Research Article

Factors Involved in Students' Dropout: A Study Based on KM/ KM/ AL- Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya, Mawadippalli

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Abstract: Education removes illiteracy, insensitivity, lunacy, and gloom from a person's life. This study investigates the factors leading to dropout of students from the school- Al-Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya- Mawadippalli. The major theme of the study is to discover out the factors associated with the students' dropout from the school in Al-Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya, Mawadippalli. This study was organized using qualitative and quantitative data along with field visits, observations, interviews, FGD the tools were employed for this study. Thereby, school-related factors, family-related factors, and other individual factors were found to be producing students to drop out of school. It was also acknowledged that most of the students kept themselves away from the schools due to the poverty in their homes. It is recommended in the study that a tangible plan should be drawn to find out the students who are often absent from their schools. The students, their parents, teachers, and social groups should be enlightened on the jolt of truancy of students. This dropout takes place from the primary classes to secondary classes alike, in the higher education centers also this takes place generally. The major effect caused by the dropout is unemployment, thus causes poverty and inequality in leading a life. Though the dropout rate was gradually increased in past years, there so many scholars and educators are annually molded to fight the need of the society from this school as well.

Keywords: Education, Dropout, Students, Factors, Mawadippalli.

INTRODUCTION

According to Aristotle, "education is training to fulfill his aim by exercising all the faculties to the fullest extent as a member of society" (Exam Planning, 2021). Whereas Socrates says, "education means the bringing out of the ideas of universal validity which are latent in the mind of every man" (Satbir, 2013). Thus, these quotes depict the deeper meaning for what an education is. People do not have an apparent knowledge about education. They think reading a book and understanding its content is education. But the fact is very deviating, namely, a person who has read a book should have interact what he reads or learns with his attitudes and memory. In contrast nowadays, people want to get complete knowledge within a short time. The truth is, excellent education takes more time. Education system was completely changed as for the need of the modernized world. Pre–primary school, primary school, secondary school, and then higher studies are the sources for getting knowledge nowadays. Among some of them, schooling is not a place for attaining proper knowledge. An estimated 617 million children and adolescents around the world cannot reach minimum proficiency levels in reading and mathematics, even though two-thirds of them are in school (UNICEF, 2021). In some developing countries, the poor children undergo many hardships in schools for attaining good knowledge like, sanitation problems, lack of trained teachers, lack of teaching-learning materials, and lack of building and proper facilities in schools and in some places, children come to school with hungry, sick, or exhausted due to poverty.

Asia is the biggest continent on the surface of the earth. When considering about the education, especially in south Asia, 11.3 million children at the primary level and 20.6 million children at the lower secondary level are out-of-school. Millions of children completes primary education without mastering the foundational skills of basic numeracy and literacy (UNICEF, 2021). Normally, teacher centered teaching method is followed by south Asian countries in schools. Girls encounter so many hurdles in continuing their education like child marriage, abuse, family situations, poverty, and cultural or gender norms. Generally, there is a possibility to reduce the students' dropout rate by improving the quality of teaching and learning activities in south Asian countries.

Sri Lanka provides free education system for all the citizens. Thereby, this country maintains the higher literacy rate in south Asia. There are 9931 government schools and 98 private schools are in Sri Lanka according to a report by the Ministry of Education in Sri Lanka. These government schools offer free education to the students. As well, there are 560 "Prevenas" also here which are offering monastic studies for Buddhist. Based on the 2016 household income and expenditure survey of the Department of Census and Statistics estimated that 4.7 percent of poor kids left school between the ages of 5 and 14, compared

to 0.7 percent for kids from non-poor households. Between the ages of 15 and 16, 19.6 percent of poor kids had dropped out compared to 7.2 percent for non-poor. By the age of 17-18 around 64.3 percent of poor kids were not attending any type of education institute compared to 30.3 percent for kids from non-poor households (Nanayakkara, 2021).

Background of the Study

The study area, village Mavadippalli, is taking place under the Karaitheivu DS Division In 1945 June 25, it was concluded as a government Muslim mixed school by Cade Muthaliyar M.S. Cariappar. At the beginning of this school, there were hardly 2 pupils and 6 staffs. Thereby, Mawadippalli is prolific in education level and this also contributes the country's literary rate. People did not get attention about the education until they experienced about the importance of education.

KM/ Al- Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya is the source of educators from Mawadippalli. Until grade 11, students can study in this school as they want to pursue their higher studies (Advance Level) they must conduct another school from neighbor villages / towns like Kalmunai, Sammanthurai, Maruthamunai or Sainthamaruthu. This school raises multiple resource persons and educator like doctors, engineers, lawyers, divisional secretary, teachers, principals, developmental officers, Samurthi officers, and GN officers each year, even it has a smaller number of teachers and low teaching learning material notably. Accordingly, the table 1 represents the literacy rate of the Mawadippalli. Here, the entire literacy percentage of both genders is 97% in Mawadippalli east. In other hand, the west of Mawadippalli has 87% and 94% of literacy rate of male and female, respectively. Thus, it is the evidence that the literacy rate of the study area is approximately high.

Table 1. Literary Rate of Mawadippalli

	Literary Rate	
	Male	Female
Mawadippalli- East	97%	97%
Mawadippalli - West	87%	94%

Source: Annual Report- 2020, DS Office Karaitheivu. GN Division

In other means, the below chart portrays the employment and unemployment minutiae of both GND of Mawadippalli. According to the table 2, total no of employed people in Mawadippalli east is 1001, on another side, no of unemployed people include 186 in the Mawadippalli west, respectively. Thus, the table explores that there are people who lack in employment opportunity in the study area.

Table 2. Employment and Unemployment of Mawadippalli

GD Division	No of Employed	No of Un- Employed	Total
Mawadippalli- East	553	82	**635**
Mawadippalli - West	448	104	**552**

Source: Annual Report- 2020, Ds Office Karaitheivu

The school Al-Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya-Mawadippalli is the one and particular tutor in the village Mawadippalli. Before 2 decades, this village was without adequate basic demands and infrastructure facilities in school. The dropout in school further undermined the academic level of the students. This condition caused attention to the educationists, parents, and teachers. In this context, this study is solicited to traverse the gap and that the dilemma is specified as factors implicated in students' dropout: A study based on KM/ KM/ Al- Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya. As well, this study undertook to pinpoint the typical variables which had a predictable effect on a student's decision to terminate his/her school attendance prior to school graduation. This study is therefore, demanded to lessen the dropout, if the suggestions made are well enforced. This study is predicted to generate policy determination at a managerial level to reinforce the attendance of the students at school. Perusal to the evaluation of related literature on the topic of dropout of pupils, there were few studies found on the topic and that too was not in the context of Mawadippalli area.

The present study undertakes:
- To find out the factors associated with the students' dropout from the school in Al-Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya, Mawadippalli.
- To diagnose what are the effects of the school dropout in students' life.
- To propose suggestions to reduce the dropout rate.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Understand and to illustrate the complex pattern of components that support to the event of learners dropping out of school. Snyders (2013) presented under the topic of "An interpretive study of high school dropouts in the context of a former disadvantaged community". This study highlights there is the phenomenon of high school dropouts in the particular context of a former disadvantaged community. The research methodology for the study is interpretive analysis, and the purpose there is to present "thick description", which means a thorough description of the characteristics, processes, transactions, and contexts that empower the phenomenon being studied.

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Thus, this study fulfills the gap between how it influence in the rural areas such the study area Mawadippalli.

Anita *et al.* (2013) considered under the title of "A study of school dropout in Theni district: A data mining analysis". This study reports that the education means broadening the cultural horizon and employment opportunities for an individual. For high quality and available primary education, at least 48 out of 100 high school students in India never go beyond this level. The study was compiled through a party opinion poll and treated with a mining tool of data called XL miner. The results demonstrate that the parents' attitudes towards the girls. Education is positively related to the increase in previous school leavers. The study involves with both genders in the study area, Mawadippalli.

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Though Odisha is not impoverished in primary schooling however proceed on this phase remains ready. There are many areas in KBK districts of Odisha lack primary schooling. This paper studies that the primary based on secondary facts resource of DICE. Mohanty (2018) declared under the topic of "Dropout in primary education: A case study of Odisha". This study considers that dropout in number one training is not a new issue. Studies have determined that inequality of possibilities of children in primary training inside the form of caste, elegance, and gender. This text throws light on the problem of dropout in primary education of Odisha. This study comprises the both primary and secondary education in the study area as well.

Doll *et al.* (2013) expressed under the topic of "Understanding why students drop out of high school, according to their own reports: Are they pushed or pulled, or do they fall out?" Through this research author revealed that there are some push, pull and falling out elements which provide a framework for grasp dropouts. Push factors consist of school-consequence on attendance or discipline. Pull elements consist of out- of- school enticements like jobs and family. Finally, falling out factors refer to disengagement in college students now not prompted via faculty or backyard pulling factors. According to the

author, there is a factor in view pull factors as ranking the perfect for the dropout of school. In this manner, the researcher decided to examine that, what are the factors influencing on their poor education interest and recommend some ideas to overcome it.

Miller (2006) stated under the topic of "Dropped out or pushed out: A case study on why student's dropout". This study investigated that; it seems to find out what the common threads are for individuals who dropped out of school. This research seems at potential reasons together with an own circle of relative's issues, bad interactions with instructors and other school staff, and the sensation school students have of now no longer being related to school. According to this, the researcher decided to fulfil the gap which the factors involved to drop out in the specific study area, especially via primary and secondary data.

Rumberger (2001) argued about "Why students drop out of school and what can be done". This study tries to explain why school students drop out of school primarily based totally on one of a kind conceptual frame works which can be each valuable and important to notice this problematic phenomenon. And additionally, examines diverse techniques to address the drop out, reviewing examples of each programmatic and systematic solution, and the volume to which coverage can sell them. In addition to this, the researcher expects to find out the causative factors determine in the students dropout and what kinds of suggestions can be brought forward for this issue in the study area.

Much research has been done to prevent early school leavers and identify risk factors that affect those chosen to drop out of school. Motivations of those adults who dropped out of the secondary school and decided to return to continue their education in an adult school surroundings. Brooks (2015) expressed her ideas on "What a former high school dropout's view, the reasons they dropped out and why they returned". The method used to conduct this qualitative study was to interview people who are currently in an adult education program. The result of this study correlated with the existing literature that there are many factors that lead to early school leaving. This is the study of individual reasons for dropping out of high school supports pre-existing statistics and research. Thus, both primary and secondary education prevail the capacity of a nation and the rural places are contributing to enhance the literacy rate of a nation. Accordingly, the researcher investigates the factors of school dropout and its effects on students' lifespan though, the proposed suggestions decline the rate of dropout in the study area, when it is implemented.

Rana & Rani (2015) examined under the title of "A study on the causes of girls dropping out of

school in Haryana". In Haryana is under investigation (28km) with all institutions, the high number of girls dropping out of school remains a serious problem. The number of girls who dropped out in Mokalwas consisted of the maximum contribution from Muslims and Rajput Communities. In the point of view of the researcher, it has to be improvised and developed economically and mentally that the education is matter rather the caste and religion. By eliminating the causative factors which are influencing in the future of younger generation at any corner of the world.

The study advocates that absenteeism, juvenile delinquency, and substance abuse are strong indicators of dropout that Rumberger & Lim (2008) talked about "why students drop out of school: A review of 25 years of research". This review was based on 203 published studies that analyzed various data at the national, regional and local levels to identify statically significant predictors of high school dropouts and graduations. A review of the study identified two types of factors that determine whether a student dropout or graduates from high school. Studies have consistently shown that high absenteeism is one of the specific indicators of engagement associated with high dropout rates. He also says that high school drug and alcohol use is associated with high dropout rates. Thus, the researcher expects to talk about the school factors, individual factors along with family related factors as well here.

Crain-Dorough (2003) investigated as "A study of dropout characteristics and school-level effects on dropout prevention". The comparison results in the plan demonstrate that the performance of school with a consistently low dropout rate is significantly better than that of less adequate schools, while the performance and attendance rates of more efficient schools are significantly higher than the dropout rate. These findings have two important implications for preventing early dropout rate. In this manner, the researcher identifies the primary causes for school students' dropout from school in the rural area, which helps more to anticipate the discussed issue. The researcher indicates that not only school level effects influence in the dropped out student's life but there are other effects also take place.

Sridevi & Nagpal (2019) wrote on the topic of "Trends in school dropout rate in India". The study advocates that, in global perspective, it's an incontestable incontrovertible fact that the progress of a nation is very enthusiastic about the education of its citizens. The most purpose of the study is thereby to analyze the trends in dropout rate, analyze causes and supply suggestions to cut back drop out rate at secondary stage in India. The findings of this study are going down from the in-depth literature review of students' dropout in numerous stages of Republic of India. This study additionally highlights some policy implications adore raising faculty culture, providing basic facilities in schools, coordinating in-service teacher coaching programs for teachers to spot and operate in danger students and planning remedial teaching programs for the poverty-stricken students in schools to guide policy makers to combat this dispute. Thus, the researcher hopes to explore the implements of dropout from school in a rural place where education has to be completed to resist with the forthcoming struggles.

METHODOLOGY

Data collection is the ardent object and the basis of the statistical research. For that, both primary and secondary data collection techniques were employed to achieve this study. Field visit and observation, namely, to the school Al-Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya, and the residential places of the pupils who dropped away from the school. Their places were very distant from the researcher's resident in fact. The field work was done around the village to explore the real fact to drop out from the school and what sort of problem they are encountering due to abandon the education in their earlier stage of life. In qualitative research, participant and non- participant observations are there. Peoples' living conditions were observed during the observation and interview. The time spent in the field was dissipated by taking photos, collecting information, and observing the activities going on the background and through these, the researcher was able to identify and calculate the causes which leads to dropout the school in the respective study area. The interview was held in different settings, like at residential places, in open places like roads, and in offices such as DS Office, GN Office. Ample and detailed information were taken from this interview, even it took a long time to reach the places of interviewees and offices to meet the officers. The focus group discussion was held with 08 dropped out students from the school Al-Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya. The causes and impact of the school dropout from school were recorded by them, in fact. Secondary data was collected from research articles, data collected from the DS Office, GN Office, published/unpublished articles, magazines, newspapers, and reports from the government departments. The public sources are listed in the bibliography. To rely on quantitative data and to create charts, graphs and drawings MS Word and MS Excel (2016) were used and the above figures 02 is the evident for that. Describing the challenges of the study area which is enduring and to pull off the objectives of the study there are some statistical data were salvaged from various sources. Along with them, related books, articles, reports, and web sides were applied to get related statistical data for ascertaining the content of the research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This part establishes the causes of dropout investigated in several studies to date. Drop out is

linked with a diversity of aspects and these factors can be categorized under an immense variety of headings, such as student- related and school related, socio-economic and educational.

Factors Involved in School Dropout

Education is an essential mechanism for attending a vigorous life. In the country Sri Lanka, pupils drop out from school is a common feature. As the study area is a small village, the percentage of school students drops out is great. The village residents give their preference to their financial status rather than education.

Below figure 1 illustrates the total number of students who dropout from the school between the years 2001 – 2010. 15 students were dropped out in the year 2001 among 32 students at the same time in 2002, 10 students were also dropped out. 12, 13, and 16 students were left out the school in 2003, 2004, and 2005 respectively. Equal number of students (9) were also dropped out the school in 2006, and 2007. Years 2008, 2009, and 2010 indicates 8, 9, and 5 students who left the school. According to the bar chart, there is a fluctuation in the dropped out rate of students. The highest number of students dropped out is 16 in 2005 as well the lowest number includes in 2010.
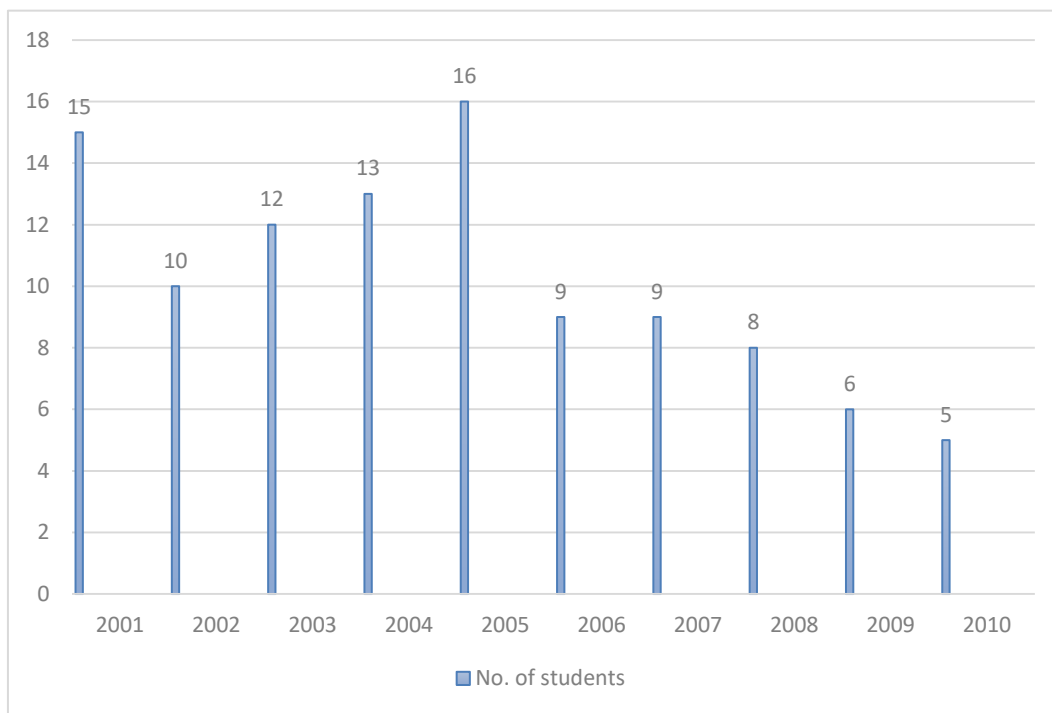

Figure 1: Number of Dropout students (2001-2010)

It is so, there is a reason behind each and every dropped out. Thus the study focuses those reasons of the dropped out students. As well, there are some further factors provoke students' drop out in figure 2, those are as follows. 60% of the students dropped out the school due to economic constraint. 25% of students dropped out school due to their family responsivity. At the same time, 15% indicates the family size. Below figure 2 pie chart represents the in details.
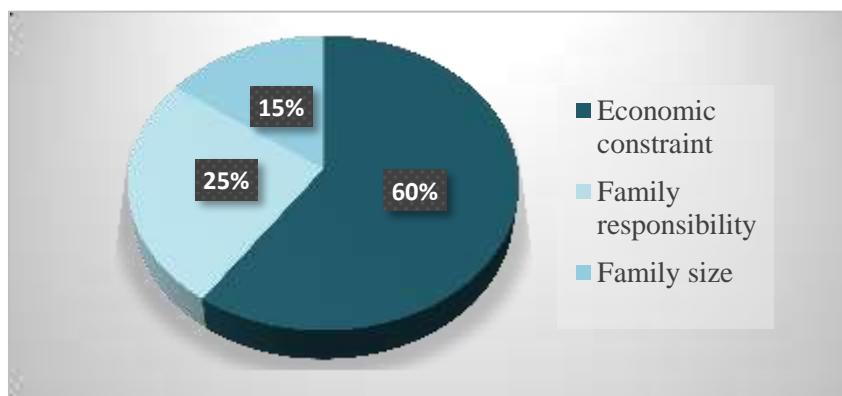

Figure 2: Family Related Factors

Family Income Level

As the study area is a rural place, 33% of the school students' drop outs were taken place due to poor family income level. And, this scenario peruses till now here. Small children, youngsters about 7–18 years old to leave the school and they are working at hotels, shops, as farmers, as drivers and as family caretaker and so on… for instance, the bar chart 3 explores that there are 82 unemployed people are around the East of the village Mawadippalli, on other hand, 104 underemployed people are in West of Mawadippalli. Thus, this occurs payable to the increase of illiteracy and ignorance of education.
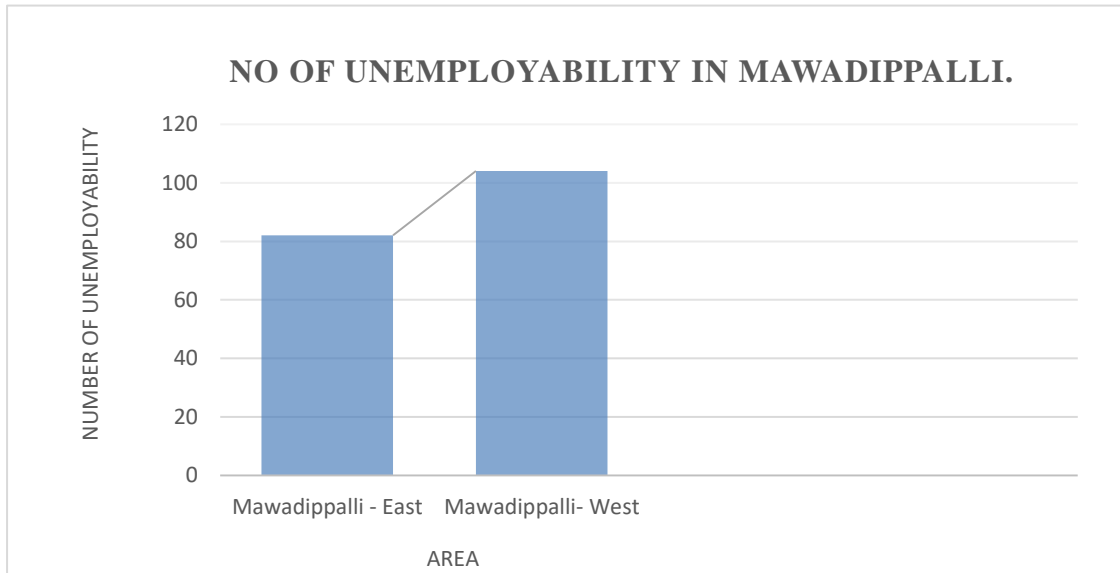

Figure 3: No of un-employability in Mawadippalli

Economic Constraint

Education related expenditures, are the one of the predominant motives for dropping out. Low socio-economic, and educational status of the parents is knitted of dropping out. For the heavy curriculum, students are prompted to choose private tuitions to attain higher marks. But bulk of the families could not apt to bear this expenditure as they are expecting day-to-day income.
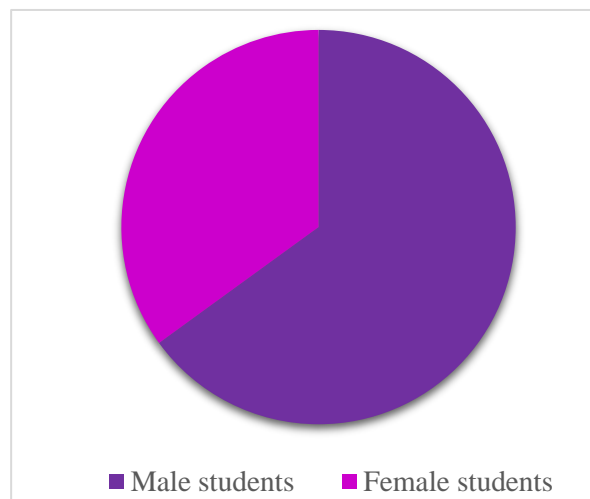

Figure 4: School Dropout due to Economic Constraints

For instance, approximately 74 families are women headed in this study area. Thus, they cannot afford to study their children, in fact. Because of which, their children give up the school by the economic constraints. Especially, some students are contributing to failure in the subjects including science, mathematics, and English as well. Most of the dropout occurs due to failure of the grades. Figure 4 displays the male, and female students' who dropout the school due to economic constraints. Here, 35% of female students and 65% of male students have left the school due to lack of economy.

Family Responsibilities

According to the interview which has carried forward by the researcher that oftenest of the family obligations may also confront the students from completing school. As an instance, a few students drop out due to the fact they want to painting to uphold their surrounding of relatives, a few demands to estimate on the role of caretaker because as control becomes disordered, and others go aside from the schools/college to a spontaneous being pregnant.

If the annual report of DSD-Karaitheivu (2020), talks about the occupation of the people living in the village Mawadippalli, there are merely 64 employees in East of Mawadippalli as well 63 people in the West of Mawadippalli also are engaging in the government offices. Accordingly, the rest of the people are fascinating with semi-governmental, NGO offices, private companies, self-employments, and other fields as well due to the family responsibilities.

Family Size

Own family size determines students' the schooling cycle considerably. In contrast to youngsters with fewer siblings, children with more siblings contribute to enroll later, repeat grade more often, and drop out of school earlier. 15% of the students have left the school because of large family and its burden. Therefore, with larger own family size, the economic burden/ capability, and workload is more; kids are less possibility to wait for school and generally drop out.

Infrastructural Facilities in the School

Comprehensively, the infrastructural resources of the school in the study area seemed very appalling before 15 years ago. There was no progress adequately at the earlier stages, which includes,

- Lack in drinking water facility
- No bathroom facility
- Lack in class rooms for studies

Thus, this causes made the students inconvenience to attain the knowledge properly, in the earlier stages of the school Al- Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya.

Individual Factors

Individual factors which contribute to school students' dropout from the school Al- Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya is visualized in 2010 in the bar chart (figure 5) below, and its description is also depicted under each heading briefly.
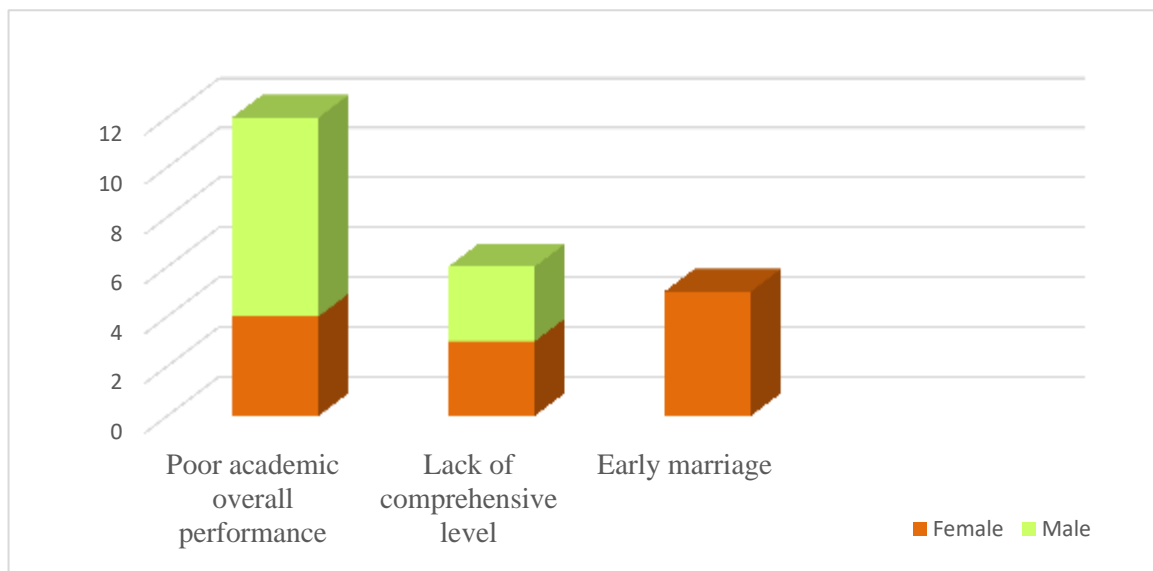

Figure 5: Individual factors of school dropout

Poor Academic Overall Performance

As the youngster or children residing in the study area, do not have a favorable educational atmosphere. At home, and alike in school, the teachers require incentive to teach, as a result of which the incidence of failure is extremely unreasonable amongst them. The students who dropped out at grade ix where could not able to understand the subject matter well, thus they lose the interest as well. These students who failed had difficulty in information of the topics, however they discovered mathematics, English, Tamil, and Science very hard. Thereby, they did not prefer to proceed the higher education and abandon it. As already visualized in the bar chart figure 5, 12 students in 2010 have dropped out of school on the basis of poor academic overall performances. It is noteworthy that these include 8 male students and 4 female students.

Lack of Comprehensive Level

This study discovered that bad comprehensive level or poor comprehensive at education is the essential component leading to drop out the students from the secondary education. Most of the dropped-out students stated that they were not able to understand the subject matter from earlier stages of the schooling period. Thus, there was a difficulty in the

comprehensive level of secondary education because it is partially difficult pretty than the elementary education. Mostly, students were dropped out at grade x in the study area, because they afraid to confront the ordinary level examination. As a result, a total of 6 students dropped out school in 2010 due to lack of comprehensive level incompatibility. Of these, both male and female students are found in equal measure.

Early Marriage

A total of 7 students have suspended their education in 2010 due to early marriage. Namely, the girl students in the Al- Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya were abandoned due to the early marriage proposal. From the interview, the researcher has compiled some important data about early marriage. Thereby, Mrs. Luthiffa declared that she was a brilliant student in studies and she had got 3rd rank in her classroom. Unfortunately, due to her family situation, her parents stopped her from the school. And she had got marriage at her age of 12. As Luthiffa, there are so many girl students were stopped their education amid. It was one of the major reason girl students drop out from school in all the rural areas around the world.

Effects of Students Drop Out

Majority of the studies and researches determined the negative effects of the dropout from school.
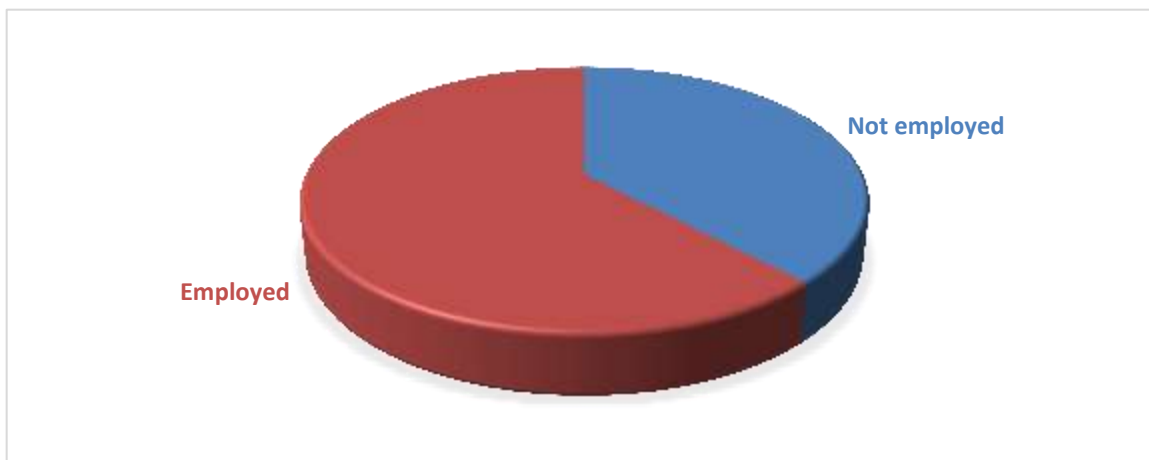
Employability

Figure 6: Employability Status of the Dropped Out Students

The education and the employment have a strong linkage. They try to associate with unauthorized sectors including small factories, garages, hotels, shops, or stay back to help in household activities. Children who got an employment opportunity after dropping out of school, about 62%. Because, 20 years ago they (girls) had got a chance to self-employment as selling foods. But boys went for works to various sources. According to the interview, the researcher could able to calculate the percentage of the employment and unemployment rate. Besides this poll, some students had learnt skills such as electrician, carpentry, stitching, and beautician courses and farming as well. Thus, they are presently able to get more opportunities to work with other people to lead a prosperous life as well. The below pie chart 6 represents the employability rate of the dropped out students in Mawadippalli. Here 38% people are unemployed as well 62% of the people have their employments. These 38% were anticipated the effects of the dropped out of school.

Leading to Poverty

Poverty is the major challenge in the poor people's life. It is difficult to lead a life without a generous amount of money to fulfil the essential need for the preservation of the rest of the life. The youngsters who dropped away from the school will bump into poverty when they lead a family. It enhanced likelihood of poverty and ruined the compassed one's life deliberately. For instance, even some people earn a poor income level which is less than Rs. 5000. According to the annual report of DS Office, Karaitheivu, there 114 families and 92 families are under poor income in the Mawadippalli East and West, respectively. Thus, poverty leads to susceptible crime such as robbery, theft, and even abuse in the study area as well. Five school dropped out students are swinging around the study area and neighbor villages. Thereby, their life is dropped to an adversity and deuce. In the study area Mawadippalli, there are people who have lack in their income level as well.

Difficulty in Leading to Normal Life

Some students dropped out from school in grade 9 and 10 due to the massive stuff of studies. In 1995, there were 15% of the pupils dropped out from the school in the study area. When they got married, they compete to retain the life because of the extension of the family with issues such as unemployment, illiteracy, and fear of dealing with the society and its allergy. They were unable to fulfil the desires of the family due to lack of skills and abilities. It is the

eyewitness of the researcher. There so many families in the village are unable to fulfil their basic needs and desires as they are unemployed and they have seasonal lubricous jobs.

They the dropped-out students who lead a family, strongly believed that the nature and small industrial jobs will extent supporting hands to lead their life. But the sad reality is technology employs all the natural and small industrial avocations. The technology replaces everything. Accordingly, the poor villagers and farmers lead a poor lifestyle rather than the educated government employees in the study area thus, reshape and dominate the balance of the dropped-out students' life.

Lack of Reputation in the Society

90% of the people who let the school are facing disrepute in the society in the study area. Education affords a better and prosperous lifestyle, and literate people can have a good decision-making process. An educated one leads his or her life in a better way rather than an illiterate one.

Even educated people also achieve in their life by successfully doing a business. Hence, an uneducated one also can be successful. But the thing they need is knowledge of identification and comprehension. The scenario of dropping out of school produces unskilled laborers in society, which leads to a lack of reputation among peers and society as well. For instance, there are 182 males and 60 females who are unskilled for any job in the east of Mawadippalli. There are 542 males and 339 females who are unskilled laborers in the west of Mawadippalli.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

Drop out from school is a very intricate phenomenon with various interwoven factors which are answerable for the invigoration of the society. This study is a humble endeavor for classifying the varied elements regulate the dropout from the school Al-Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya. Even though the various factors overshadow the students' drop out of the school, the effects provoked by it are very sensitive among the school leavers. Hence, their life is fully collapsed even they cannot satisfy their family and parents as well. As the study area Mawadippalli is a small village, people did not know about the importance of the education in past years. That's why the dropping out rate was increased in the mentioned school. In between the years 1995 - 2010, the students' drop out was at the peak level. There were some students who were willing to study and to achieve their dream studied, even though they had an economic challenge and family issue. Some students were working while studying. Finally, those are in a reputed position in the society now. After the year 2010, students were urged to study, and they

dreamed to belong to a better position in the society. Thus, the dropout rate was decreased. Thereby, there only 05 students were dropped out of the school in later years. When comparing with the initial stage of drop out and after 2010 drop out, there is an immense change in the village history.

Therefore, the effects of dropout from school were awful to lead a successful life. Earlier and presently dropped out, students are encountering these effects in their day-to-day life. Nobody can change their life unless they incite themselves to preserve their future. As well, the teachers also having an interwoven role in the dropout of students besides their parents and the family situation. Good teachers will mold a good generation. Teachers can improvise the students' skills and abilities to cope the future challenges. Some teachers underestimate the students for the personal problems and due to lack of indecipherable or indecisiveness on the subject matter. Thus, producing good quality teachers' society also will benefit the society and the next generation as well. Therefore, in order to reduce the high unemployment and low lifelong earnings, education is very much important. The youngster who drops out before finishing school faces more vulnerable situations like these. All the teachers and schools have the obligation to make that should complete their education regardless of their socioeconomic and family background as well.

A school dropout from a village school is a bigger issue than a high school in urban areas. Because the rule lifestyle differs from the urban lifestyle. Therefore, this study is taking an important place here. Children in rural areas are unable to operate their families at least at a community level. Therefore. How will they encounter their future without a proper education? It is a big issue and challenge in the village of Mawadippalli. Thus, there are recommendations proposed to mitigate the dropped-out among students are as follows.

For the students who lack in comprehensive level, the school should organize some motivation classes and special subject classes. School development organizations can revive some differentiated curriculum such as electric, mechanic, computer courses, and carpentry to opt for the basic and advanced level of the curriculum. Thus, these more skills-oriented courses will be very much helpful to the students for their future after completing their school. As the school Al-Ashraf Maha Vidyalaya has ordinary level classes, the school administration should request the Education Ministry for the Advance Level- secondary curriculum to continue secondary education at the same school. For the poor background, family-like single-parent family, it is important that richer people can adopt the students for their whole education expenditure and some private costs of education should be maintained by providing scholarships, incentives such as stationery items to the

needy children. Students' drop out of school is the worse satiation, to control the drop out from schools, the government should propose some remedial measures, such as...

- All the basic facilities should be properly maintained in all the schools such as allocating furniture, water facility, and electricity facility, smart classroom set up, science lab and computer lab facilities.
- Monthly teacher training for all the teachers to mold them to compete with the international level of education.
- Early marriage should be restricted.
- Through the DS Offices the community awareness programs should be organized to incite the interest of the students and the parents towards education and avoid dropout from schools.
- There are so many students with intelligence who are unable to persuade their education due to economic constraints, thus, the government should encourage students by offering scholarships to needy students.

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