



# A STUDY ON SCHOOL DROPOUT CHILDREN



## INTRODUCTION

Ensuring equity and excellence by delivering equitable, quality education in formal schooling lies at the very core of any country's educational system, in which the teacher – the key facilitator of the education process – plays the most important role in shaping the child's journey through schooling.

UNICEF (2000) provides a comprehensive definition of quality education that includes various elements. These elements include healthy learners who are well-nourished, ready to participate and learn, and whose learning is supported by their families and communities.

## SCHOOL DROPOUT CHILDREN

School dropout refers to individuals who leave their formal education prematurely, without completing the necessary academic requirements. Factors such as socioeconomic challenges, lack of support, or disengagement can contribute to dropout rates. Understanding the reasons behind dropout and implementing effective interventions are crucial for promoting educational attainment and reducing societal inequalities.

## DATA

The data for this study was collected using the web tool call Child MISS, which is part of the Homelink Network. The data covers the period from 2020 to 2022 and includes a sample size of 258 children from the provinces of Guwahati, Shillong, and Dimapur.

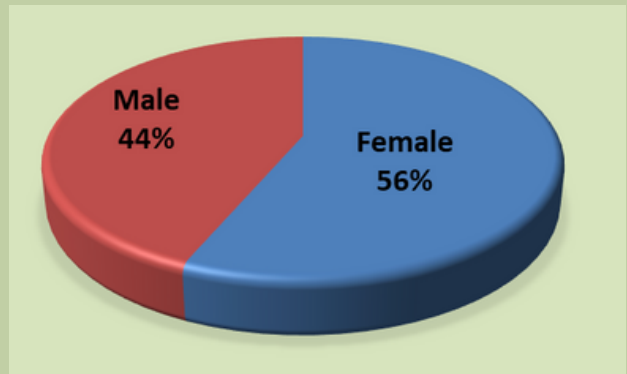
## LIMITATIONS

The limitation of this study is the potential for sampling bias. The study may have focused on specific regions or populations, making it challenging to generalize the findings in a broader context. Other limitations could include the potential for incomplete or missing data, limited resources or time constraints for data collection, or the inability to control all relevant variables that may influence school dropout.

# ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

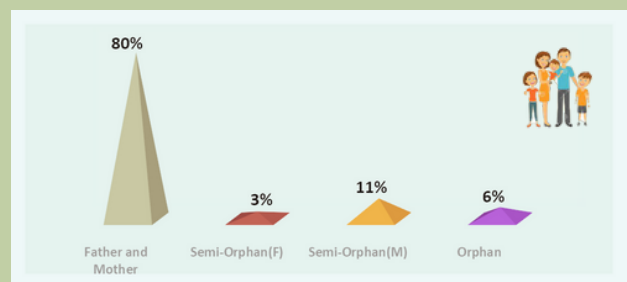
## GENDER ANALYSIS

Data analysis indicates that a larger proportion of girls compared to boys drop out of school due to diverse reasons. Initially, children exhibit regular attendance but gradually become less engaged. Numerous obstacles hinder their access to education, leading to idle periods.

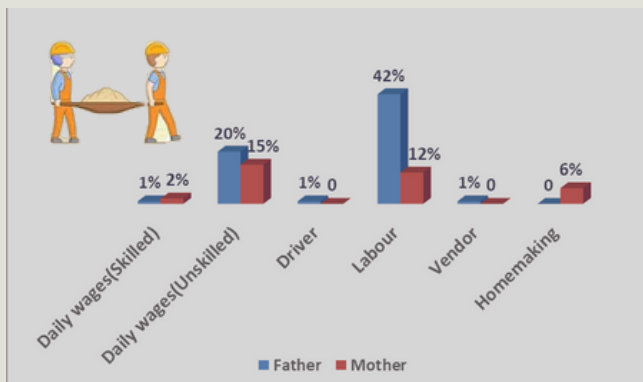


## PARENTAL STATUS

Parenting is crucial in shaping children's development and education. Graphics show the highest percentage of children with both parents, while semi-orphans and orphans constitute a smaller portion. However, some children may lack adequate care even with both parents due to family dysfunction, leading to emotional deprivation.



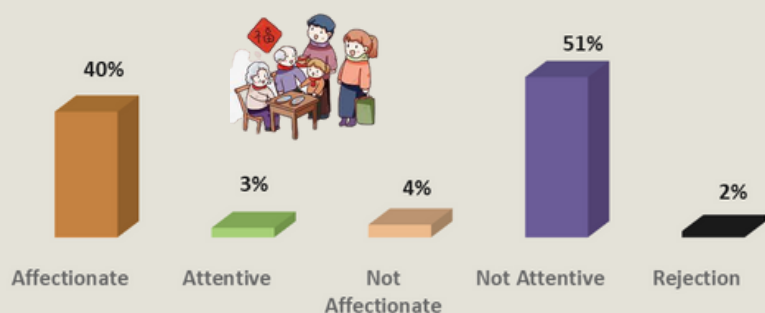
## PARENTS OCCUPATIONS AFFECT CHILDREN



Parents being preoccupied with work can hinder children's education by limiting their support and monitoring of academic progress. Data reveals that these children often have parents who are daily wage earners, away from home throughout the day. The lack of assistance during study hours leads to challenges in academic performance.

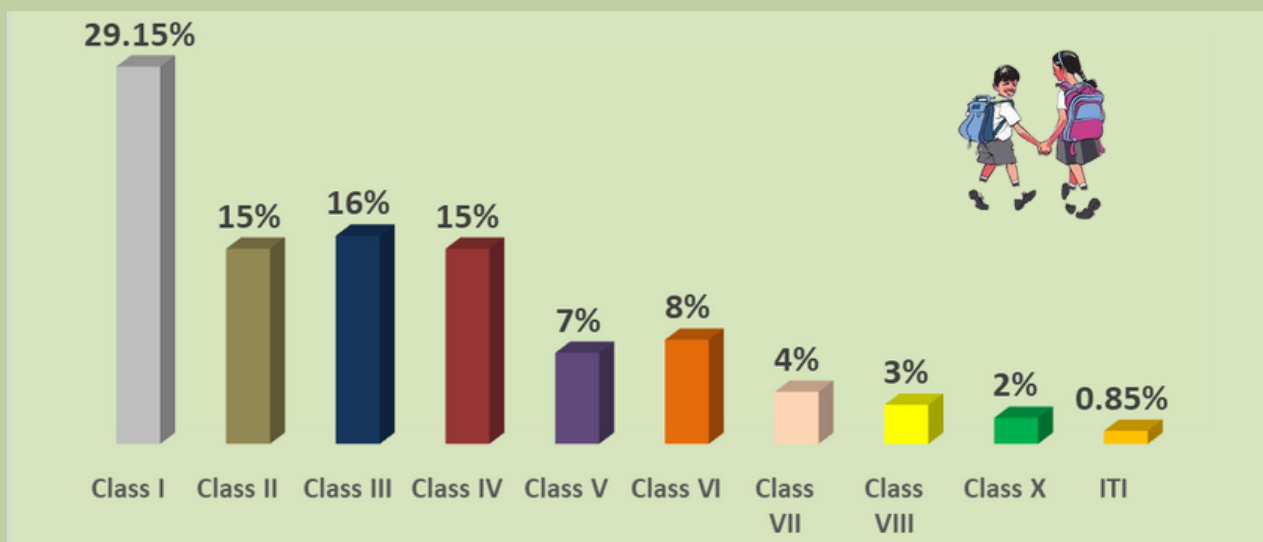
## PARENTS RELATIONS WITH CHILDREN

The upbringing environment profoundly impacts children's development. However, many children experience neglect within their families. The graph indicates a significant lack of parental affection, with uncertainty regarding attending to their desires and needs.



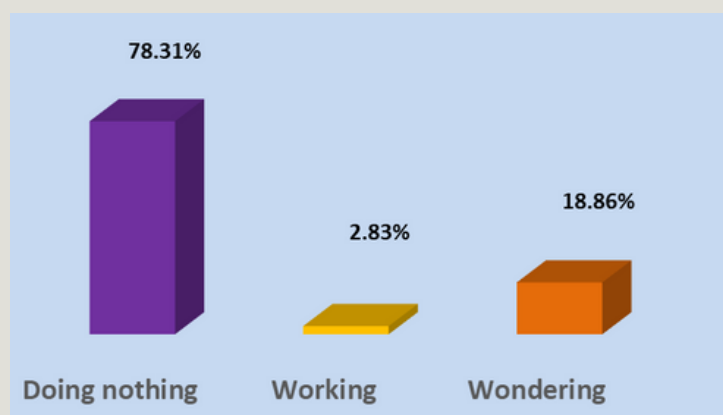
## CLASSES IN WHICH STUDENTS DROP OUT

Data analysis reveals that a significant 82% of children drop out of primary education, while 15% drop out in middle school. In India, where education is free from class 1 to 8, approximately 97% of children drop out within this range. This critical situation demands increased attention. Insufficient parental support, low literacy levels, and limited access to resources can hinder children's educational progress.

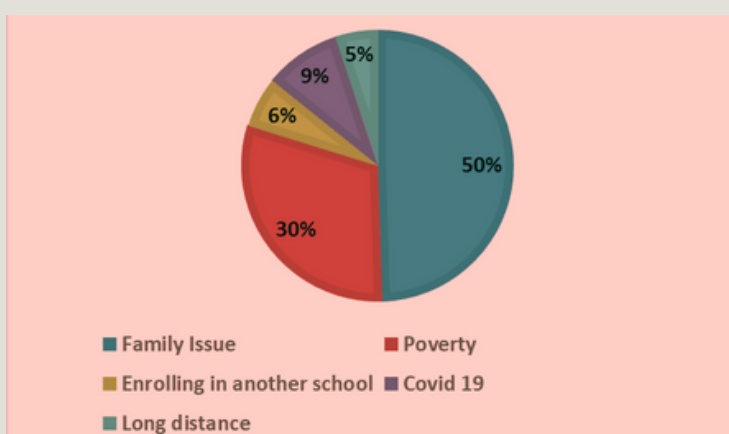


## ENGAGED AFTER DROPOUT

Fundamental rights prioritize education and prohibit child labor. However, concerning data reveals a considerable number of children were doing nothing. Remarkably, the majority of these children, especially females, are not involved in any productive activities.



## FAMILY ENVIRONMENT FOR CHILDREN



The upbringing environment and the provision of education significantly influence children. School dropout is often attributed to family-related challenges rather than personal reasons. The provided data outlines diverse factors contributing to this issue, as depicted in the accompanying graphs.

## REASONS FOR SCHOOL DROPOUT

The reasons for school dropouts are diverse, ranging from voluntary choices to being compelled by difficult circumstances. School dropouts are a widespread phenomenon. Some key points regarding this issue are highlighted below:

Academic pressure

Peer pressure

Disengagement

Lack of interest

Bullying

Families social-economic needs

Lack of parental support

Migration (frequent change of school)

Child marriage & pregnancy

Mental illness & Disabilities

## PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR IMPROVING EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN

- Increasing access to education
- Improving infrastructure
- Eliminating poverty & child labour

- Encouraging parent involvement
- Using technology
- Promoting gender equality

## CONCLUSION

The problem of school dropout is complex and multi-dimensional, necessitating collaborative efforts for its resolution. Although government and non-government organizations have made efforts to fill the gaps. Raising awareness and fostering cooperation among families, teachers, children, and community leaders can contribute to preventing school dropouts.

Emphasizing the value of both quantity and quality of education is essential for a child's future. Measures such as involving parents, providing academic and mental health support, reducing education costs, and offering life skill training programs are crucial. Monitoring student performance and identifying warning signs can prevent dropouts and child abuse. The UN Convention on Child Rights highlights the importance of education for a child's holistic development in society.

## THANKS TO ALL FOR YOUR SUPPORT



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