

## Children's Socioeconomic Position has an Impact on Their Personality Development

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### Abstract

*A person's socioeconomic status (SES) is more than only their financial situation; it also encompasses their educational level, their professional status, and how they view their place in society. For example, one's socioeconomic status may be heavily influenced by their quality of life, possibilities in living, and other perks. Poverty is not caused by a single factor, but rather a mixture of physical and emotional factors. In addition, SES is a stable and accurate predictor of a variety of outcomes, including well-being, across the lifespan. This means that SES is important to all aspects of behavioral sciences, including research, practice, education, and advocacy. Growing up in a situation of absolute poverty may have a significant impact on a child's ability to perform their schooling. Children who come from disadvantaged families often begin school at a disadvantage in comparison to their classmates, and this gap only grows as time passes on in school. Even modest gains in wealth may have a massive effect on a family's ability to provide a stable environment for the child so that they are better prepared for school. Early introduction to socioeconomic hardship may have consequences that could last a lifetime. It is linked to a more painful transition into the labor force as well as an increased likelihood of low income, low credentials, chronic unemployment, and despair. This lengthy effect has the potential to generate a cycle of disadvantage that's also passed down from generation to generation, with risks being handed on to future generations. Reducing educational underperformance, boosting growth outlook, reducing the burden of physical illness, and trying to address the burgeoning mental health crisis in children and adolescents are some of the goals that policymakers have set as one's highest priorities, as well as redressing the attainment gap is one of their top priorities.*

**Keywords:** Children's Socioeconomic, Personality Development, socioeconomic status (SES), Chronic unemployment.

### Introduction

One of the most highly contested areas of human rights is the effect of a personal financial situation on a kid. The study of the creation, distribution, and consumption of money, as well as the health of individuals and the efficient use of finite resources, are even included in the broad definition of economics. To put it differently, economics is the study of how products and services behave. In finance, production increased, distribution, and consuming are all aspects of the market economy that are examined in depth. A person's financial and social standing in society is referred to as their "economic factors." Parents are financially responsible for the child, which means that their socioeconomic status is linked directly to theirs. What you eat, how much you eat, how often you eat, what kind of early childhood education you get, how fit you are, and how other people

perceive you are all affected by your family's socioeconomic level. It has a direct bearing as to whether or not you succeed or fail in the long run. In our early years of life, the stuff that comes to us as we learn about the world may have a long-term effect on life.

### **Impact the Development of The Brain**

First, let's examine how SES affects cognitive and language development. Having the capacity to think and understand a variety of ideas, subjects, and procedures is known as cognition. Because of our exposing children to simpler concepts, we can understand better more complicated ones as we become older. Being in an early childhood program is the best method to learn about a broad range of topics. These programmes are usually held by private companies and it can only be financed by people from affluent economic classes. What a youngster learns from his or her parent has a direct influence on his or her linguistic and cognitive growth. As a youngster, our parents have a significant role in the formation of your vocabulary. It is common for persons of lower socio - economic status (SES) to be ill-educated. They may not be able to impart to their kids the critical thinking skills they lack. They may also be unable to utilise words the way that promotes optimal language acquisition in their kids. To the extent that a parent uses an incorrect word in front of the kid, the youngster is likely to do the same. (V. Suvi, L. Antti, & A. Henrik et al, 2020)

When youngsters are healthier, they are able to think clearly, which is another benefit of SES. Eating healthily on a routine basis might be challenging for those with a lower socio - economic status, but for those with a higher Socioeconomic status, it may be simpler to do just that. When all a starving youngster can think about that is food, he or she will be unable to focus on learning the letters. For grownups who know exactly what's going on, we're all culpable of not being able to think critically when we're hungry. When you don't eat the right meals, your brain isn't receiving the nutrients it needs to operate at its best (U. Yuki & O. Atsushi, 2019)

### **Risk of death**

Approximately 30,000 children die each day 20 children die every minute before the age of five in the globe, a sum of almost 11 million deaths every year. However, the vast majority of data is not logged. In nations with low and middle incomes, such as those in Africa and Asia, these fatalities are also most common. In all the provinces studied, the disparity between the lowest and highest quintiles in under-five mortality rates was considerable in favour of the wealthier individuals. Although the rate of inequality varied between the provinces, that wasn't always the case. An investigation on the impact of cultural, demographic, and environmental variables on child mortality in Gotvand, Iran was conducted. (Wang, 2019)

According to the findings of this study, lower infant death rates were linked to better parent work status and more frequent prenatal care, whereas higher infant mortality rates were linked to mother age at delivery (less than 18 years and over 35 years) and desire for boys. revealed that the lower the infant mortality, the greater the provinces' development index, which takes account a variety of socioeconomic characteristics like the literacy &

employment rates of men and women, the average monthly family income, as well as the availability of safe drinking water. A retrospective, descriptive as well as comparative study of 121 deceased and not-deceased kids under the age of one supported by Isfahan health centres in the years 1996–2000 found a significantly correlation among child mortality of children under the age of one and the education and occupations of mom and dad as well as the frequency and duration of breastfeeding as well as prenatal care for the infants and young kids. (Lee, 2020)

Children's understanding of money is tightly linked to their parents' views regarding it and their own spending habits, and the two go hand in hand. During the process of socialisation, child's knowledge of money and economic concerns is generated, grown, and solidified. There are several studies showing that education as well as acquaintance with financial practises are required for youngsters to learn to manage their money in a responsible and proper way. Obviously, the better off a personal financial situation, the more readily available medical treatment they can buy, and thus, the better off their health is as a result of that. In contrast, the economy has a direct and indirect impact on the social aspects of health, both directly and indirectly. (Gozu & J. Newman, 2020)

Children's health has been found to be influenced by socioeconomic variables more than half of the time. Nevertheless, other studies have shown that social factors account for as much as 70 percent of a person's success. Different physical environmental elements, attitudes, and a family's socioeconomic level (SES) all play a part in the health of their children, and parents have a massive effect on these outcomes. The idea has been drifted that parents' education is a much more reliable predictor of one's children's well-being than family income because parents with higher educational levels are much more aware of the importance of supplying a nutritious diet for their kids as well as raising their children in healthier environments. (A. Sen & T. Mukherjee, 2020)

Furthermore, mothers with more knowledge tend to be in better health, which they pass onto the their children as part of a healthier environment. Another element that affects people's health is "parental employment." In theory, the impact of motherhood on child's welfare is hazy. There are a lot of competing theories. Mother work has been shown to improve the health young children since it raises take-home pay and, as a result, increases spending on relatives and friends' health care. As a result, children's psychological state improves if their moms are physically present in their homes and can spend more time with all of them and care more about them. (Andersen, M. Gensowski, S. G. Ludeke, & O. P. John, 2008)

Maternal employment was shown to have a negative effect on children's health and providing decent food, a clean and healthy home environment, and the lack from worry caused by the work environment and its transmission to children. One possibility is that working moms have better chances of having healthy kids because of their higher levels of education, skills, preferences, and abilities. Poor children's psychological state is much poorer than that of other kids because of the unusual conditions in which they are raised and their own psychological characteristics. In general, disadvantaged children lack faith in

themselves and their determination to thrive in the world. They see themselves as outcasts and find it really difficult to fit in with the rest of the society. Only a very small proportion of the poorest children are able to finish the nine-year obligatory education. They lack the basic necessities and the able to compete in today's cutthroat job market. This is due to the fact that poor children typically struggle to experience a true sense of familial love as they grow older, leading to problems like social withdrawal and mental closure. It is difficult for most impoverished children to function in society because they get pity and compassion when they get and others, but they do not receive the minimum necessary of respect and equality in exchange. (Sen, T. Mukherjee, A. Sen, & T. Mukherjee, 2020)

### **Conclusion**

**Disengagement was more common among children of parents with a higher socioeconomic status than it was in those of lower socioeconomic status. Self-grooming, fidgeting with adjacent items, and doodling while being addressed were examples of detachment behaviours in this situation. There were nods and finger rises, laughs and staring at the other person. A desire to deepen and improve one's connection may be conveyed via these visual cues. Participants with lower socio-economic status (SES) were more likely to interact in their conversational partners than those with higher socioeconomic (SES). According to the authors, increasing one's socioeconomic status (SES) boosts one's capacity to meet one's requirements. And they're less likely to require their conversational partners' help in the future, people who have high socioeconomic status (SES) may develop a better feeling of self.**

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