government, they reported that they were experiencing shortages of essential items such as school supplies, school levies, and other essential school supplies. It would appear from this that the financial assistance that the government provides to students who are struggling to make ends meet does not fulfil all of the educational requirements that are necessary for students.

5.1. Recommendations

In light of the findings presented above, it is suggested that school administrators should look into other, more constructive ways of encouraging students who are living in poverty to pay their school fees. It is possible, for instance, for school administrators to stagger the payments of fees in order to make it possible for students who are struggling financially to pay in manageable amounts throughout the course of the academic year. Despite the fact that the low level of education that parents have may be the reason for their unemployment and low incomes, it is recommended that the government and donor organizations begin poverty alleviation programmes that will enable parents who are struggling to make a living as a means of combating poverty. Donor communities are strongly encouraged to consider providing financial support for the education of orphans and students who come from families with low incomes in order to bring down the number of students who drop out of school. In addition, it is suggested that the government modifies the amount that is payable to each beneficiary of the BEAM scheme in order to ensure that it is able to cover all of the educational costs that are necessary for each student.

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