



# The Role of Education in Combatting Poverty

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Over **1 billion** people live on less than **1\$** per day

## What causes poverty?

On the surface, poverty seems to be a lack of material conditions. In fact, poverty is combined backwardness in terms of living conditions, lifestyle, property management, education level, and so on. It is not only reflected in the living situation, but also in the way of thinking style.

The poverty of poor families can negatively affect their children's education and growth. They and their children may not tend to believe that education will help them to improve their lives, resulting in a poverty trap.

Nutrition-based poverty trap can be explained that the poor get poorer due to lack of nutrition and the rich get richer due to better food and therefore, stronger body, leading to a bigger gap.

The combination of demographic traps, saving traps, and capital thresholds can also incur a poverty trap. For instance, The capital productivity for the poor is very low, because even a basic capital threshold can not be guaranteed before starting modern production.

The poverty in the world consists of numerous components, which interact and together cause a poverty trap. The nature of poverty varying in different regions is also complex to explain.

## Agenda to eliminate poverty

In 2000 the UN Millennium Declaration was published with the goal of halving the poverty proportion in the world by 2015, which is the first goal of UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) significantly listed.

In the recently developed 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the UN, the aim of poverty is to eradicate all poverty everywhere by 2030, which possesses less than \$1.25 living costs per day.

## How to break poverty trap?

*Ethiopia:* The investigation of poverty reduction is conducted in terms of agricultural water, markets, and education. The results showed that increased investments in irrigation can significantly reduce poverty by promoting products in the agricultural area. Low education can significantly impair the improvements caused by irrigation. The increase of adult literacy enables the full utilizing of modernized existing systems and better water management. The investments in agricultural water combined with better education and markets are crucial for rural poverty reduction

*China:* Both poorly educated parents and credit constraints have a negative effect on the children's education by reducing the chances of continuation to high school. The education of children with household poverty suffers, leading to a vicious circle of low education.

## Conclusion

Both examples of Ethiopia and rural China show the importance of education, which has a high relationship with poverty. Therefore, just economic assistance for the poor area is not enough to break the poverty trap, a combination of various measures such as improvement of infrastructure, medical situation, education, and the market is more effective.