

### Causes of Students Dropout at Secondary Level of Tehsil Banda Daud Shah, District Karak Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



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**Abstract:** The current research article investigates “Students Drop Out among High School level (A Case Study of Tehsil Banda Daud Shah, District Karak of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). There are 13 boys High school in Tehsil Banda Daud Shah. This study emphasizes on the Causes of Dropout Students among High School levels of Tehsil Banda Daud Shah, District Karak. The problem of the study is to point out the causes of dropout at the High School level at Tehsil Banda Daud Shah (Male School). There are countless causes of students drop out. It has been established that the students drop out factors include family factors, socio- economic status, death of parents, low parent involvement in school, poor school facilities and infrastructure, poor school facilities and infrastructure, poor policy implementation, curriculum issue, lack of supervision, location distance of school, untrained and unqualified teacher, low teacher motivation, absenteeism factor and disengagement. The study uses descriptive, analytical and quantitative approach by collecting data through questionnaire from teachers of thirteen Govt high Schools of Tehsil Banda Shah. Hundred questionnaires were distributed randomly among teachers to collect the applicable data and the result has been analyzed on SPSS.

**Keywords:** Students Dropout, Dropout at secondary level, Factors of dropout

#### Introduction

A person or student, withdraw from school without completing or successfully finishing his/her particular educational degree is known as student dropout. There are various reasons related that lead to student drop out, such as, lack of interest, poverty etc. Among various reasons, literature shows that most significance and most important reason to affect the students drop is poverty. Often students leave their degree programs due to low socioeconomic. (Hassan, 2020) Education is the basic need of one's life. Man is incomplete without it. Education teaches us to think, to act correctly, and make wise decisions. In short, it tells us how to live a

successful and purposeful life. With the help of the ray of education, one can easily distinguish between good and evil. It also equips man with the capacity to differentiate between reality, falsehood, humanity and brutality (Al-Shuaibi, January 2014). Educating the people is a responsibility that falls under the responsibility of the state. Therefore, in accordance with Article 25-A of the constitution of Pakistan 1973, every child in the country has the right to receive a free education. According to Article 37-B of the Constitution, it has been clarified that the state [Pakistan] is responsible for eliminating illiteracy, ensuring that education is free and compulsory for children for a period of time as short as possible, and ensuring access to

a secondary education. (ALI, 2017) The 18th Constitutional Amendment passed by the parliament in April 2010, made education a provincial matter in Pakistan. Additional power is granted to the province and local governments in a number of social and economic areas, as well as education. (Farooq, 2018) There are three levels of education in Pakistan; elementary education from grade 1 to 8, secondary education from grade 9 to 12, and higher education after grade 12. Elementary education further grouped into primary grades 1 to 5, and middle grades 6 to 8. For this cause there are primary and secondary school. Secondary education grade 9 to 12 served in secondary and higher secondary school (College). (Saeed, December 2007) Historically the education system of Pakistan has its basic roots in the Islamic and British type of education. It has developed in the 20th and 21st centuries, but still lagging behind the developed nations as it relies heavily on memory, old teaching and examination methods. In the past, efforts have been made to improve literacy and participation rates in government schools. But in fact, the education system remains largely elite. Currently Pakistan has the biggest number of students drop in the world and a second number on global level after Nigeria. . The total number of students drop out is 22.8 million. According to 2017 report, the data exposes that Pakistani children age five to 16 are 44 percent—did not contributed in education. The students drop out ratio increase by many reason like striking inequalities based on gender and socioeconomic status (Hunter, February 25, 2020)

### **Review of Related Literature**

There are many factors to lead the students drop out from school like family factor. Other factors are Poor Facilities in Schools, such as having no boundary walls, washrooms and lack of classrooms. School distance is another factor that leads to the students drop out because the students are not to reach on the time. Lack of proper transport system and untrained teacher are also the factors that affect student drop out ratio.

(Hunter, February 25, 2020) The education problem of Pakistan is different and not properly

effective. There are two type institution like public and private education and create unequaled line among the people of Pakistan. There are other problems in the education system of Pakistan, with non-availability of basic facilities, such as drinking water, washrooms, weak sanitation, H electricity and poor building. One of the problems is untrained teacher. Most of them are not professionally trained and are not able to perform better in this filed. There also exists the phenomenon of ghost teacher who don't perform duty but receives salaries. Majority of teachers are unaware of modern way of teaching. In fact, Pakistan allocates few resources to education and is lagging behind in terms of budgetary allocation from regional countries like India and Nepal. The national spending on education is not good as ought to be.

(Ullah, 2022)Secondary school dropout is primarily caused by school-related factors, student-related factors, teacher-related factors, society-related factors, and home-related factors. School-related factors include inadequate facilities, unfavorable environment, lack of motivation, and insufficient staff. Teacher-related factors include absenteeism, poor performance, and corporal punishment. Student-related factors include weak learning, indiscipline, poor attendance, poor grades, and early marriage. These factors create an environment where students feel overwhelmed, disconnected, and unsupported, leading to a lack of motivation and academic success. (Wajid, 2022) Parents withdraw their children from school most often because of poverty rather than letting them attend school all day in order to earn a living. There is a link between poverty and illiteracy, as well as a lack of awareness by parents regarding the importance of education. (Anwar Hussain\*) Teachers perceive the curriculum as unstable, causing difficulties for both teachers and students, leading to discouragement and eventual dropout.(Hassan, 2020)Students leave secondary school for financial reasons, often due to high fees and hidden expenses, often from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

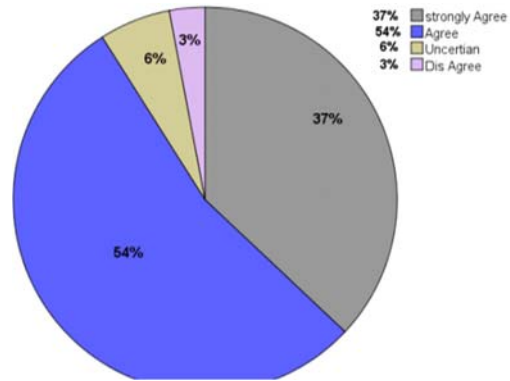
### **Research Methodology**

In the study, all male teachers serving and teaching at the high school level in Tehsil Banda Daud Shah Karak District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Pakistan) were included. There were a limited number of participants in the study. Using a random sampling technique, 100 teachers were selected as a sample to ensure adequate representation. It was conducted using a descriptive quantitative research design in order to examine the causes of student dropouts. For the purpose of collecting data, a self-developed structured questionnaire was used. The questionnaire was constructed on a five point scale, which included SA, A, UD, DA, and SDA. Throughout the questionnaire, there were thirteen closed-ended questions. Using SPSS for descriptive analysis The researchers went to each of the sample high schools and delivered the surveys to the participants They were instructed to provide proper replies without hesitation or bias because the data would only be utilised for research purposes. This method was used to acquire data. Following data gathering, it was organised, tabulated, and analysed.

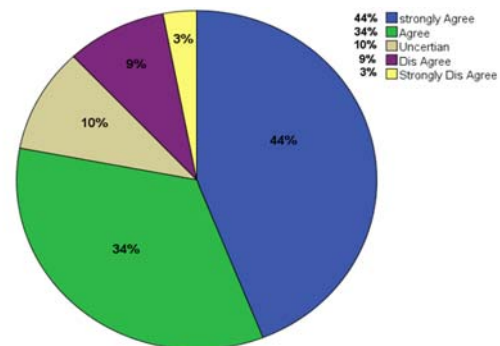
### Results and Discussions

The study's goal was to investigate the factors that lead to student dropouts at the secondary school level in Tehsil Banda Daud Shah Karak District. The study's focus was on descriptive elements, and quantitative research techniques were employed. To get information from the respondents on the reasons why students drop from school, a self-designed questionnaire was employed. Application of statistical methods, such as percentage and chi square, was used to analyse the data. . Following is an explanation of the entire statistical process:

#### Chart 01 that boys belonging to poor socio-economic background have more dropout ratio

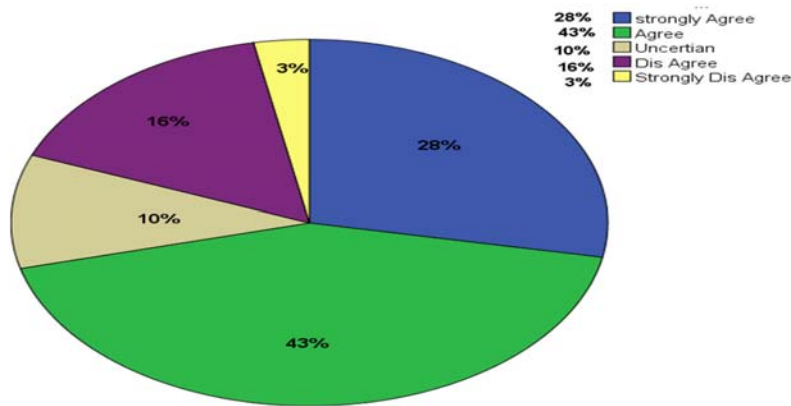


The results of a quantitative analysis of the responses of teachers, show that boys belonging to poor socio-economic backgrounds have a higher dropout rate than those belonging to the middle class. Graph I shows that (37%) of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement while (54%) only agreed with the statement. According to the survey, 6% of respondents were unsure and 3% Disagreed with the survey results. The socioeconomic status of parents and poverty in the home are frequently testified as causes affecting children. It is generally thought that families with sufficient socioeconomic income do not request their children to assistance with household responsibilities as they can easily pay for schooling.



#### Chart 2 The lack of parental involvement in educational activities is one of the factors which contribute to students' drop out from school

The absence of parental engagement in educational activities is one of the variables that lead to pupils dropping out of school, according to a quantitative study of instructor. According to figure 4 below, (44%) of respondents strongly agreed whereas (34%) just agreed. 10% of respondents were unsure, 9% disagreed, and 3% strongly disagreed.



**Chart 3 that boys who participate excessively in paid or unpaid labor at home are more likely to leave school early**

In the quantification of teacher responses to the question of whether boys who participate excessively in paid or unpaid labor at home tend to leave school, Figure 2 below shows that (28%) strongly agreed, while (43% only

agreed). Meanwhile, resource-poor families often need children to support their parents with manual labor or other household chores. Pupils who participate excessively in paid or unpaid work at home are more likely to drop out of school early.

#### Responses of Teacher Regarding Students Drop Out

	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Poor socio-economic background	37%	54%	6%	3%	0%
2	Boys who participate excessively in paid or unpaid labor	28%	43%	10%	16%	3%
3	Death of students' parents	31%	37%	6%	24%	3%
4	Lack of parental involvement in educational activities	44%	34%	10%	9%	3%
5	Poor infrastructure at school	9%	28%	9%	39%	15%
6	Lack of policy implementation	28%	39%	7%	22%	4%
7	Curriculum taught at your school leads to drop out of students from school	23%	30%	9%	29%	9%
8	Lack of supervision affect drop out of students from school	29%	39%	10%	20%	2%
9	The students leave their school due to poor transportation	13%	31%	12%	32%	12%
10	Lack of training of teachers lead to drop out of students	32%	32%	6%	18%	12%
11	Teacher's motivation level also affects students' drop out from school	31%	43%	11%	11%	4%
12	The student disengagement leads toward the students drop out from school	25%	43%	11%	16%	5%
	Total Results	37.5%	37.75%	19.16%	19.91%	8.91%

## Finding And Results

The study uses descriptive, analytical and quantitative approach by collecting data through questionnaire from teachers of thirteen Govt high Schools of Tehsil BandaShah. Hundred questionnaires will be distributed randomly among teachers to collect the relevant data .After collecting the data Quantitative analysis of the responses of teachers, tested on SPSS software. The table show under one of the most factors to lead the students drop out is the lack of parental involvement in educational activities and the (44%) respondents were strongly agreed . Second factor to affect the students drop out from school is belonging to poor socio-economic background also affect the educational activities of students and lead to students drop out while the (54%)respondents strongly agreed with it. Another factor to lead the students drop out is Lack of training of teachers lead to students drop out of students and the (32%) respondents were strongly agreed . The next factor is to affect the study of students and lead to drop out from school Death of students' parents the table show under the percentage of respondents and (37%) agreed with it after the death of parents to lead the students drop out. Another factor also affects the academic actives and most essential factor to lead the students drop out from school is location distance of school. The students leave their school due to poor transportation and mostly (31%) respondents were agreed. One of the most important and significance factor to lead the students drop out from school Teacher's motivation level also affects students' drop out from school while the (43%) respondents agreed with it. Among another factor to effect the and lead to students drop out from school is the student disengagement leads toward the students drop out from school while the table show under the percentage of respondents (43%) agreed with it.

## Conclusion

After analyses of the data, the researcher arrives at the following conclusions. It was found that the students drop out is due to many factors. In majority schools, the main factor for student's drop out is poverty. On the other hand, families

with incomplete resources often need children to help their parents with manual labor and in other household activities. Students' engagement in earnings due to financial problems of the parents, economic burden, and parents' poor economic condition were the major economical areas of the family that caused children dropout. The next factor is to contributes to students drop out is parental death .Students become more worried, and distressed focusing when their daily schedule changes. When parents die , the data revealed that they become emotionally unstable and it leads to drop out ratio. Grief and sadness can be a long and painful process that can disturb their School Performance. Among students, another important factor that leads to students' drop out is low parent involvement in education. As early research data has already showed, The researchers have identified that there are numerous causes and link between the parental education and school maintenance and the illiterate parents do not appreciate the schooling benefits. The parents are unaware of students' academic activities, the students belong to the uneducated family and community members who do not involve in the education so they chances of the students drop out from school increases. In addition, the factor that leads students' drop out, is the lack of school facilities like lack electricity and poor infrastructure. There are not enough facilities of books, libraries, and reading materials in all educational institutions of the tehsil Banda Daud Shah. Besides, there are loaded classrooms, untrained teachers, and lack of physical facilities like toilets, boundary walls, drinking water, classrooms, desks, and blackboards. These are all factors to effects the students and lead to dropout.. The most important factor to lead the student drop out is unqualified and untrained teachers. The untrained and unqualified teachers are less professional. It also effect the study of students and increase of students drop out because they are untrained to motivate; who did not to know the teaching methods .The unqualified teachers did not know to how to engage the students and are not aware of students behavior. Research has revealed that teachers who are not able to control students then the apply improper technique and give

punishment to the students.. If a teacher cannot control their students, they will not be able to teach them effectively. One of the most important factors is students' absence. In the case of absent students, their performance decreases because they do not follow the instructions of the classroom. Absence thus becomes a vicious cycle that affects students' performance and ultimately results in their dropout. Another factor is students' disengagement in school because there are so many reasons like lack of interest and other is health problem. Most forms of unavailability, such as absenteeism, disruptive behavior, and poor school communication, are associated with low success.

### Recommendation

- Parents should help with their children's education. The government can allocate budgets to improve the financial situation of parents.
- Since the majority of parents cannot afford their children's education expenses, students can be awarded scholarships.
- The government should provide counseling to uneducated parents through seminars and NGOs to make them aware of the importance of education for their children and encourage them to choose a better career than their parents.
- The government should provide basic facilities in the school such as drinking water, electricity, washroom, seating chairs, blackboard and additional classes to be built in the school.
- Especially for girls and elementary school students, long-distance school is a major cause of the dropouts. School should be a central location to easily access for the students. The government should allocate proper transportation for the long distance school.
- A strong observing and surveillance organization should be put in place to investigate the academic activities of school and teachers' irregularity.

Innovative teacher-training programs focusing on content, pedagogical skills, child psychology, and activity-based teaching strategies for primary school teachers should be introduced. Political interference in the posting and transfer of teachers should be eliminated to make them professionally independent to perform their teaching duties efficiently.

- The awareness and significance of the education in the society spread through the electronic media and print media to reduce the dropout rates.

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