

DOI Link: <https://doi.org/10.61586/Rz5im>
Vol.169, Issue.12, Part.1, Dec 2025, PP.2-16

EMPOWERING FUTURES: BREAKING THE CYCLE OF POVERTY THROUGH EDUCATION

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Received May 2025 Accepted Nov 2025 Published Dec 2025

ABSTRACT

Poverty remains to be one of the most widespread and persistent social issues in the world that impacts millions of people and communities. Although individuals have made efforts to combat poverty through such means as economic growth, social welfare schemes, construction of good roads and bridges, it still prevails. This review of the literature examines the role of education in reducing poverty with focus to theoretical and empirical studies in the world. The review includes the study on the role of education in poverty reduction including the impact it has on individual results, including income and employment, and on community results, including economic development and social cohesion. The results show that education plays a key role in reducing poverty since high level of education is associated with better economic performance, improvement of social mobility and reduction in poverty. The review also demonstrates that the correlation between education and poverty is complex. To illustrate using the quality of education as an example, the ease of obtaining education, culture surrounding education and many others influence the ability of education to enable people to get out of poverty. The review concludes with a discussion of what the findings have to do with policy and practice. It emphasizes the necessity of a multifaceted solution, which would deal with access to education and quality education so that poverty can be successfully eradicated.

Keywords: poverty reduction, education, economic development, social mobility, inequality.



INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a chronic and widespread problem impacting millions globally, reinforcing social and economic disparities, and constraining prospects for human advancement and development (World Bank, 2021). According to the United Nations (2022), over 700 million people around the world live in abject poverty, and most of them live in developing countries. UNDP (2020) argues that education has been regarded since the inception of a primary catalyst of economic growth, social mobility, and empowering individuals, making it an invaluable part of the fight against poverty. According to UNICEF (2020), the correlation between education and poverty is twofold: education can help people to leave poverty and improve their socio-economic status by means of providing the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources to get high-quality jobs, and poverty can become an barrier to accessing an education, and vice versa.

Although there is an agreement on the importance of education, much speculation and research still surround its effectiveness in the reduction of poverty. This literature review focuses on critically evaluating available information on the relationship between education and poverty, and integrating recent literature to come up with an overall picture of how education could be used as a poverty alleviation tool. The review will analyze the theoretical frameworks underpinning this link, including human capital theory, social capital theory, and the capability approach. It will discuss practical cases of numerous nations and situations, both the achievements and the difficulties experienced in using education as a tool to fight poverty. The purpose of this review is to guide policymakers, practitioners, and academics on the best techniques to apply in use education to alleviate poverty since most of the literature has already been synthesized.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

One of the most significant issues in the world is still poverty which affects millions of people and families. Poverty is a complex process where being poor results in absence of education and vice versa were insufficient education results in insufficient money and so on. It is known that education is one of the most important human rights and the leading means of social mobility, although in many cases, institutionalized obstacles do not facilitate the fair access to quality education, particularly in the marginalized groups (UNDP, 2020). As recent research indicates, one of the most effective ways of breaking this cycle is through education (World Bank, 2021). According to the World Bank (2021), education can significantly expand the earning potential, enhance health results, and promote civic engagement.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) discusses the importance of education in relation to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) to ensure that all people can access high-quality and equitable education and the opportunity to learn throughout their lives (UNDP, 2020). The educational disparities have also been aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected the low-income families even more. According to the Global Education Monitoring Report (UNESCO, 2021) the situation in the world is rather concerning, as millions of school children from different countries were disrupted in their educational process, thereby causing further dropouts and a loss of learning.



Innovative educational initiatives, including conditional cash transfer programs, scholarships, and community education models, have proven effective in enhancing educational outcomes for economically disadvantaged populations. A Campbell Collaboration study from 2022 shows that these programs can help students learn better and get more of them to sign up. It's clear that putting money into education is not only good for the economy, but also the right thing to do. This is because education and poverty affect each other in a complicated way. The article will analyze the current educational policies, successful case studies and how education, poverty reduction and social equity intersect arguing that focused investments on education is one way of eliminating the cycle of poverty.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Human Capital Theory (HCT) was popularized in the 1960s by Gary Becker and other economists. It states that individuals are supposed to use money on their health, education and skills such that they become more efficient in their workplace. HCT believes that investing in education is equivalent to investing in people. It believes that knowledge and skills are effective instruments that can assist people to earn more money and make the economy operate superiorly. New research and advances in education recent research builds on the original ideas of the Human Capital Theory by incorporating new insights of sociology, education, and economics.

One of the most significant concepts is the Paradigm of Lifelong Learning. HCT is evolving since it understands the significance of never-ending learning. Schuller and Watson (2009) are proponents of lifelong learning by stating that with the changing nature of job markets in the face of globalization and technology, people should never stop learning and acquiring new skills to be at par with the changing environment. The presence of social networks and capital: The contemporary theories have placed importance on the social capital, which has defined capital through networks and relationships that enable them to access information and resources. It is a big constituent of human capital. The research by Putnam (2000) reveals that people can use social relationships to be ahead.

This helps us have a clearer picture of what capital is, in as much as it is not only education. The Significance of Health to People: There is a trend where people are beginning to consider health as a key component of human capital. Researchers have found out that, as health is enhanced and productivity rises, there is a correlation that leads to an increase in financial benefits (OECD, 2020). This segment demonstrates that the outcomes of the school and health, as well as the economy, are all interrelated. These are some of the impacts of the policy: Policy discussion has recently been concerned with HCT as a means of minimizing inequality. It has been found that the cycle of poverty may be broken by providing access to good schools to everyone (OECD, 2020). According to the World Bank (2018), investments in education can also enable the economy to increase with time as they can provide the skills needed by people to secure employment.



RELEVANCE OF HUMAN CAPITAL THEORY IN BREAKING THE CYCLE OF POVERTY

Direct Economic Impact: Education makes people more likely to get jobs and earn more money, which directly fights poverty. People who are better educated are more likely to be employed in stable jobs with better pay, which is an effective way of getting them and their family out of poverty.

Intergenerational Effect: Knowledgeable parents have higher chances of having knowledgeable children. A study (Duncan and Magnuson, 2005) indicates that parental education is a good predictor of academic performance of children, and this leads to a cycle of benefit and disadvantage. Investing in education can break the poverty cycles between generations in societies.

Skill Mismatch and Labor Demand: Human capital makes sure that people's skills match what the market needs as technology and globalization change the world. Data can help policymakers make sure that schools teach the skills that people need to find work. This will lead to more jobs and less poverty.

Benefits for society as a whole: Education lowers crime rates, improves health, and encourages people to get involved in their communities, all of which make the community as a whole more prosperous. These improvements in society make it easier for the economy to grow and develop, which makes it easier to fight poverty. OECD (2020) says, "Human Capital Theory is still a useful way to think about how education and economic outcomes are related."

To break the cycle of poverty, we need to use human capital by investing in education, lifelong learning, and understanding that skills are not just about what you know but also about how you interact with others and your health. The latter strategies are important, and recent literature emphasizes the importance of such strategies and argues that the development of human capital is a personal investment and a social need that may produce sustainable economic growth and societal well-being.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The following are the aims of the research:

Examine the influence of education on economic mobility: The aim of the research is to discover how the success of people and families in terms of education is correlated with their income, employment opportunities, and the overall economic well-being in the poor neighborhoods. This is aimed at demonstrating that the best way to escape poverty is attending school.

Identify Barriers to Education for Underprivileged Communities: The idea is to discover the systemic and structural factors that prevent children and adults to get an education, including the lack of money, inability to obtain resources, and social stigma. It is necessary to be aware of what these problems are in order to determine how to avoid them.



Propose educational policies and programs to help people get out of poverty:

The goal is to give policymakers and schools specific ideas for how to make programs that are open to everyone and make it easier for everyone to get a good education. This could include things like scholarships, mentoring, tutoring after school, and community resources for learning.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- To assist policymakers at the local, national and global levels develop specific policies and assign resources to address the disadvantaged communities through identifying the obstacles to education and its role in economic mobility.
- Apply results to highlight the correlation between education and poverty and arouse action/awareness. This can encourage the community groups, stakeholders and individuals to take part leading to community led initiatives and more support of change in education in a collective effort to alleviate poverty.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This Literature review, a systematic and thorough look at available research on the role of education in poverty education will be observed. The research will be carried out using the qualitative approach to the synthesis of the findings of various studies. Grey literature will also be included in the research and will include reports of international organizations, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This literature review is a systematic approach to providing a full synthesis of the current research on the role of education in the eradication of poverty, major findings, and gaps in knowledge as well as future studies

LITERATURE REVIEW

What is poverty?

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2019), poverty is "a condition of insufficient material possessions or income to meet fundamental needs, including food, clothing, shelter, education, healthcare, and other vital services" (UNDP, 2019). When people or families don't have the basic things, they need to live, they are poor. This results in inadequate living conditions, deteriorating health, and diminished prospects for personal and social advancement (World Bank, 2020). The World Bank says that poverty is "the lack of the ability to enjoy the freedom to choose and to live a life one has reason to value" (World Bank, 2018). This definition stresses the value of both having money and being able to make decisions that make your life better. People often say that being poor means not being able to get:

- **Good nutrition:** Being poor often means not getting enough food, which can slow down growth, make it harder to learn, and make people more likely to get sick.
- **Basic education:** "Limited access to quality education can perpetuate cycles of poverty by limiting job opportunities and social mobility" (World Bank, 2018).



- **Healthcare:** "People with low incomes often have trouble getting healthcare, which can make health problems worse and shorten their lives" (World Bank, 2018).
- **Social services:** "Poverty can cause people to be alone, break up with their families, and make it harder for people to get along with each other" (UNDP, 2019).

The World Bank (2018) said that in 2015, about 736 million people lived in extreme poverty, which means they made less than \$1.90 a day. Poverty rates vary greatly across locations, nations, and demographics. Poverty is a complicated issue that affects people, families, and communities all over the world. Not having enough access to basic needs like food, water, education, healthcare, and social services is what it means (UNDP, 2029). You need to know what poverty is and where it comes from in order to find good ways to get rid of it.

Causes of Poverty

There is not just one thing that keeps poverty going because it is a complicated problem with many parts. But here are some of the main reasons why people are poor: Not getting a good education and learning new skills could mean that you have to work jobs that do not pay well and do not give you many chances to move up in your career (World Bank, 2019).

- **Lack Education and Skills:** "Education has been shown to have a significant positive impact on economic growth and development, as it increases an individual's earning potential and improves their ability to adapt to changing economic conditions" (Card, 1999).
- **Low Economic Growth:** It is hard for individuals to get out of poverty when the economy is not growing quickly or there are not many jobs. Some things that can cause this are "bad policy making," "corruption," and "not spending enough money on people and infrastructure." (Kaldor, 1966).
- **Inequality and Discrimination:** individuals who are poor may have a harder time getting an education, a job, or other chances because of their race, gender, or ethnicity. (Alesina & La Ferrara, 2005).
- **Health problems:** "Horton & Creswell (1995) say that "Chronic health issues, such as not getting enough nutrition or not being able to get medical care, can make a person less productive and less able to make money, which makes it harder for them to get out of poverty.
- **Lack of Access to Credit and Financial Services:** individuals who cannot get credit or other financial services, they may not be able to start their own businesses or pay for school or health care (Armendariz & Morduch, 2005).
- **Climate Change:** Climate change can kill plants, animals, and buildings. This can make people hungry and make them move (IPCC, 2013).
- **Unstable Politics and Conflict:** Political instability and conflict can hurt economies and societies, which can make people poor and force them to leave their homes (Collier & Hoeffler, 2004).
- **Urbanization:** Rapid growth of cities can make it hard for people to find jobs and places to live, which makes it harder for them to get out of poverty (Bairoch, 1988).



- **Cultural and social factors:** can keep people poor by making it hard for them to have hope and chances (Sen, 1999).
- Colonialism, slavery, and systemic racism are historical factors that sustain poverty by establishing unequal power dynamics and restricting opportunities for marginalized populations (Moser & Barrett, 2006).

There are many things that can make people poor, and these are just a few of them. If we want to end poverty and promote long-term growth, we need to deal with these root causes.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ELIMINATING POVERTY

"Poverty is a complex and pervasive problem that affects millions of people around the world" (UNDP, 2029). It is a big problem for human development, and its effects can be seen in almost every part of a person's life. To make sure that everyone can live a dignified and fulfilling life, it is important to end poverty.

Poverty keeps inequality going. Children born into poor families are more likely to stay poor themselves, so poverty often runs in families. UNDP (2019) says that "This cycle of poverty continues because people can't get to school, get medical care, or find jobs." "Education is essential for breaking the cycle of poverty, as it provides individuals with the skills and knowledge needed to access better-paying jobs and improve their socio-economic status" (UNICEF, 2020).

Poverty slows down the growth of the economy. Poverty can slow down economic growth by making people spend less money, making investments less likely, and making it harder for businesses to reach new customers. "When people are having trouble meeting their basic needs, they don't have much money to spend on goods and services, which can slow down economic growth" (UNDP, 2019).

The World Bank (2019) says that "reducing poverty can increase consumer spending, boost economic growth, and create new job opportunities."

Poverty has an effect on health and well-being. "Poverty has a direct effect on a person's health and well-being" (World Bank, 2029). UNDP (2019) says that "poor living conditions, inadequate nutrition, and limited access to healthcare can lead to a range of health problems, including malnutrition, disease, and even premature death." The World Health Organization (WHO) agrees, saying that "education can help people make smart choices about their health and well-being, look for better healthcare options, and build healthy habits" (World Health Organization, 2018).

Poverty breaks up communities. People who are poor may feel left out and alone, which can lead to social unrest, crime, and violence. Education can help ease social tensions by fostering understanding, empathy, and social unity. "By giving everyone the same chance to go to school, we can make the world a fairer and more just place where everyone can do well" (United Nations Development Programme, 2019).

Poverty has an impact on how children grow and develop. Poverty affects children more than adults because they are more likely to be affected by it. Kids who come from poor families may have problems like not getting enough food, not being able to get medical care, and not having many chances to go to school. "Education is critical for children's cognitive, emotional, and social development, and providing equal access to education can help break the cycle of poverty" (UNICEF, 2019).



The Link Between Education and Poverty

Education and poverty are very closely related. OECD (2018) says that "In general, people with more education have better job prospects, higher earning potential, and more social mobility than people with less education." "This is because education gives people the skills, knowledge, and ability to think critically that they need to compete in today's job market" (WHO, 2019). Also, education can help people get better health care, food, and other important services that are important for their overall health.

The Impact of Education on Poverty Reduction

Many studies have shown that education is one of the most important things that can help people get out of poverty. The World Bank says that "every extra year of school can raise a person's income by 10-15%." (World Bank, 2019). "This increased earning potential can help individuals and their families to climb out of poverty and improve their overall standard of living" (UNDP, 2019). Wadesango (2023) says that "education can also help to break the cycle of poverty by giving people the skills and knowledge they need to make smart choices about their lives." For instance, education can help people understand how important healthcare, nutrition, and other basic services are. This can help them make better decisions about their health and well-being.

The Role of Education in Promoting Economic Development

According to ILO (2019), "education plays a critical role in promoting economic development by providing individuals with the skills and knowledge necessary to participate in the modern labor market". In addition, "education can help to increase productivity and innovation by providing individuals with the skills necessary to develop new products and services" (UNDP, 2019). According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), "education is a key factor in promoting economic development because it helps to increase productivity, competitiveness, and innovation" (ILO, 2019). In fact, "a study by the ILO found that every additional year of schooling can increase a country's economic growth by 0.5-1%" (ILO, 2019).

The Challenges Facing Education in Eradicating Poverty

The World Bank (2019) says that "there are many problems with education systems around the world, even though education is very important for getting rid of poverty." Some of the problems are:

- Limited access to education: A lot of people around the world can't get a good education because of where they live or how much money they have (World Bank, 2019).
- Low teacher quality: Educational programs may not work as well if the teachers are not good.
- Limited relevance: educational programs may not meet the needs of students or the job market.
- Insufficient infrastructure: Insufficient infrastructure can impede the efficacy of educational programs.



HOW POVERTY CAN BE ELIMINATED

"Getting rid of poverty is a complicated problem that needs a wide-ranging solution." (ILO, 2029). The World Bank (2019) says that "education is very important for breaking the cycle of poverty and giving people the tools they need to get out of poverty. "Better chances of making money: "Education increases earning potential, which is necessary for breaking the cycle of poverty" (WHO, 2020). The World Bank (2019) says that "studies have shown that every extra year of school can increase a person's earning potential by 10-15%." People and their families can use this extra money to buy things they need, like food, shelter, and health care.

Better job prospects: "Education gives people the skills and knowledge they need to get better-paying jobs, which can help them get out of poverty" (ILO, 2028). The International Labor Organization (ILO) also says that educated people are much less likely to be unemployed than people who don't have a formal education (ILO, 2018).

Making better choices: The International Labor Organization (ILO) says that "education helps people make informed choices about their lives, such as their career choices, how they manage their money, and their health." This can help people do better and lower their chances of going back to being poor.

Lessening poverty traps: "Education can help people stay out of poverty traps by giving them the skills and knowledge they need to get better-paying jobs, start their own businesses, or find new opportunities" (World Bank, 2019).

Social mobility: The ILO (2019) says that "education can facilitate social mobility by providing opportunities for individuals to move up the social ladder and improve their socioeconomic status." World Health Organization (2019) says that "education can help break down gender barriers by giving women and girls more access to education and jobs, which can lead to better economic prospects and less poverty."

Better health outcomes: "Education is linked to better health outcomes because people who are educated are more likely to be able to get medical care and know how to stay healthy." (2019) World Health Organization

To get these benefits, education needs to be fair, easy to get to, and open to everyone. You can do this by:

- More money: Governments and donors need to promise to give more money to schools, especially in areas where people are less fortunate.
- Better infrastructure: Schools need to have enough buildings, facilities, and technology to work well.
- Well-trained teachers: Teachers need to be well-trained and have the right tools to give their students a good education.



- **Inclusive curricula:** Curricula should include everyone and be relevant to the local context, taking into account the needs and experiences of disadvantaged groups.

Students need to be able to get information about job opportunities, financial aid, and other educational options. Education is a key part of getting rid of poverty because it increases people's ability to earn money, get jobs, make decisions, and move up the social ladder. To accomplish this, "education systems must be structured to be fair, open, and welcoming." "Governments, donors, and civil society must work together to make sure that everyone has access to good education" (ILO, 2019).

CHALLENGES FACING EDUCATION IN ERADICATING POVERTY IN GENERAL

World Bank (2020) agrees with the fact that the elimination of poverty is not a simple and single-faceted problem, which needs to be addressed thoroughly. Education is a very important key in alleviating poverty, but this is not the sole measure, and other issues need to be considered in order to make education effective. The following are some of the major challenges in eradication of poverty:

Poor Quality Education: In most of the developing nations, a large percentage of children do not receive quality education, especially in rural and marginalized communities (UNESCO, 2019). This restricted access to education generates poverty, as individuals cannot learn, know, and have opportunities to have improved lives (Lloyd et al., 2018).

Inequality in the Quality of Education: Sometimes despite the access to education, inequality in the quality of education can lead to poverty. As an illustration, the schools in urban regions are usually prioritized more than those in rural regions, giving birth to unequal educational results (World Bank, 2019).

Poverty Cycle: Poverty has a way of breeding itself, with the cycle being the lack of economic potential, low health conditions, and inaccessible schooling (Rowntree, 2017). Besides that, Rowntree (2017) expresses that to end this cycle, the key factors that lead to poverty, such as insufficient education, should be tackled.

Inappropriate Employable Skills: A significant number of education systems provide theoretical knowledge but no skills to be employed in the workplace (World Economic Forum, 2018). This is capable of causing unemployment and further enhancing poverty.

Teacher Shortages: In a significant number of developing countries, there exist severe risks of shortages of qualified teachers, especially in the rural areas (UNICEF, 2019). This may result in lack of proper educational resources and low educational achievement.



Financial Resources: Education is generally underfunded especially in the developing world (OECD, 2019). Lack of finance may have a restraining effect on the accessibility of resources, such as textbooks, facilities, and technology.

Cultural and Social Obstacles: The cultural and social barriers might impede access to education by girls, especially in patriarchal communities (UNICEF, 2019). Gender stereotypes also may make girls unwilling to attend specific classes or select prescribed careers.

Climate Change: "Climate change has the potential to have a disparate impact on the vulnerable populations such as the poor (IPCC, 2019). Disasters affecting climate may cause destruction of infrastructure, disruption in education systems and raise the level of poverty.

Conflict and Instability: "Conflict and instability may affect education systems, making schools close and displacing children (UNHCR, 2020). This may increase poverty and or discourage poverty elimination.

Data Deficiency and Surveillance: lack of data and monitoring can hinder the process of monitoring whether the poverty eradication efforts are being made and in areas of concern and need improvement (OECD, 2019).

To overcome these challenges and effectively eradicate poverty through education, it is essential to:

- Increase access to quality education for all.
- Improve the quality of education by providing trained teachers and resources.
- Focus on practical skills development to enhance employability.
- Address disparities in education quality and funding.
- Address cultural and social barriers to girls' education.
- Develop climate-resilient education systems.
- Provide support for conflict-affected regions.
- Establish effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

By acknowledging these challenges and taking a comprehensive approach to address them, we can work towards creating a more equitable society where education plays a vital role in eradicating poverty" (UNDP, 2019).

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN BREAKING THE CYCLE OF POVERTY

Poverty is a global issue that has millions of victims. (WHO, 2019). According to OECD (2019), it is a complicated matter, the implications of which are vast and dangerous, such as bad health, fewer opportunities, and social mobility. However, education has been identified as a very important aspect in breaking the cycle of poverty. This paper will examine the ways education can be used to eliminate poverty and the role of education in enhancing the lives of individuals and society. (UNHCR, 2020).



The Correlation Relationship between Education and Poverty

A lot of individuals concur that education is a wonderful method of combating poverty. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), education is a growth engine and one of the best methods of alleviating poverty (UNDP, 2015). The reason is that through education, individuals acquire knowledge, skills and abilities they require to attain well-paying jobs, better their socio-economic conditions and make informed decisions regarding their lives. (ILO, 2019).

How Education Can Help Eradicate Poverty

Education can help get rid of poverty in several ways: Better chances of making money: Education gives people skills that are in demand in the job market, which means they can make more money. The World Bank says that "every extra year of education can raise an individual's earnings by 10–20%" (World Bank, 2018).

- Better Job Opportunities: Education gives people better job opportunities, which can help them move up the social ladder and out of poverty.
- More Economic Growth: Education is a major factor in economic growth because it boosts productivity and innovation (OECD, 2019).
- Social Mobility: Education gives people the chance to move up the social ladder and get out of poverty.
- Better Health Outcomes: "Education is linked to better health outcomes because educated people are more likely to be able to get healthcare and make smart choices about their health" (WHO, 2018).

CHALLENGES FACING EDUCATION IN ERADICATING POVERTY

Education is a powerful means of alleviating poverty; however, several considerations must be addressed:

- Access to Education: Many people can't get a good education because of where they live, how much money they have, and their gender. This will not help to get rid of poverty (WHO, 2018).
- 10.2 The quality of education: Many people can't get a good education because of a number of things, like where they live, how much money they have, and their gender.

This will not help to get rid of Wadesango (2023) says that education is very important for breaking the cycle of poverty. It teaches people what they need to know, what they need to learn, and how to make smart choices about their lives so that they can get better jobs, have a better social and economic life, and make smart choices about their lives (UNHCR, 2020). There are problems in education when it comes to getting rid of poverty, but it is a very useful tool for both getting rid of poverty and helping the economy grow.

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN ALLEVIATING POVERTY

"Poverty is one of the most important problems that people face, affecting millions of people all over the world." (ILO, 2019). WHO (2018) says that "it is a complex and multifaceted problem that requires a comprehensive approach to address."



Education is a key part of fighting poverty because it breaks the cycle of poverty, gives people power, and encourages long-term growth.

- **Education as a Crucial Element in Alleviating Poverty:** "Research has consistently demonstrated that education is an effective instrument for alleviating poverty." (2018) World Bank. "Education gives people the skills, knowledge, and confidence they need to get better-paying jobs, improve their financial situation, and break the cycle of poverty." (WHO, 2018). The World Bank did a study that showed that each extra year of school can raise a person's income by 10%. (World Bank, 2018). The ILO (2019) says that "this increase in earnings can have a big effect on reducing poverty because people can make more money and improve their quality of life."
- **Education Boosts Job Opportunities:** "Education opens up more job opportunities by giving people the skills and knowledge they need to get better-paying jobs." (WHO, 2018). A study by the International Labor Organization (ILO) found that 65% of workers with tertiary education were employed in skilled occupations, while only 22% of workers with primary education or less were employed in skilled occupations (ILO, 2017). "Education also helps people start their own businesses, which creates new job opportunities and helps the economy grow" (UNDP, 2029).
- **Education Lessens Inequality:** The World Health Organization (2018) says that "education also plays a critical role in reducing inequality by providing equal access to opportunities for all individuals." According to a study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), education can help close the income gap by raising the earnings of students who don't do well in school (OECD, 2018). According to the ILO (2018), "education also helps to promote social mobility, allowing people from less fortunate backgrounds to get better-paying jobs and improve their socio-economic status."
- **Education Gives Women and Girls Power:** "Education is especially important for giving women and girls power, since they are more likely to be poor" (UNICEF, 2019). UNICEF discovered that women with an education are more likely to be healthy, make more money, and have a say in decisions (UNICEF, 2019).

Education also helps to stop violence and discrimination against women, which makes things more equal and gives women more power. Education is very important for fighting poverty because it gives people more job opportunities, makes things fairer, and gives women and girls more power. Individuals, groups, and governments must put education at the top of their list of ways to fight poverty and promote long-term growth. Investing in education can help us end the cycle of poverty and make the future better for everyone.



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, education is very important for getting rid of poverty because it gives people the skills, knowledge, and critical thinking skills they need to compete in today's job market. Education can also help end the cycle of poverty by giving people the skills and knowledge they need to make smart choices about their lives. While there are many problems that education systems around the world are facing. To fix these problems, governments, donors, and other interested parties will need to put in a lot of time and money.

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