

Causes of student's dropout at secondary level in Pishin

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Abstract

It is accepted throughout the world that the progress of any nation is perpetrator on their education. Education plays an important role in the development of any nation. In global prospective, it is accepted that the

progress of any nation is dependant on the educational ratio of their citizen. The entire advance world reaches to the peak of advancement by the help of education. Education provides awareness about thing and surrounding and also improves the skills of human being. But unluckily in Pakistan at the province of Baluchistan especially district Pishin the students leave the school at secondary level without completing their educational process. The main purpose of the study is to explore the main causes of dropout at secondary level in dist. Pishin. As, The Socio economic factor, migratory parents of students, physical punishment, distance from schools, untrained teacher, teacher absentees, security issue in schools, overcrowded classes, feeble supervision, illiterate parents and early marriage are some main causes of dropout at secondary level in district Pishin. Furthermore, it was tried to point out cultural and geographical issue that increase the drop out ratio in the district and also recommend useful step in order to solve the issue of dropout in Baluchistan particularly district Pishin. As in this study was focused to analyze the comparative causes of drop out globally in special accordance with Pishin. I born in dist Pishin and also serving as secondary school teacher in the same district. Therefore, I select Pishin as study area for research work. The study also finds out the effect of dropout in Pishin, besides, the study also has remedial step to solve this problem in the district Pishin.

Keywords: Causes, dropout, students, secondary level, Pishin.

INTRODUCTION

The student's dropout is typically defined as a situation when a student leaves school without completing a degree resultant to educational process (1). The Students drop is a problem in which students out of their studies for a many explanations and factors (2). Students Dropout is an embryonic issue in international research as, it offers a way to students who belong to a dissimilar culture, family problems, budding barrier and health disabilities (3). Poverty is also a foremost cause of dropout rates. Consequences from research designate the research that poverty is an also key cause of dropout. The students from poor family's dropout rate are more than rich families comparatively (4).

Models behavior leads to failure of school. There are three main causes of student's dropout namely, general, explicit and modified intervention are detailed and bulletproof with examples of

the most efficient and most frequent intervention programs used by educators and analyst. (5). The drop outs are measured troublemakers both classified and external the school leaving which increase dropout rates (6). Numerous studies specify that one of the most important factors of students' dropout rate is the lengthy subject studied at secondary school grad (7). The behavior of school teacher's; some others walk around instructors' and principal' viewpoints directly by questioner regarding study increase dropout rates, which is great phenomena in secondary school of Pakistan (8). It is proved that student's troublesome behavior and anti-social peer relations were the touchy factors causing dropout (9).

Almost studies proved that that the main factor of secondary school dropout is their course studied in the institutions (10). Research reveals an evenhanded body of that the student with special needs and without special needs benefit from wide-ranging system consequently (11). Although, the dropout of secondary school students in schools is also a very common wonder so that the age difference is powerless to join in any kind of economic movement (12). Policy makers in almost developing countries proved regard secondary school education that teacher training and can better dropout rates. Unfortunately, they experience a high rate of dropout in developing countries (13).

Some district of the province Punjab in Pakistan were survived regarding dropout rates, the finding proved that altered exam pattern at different stages and secondary level patterns; English medium syllabus; passing easy in early classes; second-rate educational family of students; high disappointment rate in 9th class., are the main causes of dropout rates in the province (14). Female education is very fragile in Pakistan regarding dropout, the main causes are accomplished by research survey which are assess the role of parents, traditional and social norms, and lack of educational facilities to females in Pakistan (15).

A smaller amount income level and economically low position family's students position is directly proportional to dropout rates, as the economically weak family's students leave school due to poverty (16). A comprehensive school provides chances to students with diverse needs and skills to work and live together in the same atmosphere. The basic rule of the comprehensive study is to arrange a

chance for children to learn in groups to avoid dropout rates (17). The issue of dropout is not solved yet in the educational history; it acts like dynamite for the socioeconomic stability of a state. In order to solve this issue it should be appropriately defined before touching towards its remedial step (18). If the economic position of the students is smoothed, then the student will be able to complete their educational process. The latest studies proved that the resilient economic position of students captures their tendency to get education till the last stage (19). Low per capita is the main cause of dropout rate in the educational process, if we increase social capital then we will be able to gain the tendency of students to demolish the issue of dropout in schools (20).

Method and material

The study was survey and descriptive research in nature. Further detail of the research methodology is as under;

Research design

The research study was designed to diagnose the main causes of dropout at secondary level in district Pishin. The study was undertaken in the government high schools of district Pishin. Quantitative research methodology was adopted.

Population of the study

The research study was aimed to explore causes of dropout at secondary level in Pishin. All high schools in the district, except some mountaineer area of Tooba, are the main population of the study.

Moreover, parents, community members, media stockholder, private school's heads and students of high schools were also included as respondents of the study.

Sample and sampling technique

Random sampling method was used to collect the data. Some 25 government boys' high schools of the district were focused via questionnaires.

Some questionnaires were used to know the view point of the all 25 head teachers, some 50 other teachers, 100 students, 50 parents and community members about the causes of dropout at

secondary level in district Pishin. Because they well know why students leave school without competing their educational process.

Research instruments

Some questionnaires regarding dropout were designed to collect data. Interview, secondary data and survey will also be focused. it will be asking from education stockholders, head teachers sst teachers and students as well.

The entire questionnaire will be attempt by the teachers.

Data collection

The primary was used to collect data via questionnaires for research propose.

Secondary data collection was also used.

General observation and discussion were also followed.

Visited almost high schools of the district Pishin.

Data analysis

The data were analyzed to use statistical package, social science figures, percentage and other indicator were applied. The collect data was also analyzed through SPSS (statistical package for the social science), in order to ménage data.

Result

To find out the main causes of dropout at secondary level in district Pishin some three question were asked. One from head teachers one from school teachers and one from school students from the government high schools of the district Pishin. As a result, the research study was conducted via questioner technic and easy technic (percentage) the study the causes of dropout at secondary level in Pishin as shown in tables.

Table 1. Dropout a serious issue that effected educational ratio in district Pishin

Option	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	185	82.2 %
To some extent	22	9.77 %
No	18	8 %
Total	225	100 %

The data in the above table reveal that dropout is a serious issue. The question was asked from 25 head teachers, 50 school teachers of different schools, 100 school students of different schools and other 50 community members different areas of district Pishin.

Table no 2. Poverty is the main cause of dropout.

Option	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	77	77 %
To some extent	10	10 %
No	13	13 %
Total	100	100 %

The data regarding poverty as a main cause was taken from 50 teachers of different high and 50 other community members of different areas of the Pishin.

Table no 3. Teacher's harsh behavior and punishment increased dropout ratio.

Option	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	65	65 %
To some extent	25	25 %
No	10	10 %
Total	100	100 %

The data about teacher behaviors as a serious cause was taken from 100 students of different government high schools of the Pishin. After the finding and management of the data taken from head teachers, other school's teacher and school students it was resulted that the following findings were taken;

- a. Dropout of students at secondary level is a serious issue in district Pishin that effected educational ratio too.
- b. Poverty is a focal cause of dropout in Pishin.
- c. Corporal punishment was also count a solemn cause of dropout at secondary level in district Pishin.
- d. Migratory parents of the students are also a serious issue.
- e. Untrained teachers, teacher absenteeism, and ghost teachers were also giving birth to dropout.
- f. Illiterate parents, lack of interest of parents was also a cause of dropout ratio in Pishin.

- g. Distance from home is also a cause of dropout at secondary level in district Pishin.
- h. Overcrowded classes and lack of basic facilities in the institutions were also increasing dropout in the district Pishin.

DISCUSSION

The dropout was gained a serious issue at secondary level in district Pishin.in Pakistan specially district Pishin students leave their educational carrier without completing process. Pishin is a separate administrative district that came to existence in 1975. District Pishin the second largest district after Quetta in Baluchistan. In the district almost students left institution without completing educational process. The main objective of the study was to find out the main causes of dropout at secondary level in the district. In the study The result of the data analysis was calculated in simple and easy technic(percentage) to analyze the causes of dropout at secondary level in district Pishin.

CONCLUSION

The study was conducted in district Pishin to discover the causes of student's dropout at secondary level. The study finding proved that dropout is a serious issue in educational process. As the main causes of the subject were poverty, Strict behavior of teacher with students, untrained teacher, illiterate and migratory parents, overcrowded classes, distance from educational institutions and corporal punishment were the main causes of dropout at secondary level in district Pishin.at last, some remedial steps were reckoned to solve this matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To control the curse of dropout at secondary level in district Pishin, government and public should take some remedial step to decrease the dropout at Pishin.

1. There should be Free education at secondary level throughout the country and incentive may be provided for poor parents to get their children educated.
2. Government should train teachers to preserve friendly and smooth behavior with students in the school.
3. The law to abolish corporal punishment must be implemented by government at every school of the district.
4. Government should build more schools in every crowded village of the district.
5. Government insure not to set more than 50 students in one classroom.
6. Government should launch housing scheme for migratory parents to localized them in the district.
7. Media has to aware parents and community's member by the benefits of completing educational process.
8. Government should have trained teacher with new born scientific and English courses.

Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest in this research study, as it was first attempt to find out the causes of dropout at secondary level in district Pishin.

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