STUDENT DROPOUT ANALYSIS FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION

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**Abstract** – Education is the cornerstone of a nation's progress, driving economic growth, social cohesion, and individual empowerment. A well-educated populace is essential for a nation's development, ensuring a brighter and more prosperous future. But our government face a problem of increasing dropout of student not to acquire higher education which become obstacle to nation’s growth. This paper deals with the dropout analysis and finding what are the main dilemma for increasing the dropout .

This research paper delves into the intricate issue of student dropout in the context of school education, with a primary focus on identifying the root causes and proposing a predictive model to aid educators in early intervention. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, utilizing both quantitative analysis of historical dropout data and qualitative insights obtained through surveys, interviews, and literature review. The findings reveal a range of factors contributing to student 0dropout, including academic performance, socio-economic disparities, socio-emotional challenges, and lack of engagement. Leveraging machine learning techniques, a predictive model is developed, using readily available student information to proactively flag individuals at higher risk of dropping out. This model aims to provide educators with a valuable tool to identify at-risk students early, enabling targeted interventions and support mechanisms to prevent dropout. By addressing this critical issue, the research contributes to the enhancement of educational outcomes and the overall well-being of students, educators, and the educational system.

*Keywords*: Economic Growth, National Development, Machine Learning Techniques, Root Causes

1. INTRODUCTION

In the accumulation of a nation's progress, education stands as a cornerstone, a catalyst for individual empowerment, societal cohesion, and economic vitality. The pivotal role of education in shaping the destiny of nations is widely acknowledged, as it not only molds the character and capabilities of citizens but also lays the foundation for sustained economic and social development. However, the unsettling specter of student dropout threatens to erode the very fabric of this foundation, raising profound questions about the path to inclusive growth and prosperity.

The dropout rate in India for the past five years varies School level:

Overall:

2021-22: 1.5%

2020-21: 1.8%

2019-20: 2.1%

2018-19: 2.3%

2017-18: 2.4%

This research paper embarks on a comprehensive journey to unravel the complexities surrounding student dropout in school education, recognizing it as a critical issue where the aspirations of individuals intersect with the broader trajectory of a nation's development. At the heart of our exploration lies the profound belief that understanding and addressing student dropout is essential for cultivating an educational landscape that serves as a backbone for sustained national growth.

Education's impact on a country's growth is multifaceted, influencing not only the individual's potential but also contributing to a skilled and innovative workforce, informed citizenry, and a foundation for technological advancements. As such, any impediment to the educational journey, particularly student dropout, poses a significant threat to the realization of a nation's developmental goals.

To dissect the roots of student dropout, we aim to identify and analyze the main factors that contribute to this phenomenon. Economic disparities, societal pressures, academic challenges, and institutional shortcomings are but a few strands in the intricate web of influences that can lead students to disengage from the educational system.

Fig 1, which shows the categories wise dropout of student.

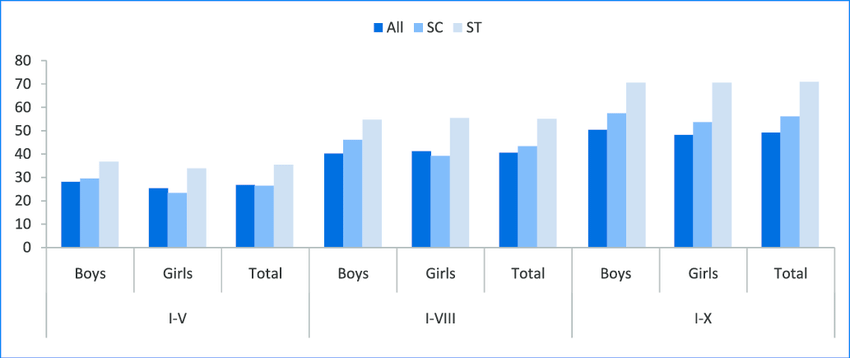


Fig 1. Categories wise dropout

We endeavor to shine a light on the root causes of student dropout, providing a nuanced understanding that can inform targeted interventions.

In the subsequent sections of this paper, we will conduct a thorough literature review to contextualize the issue, outline the methodology employed for data collection and analysis, and present our findings. Through a combination of statistical analyses and qualitative insights, we aspire to provide a comprehensive overview of the factors contributing to student dropout.

Fig2 represent the graph of factors which cause dropouts. Our ultimate goal is to contribute evidence-based recommendations that can guide policymakers, educators, and stakeholders in fostering an educational environment conducive to student retention and, consequently, national growth. Together, we embark on a journey to safeguard the transformative power of education and ensure that no thread in the rich tapestry of a nation's progress is left unraveled.

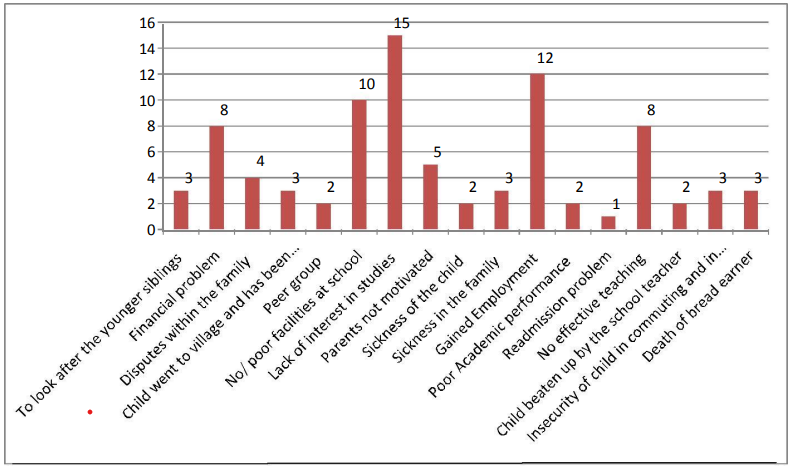


Fig2 Graph showing the reasons for drop out

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In the referenced paper [1], we explore the differentials and determinants contributing to school dropout rates in India. The dataset employed is derived from the National Family Health Survey-3. The analysis revealed that 75% of children aged between 6 and 16 were enrolled in school, while 14% had never attended, and 11% had dropped out for various reasons, such as parental illiteracy or unemployment. Notably, dropout rates were higher among certain castes, including Muslims, SC, and ST. Several significant factors were identified, including the poor quality of schooling, high teacher vacancies, inadequate school infrastructure, and a correlation between the father's level of education and dropout behavior. Additionally, poverty emerged as a prominent cause of school dropout, intertwined with household and social factors.

In conclusion, gender differentials in school attendance persisted, though they were minimal in urban areas. Parental characteristics, parental unemployment, the number of children in the family, and a lack of interest in studies were key contributors to dropout rates. The findings underscore the multifaceted nature of the issue, emphasizing the importance of addressing various socio-economic factors to mitigate school dropout rates in India.

In the research documented in [2], an investigation into the factors influencing school dropouts in India is conducted using a survival analysis approach. The findings highlight the importance of various elements such as caste divisions, wealth quintiles, institutional types, and regional variations in determining school dropout rates. The study also pinpoints reasons for dropout, encompassing disinterest in education, financial constraints, involvement in domestic or economic activities, distance from school, and academic struggles leading to failure.

The research advocates for the enhancement of school infrastructure and the quality of education. Additionally, it recommends the implementation of programs aimed at preventing early marriages, particularly among females, as a strategy to mitigate school dropout rates in India.

In the publication denoted as Paper [6], the focus is on the application of predictive modeling within educational data mining to pinpoint indicators of student dropout. The authors introduce an enhanced decision tree algorithm that incorporates socio-demographic, academic, and institutional data to forecast whether students will persist in their studies or discontinue. Notably, the algorithm integrates Renyi entropy information gain and association function to enhance prediction accuracy. Empirical results demonstrate the superior performance of the improved decision tree algorithm compared to conventional classification algorithms.

The paper delves into the contributing factors to student dropout, encompassing family problems, homesickness, campus environment, and low placement rates. It suggests that university administrators can utilize the proposed algorithm to formulate guidelines and policies aimed at reducing student dropout and bolstering enrollment rates.

In the research documented in Paper [4], insights reveal that the dropout rate in the academic year 2018-19 for secondary level classes IX and X stood at 17%, whereas it was 4% for primary classes I to V. In an effort to minimize this dropout rate, the paper suggests the application of prediction techniques, particularly emphasizing the widely utilized K-nearest neighbor approach.

The dataset employed is obtained through a web-based nationwide survey on higher education (AISHE), encompassing variables such as student enrollment, teacher details, progress metrics, and gross enrollment ratio. The identified causes for dropout vary, with domestic activities and marriage being primary reasons for females, while lack of interest and engagement in economic activities are predominant factors for males.

The primary objective of this study is to predict whether a student is likely to drop out. In conclusion, the paper proposes that through predictive analytics, teachers can focus on identifying features indicative of a student at risk of dropout. This proactive approach allows for early intervention and counseling, ultimately benefiting students in overcoming challenges in their studies.

In the publication referenced as Paper [5], the authors address the concern of school dropout rates in India and underscore the significance of education for national progress. Their analysis focuses on the patterns of dropout rates at the secondary stage across various regions of India. The authors identify key factors contributing to student dropout, including issues such as child marriage, insufficient transportation and facilities, safety and security concerns, parental education levels, and a lack of interest in school

Furthermore, the paper offers policy implications and recommendations aimed at alleviating dropout rates. These include enhancing the overall school culture, ensuring the provision of basic facilities, implementing teacher training initiatives, and conducting remedial teaching programs. The suggested strategies are intended to provide actionable steps for policymakers and educators to address the multifaceted challenges associated with student dropout in the Indian context.

III. METHODOLOGY

To develop a web application that connects schools across India to collect annual student enrollment data. By leveraging this data, the system will analyze and predict student dropout rates for each state and region, identifying the key factors contributing to such dropouts. This information will empower the government to formulate effective policy decisions aimed at improving student retention and fostering educational equity.

1. *School Registration and Data Submission:*

• Schools register on the online portal and create user accounts.

• Standardized data templates guide schools in entering accurate and complete student enrollment data.

• The system performs data validation checks to ensure consistency and identify potential errors.

2. *Data Processing and Storage:*

• Preprocessing steps clean and prepare the data for analysis.

• Features are extracted from the data, including demographic information, academic performance metrics, attendance records, and socio-economic indicators.

• Additional features are engineered based on domain knowledge and exploratory analysis.

• The preprocessed and engineered data are stored in a secure and scalable database.

3. *Model Training and Prediction:*

• Machine learning models are trained on the prepared data using supervised learning algorithms.

• The models learn to identify patterns and relationships between the features and student dropout outcomes.

• Once trained, the models predict the dropout probability for each student in the dataset.

4. *Data Analysis and Visualization:*

• The system aggregates dropout predictions and analyzes trends across different states, regions, and demographic groups.

• Interactive dashboards and reports visualize the predicted dropout rates, key contributing factors, and other relevant insights.

• Policymakers and educators can easily navigate and explore the data to understand the dropout landscape and target their interventions effectively.

5. *Interventions and Support:*

• Based on the system's predictions and identified risk factors, schools and policymakers can implement targeted interventions and support programs.

• These interventions may include academic tutoring, financial assistance, social-emotional support, and mentoring programs.

6. *System Monitoring and Improvement:*

• The system continuously monitors data quality, model performance, and overall system functionality.

• Regular updates and retraining of models ensure accuracy and adaptation to changing patterns.

• User feedback and ongoing research inform the system's development and improvement over time.

7. *Collaboration and Dissemination:*

• The system facilitates collaboration between schools, government agencies, educators, and researchers.

• Sharing insights and best practices help improve the effectiveness of dropout prevention strategies.

• Public awareness campaigns and information dissemination raise awareness about the system and its benefits for students and communities.

8. *Sustainable Impact:*

• The Student Dropout Prediction System promotes evidence-based decision-making in education policy.

• By identifying at-risk students and providing targeted support, the system can contribute to improved student retention, academic success, and reduced dropout rates across India.

• This, in turn, leads to a more equitable and inclusive education system for all.

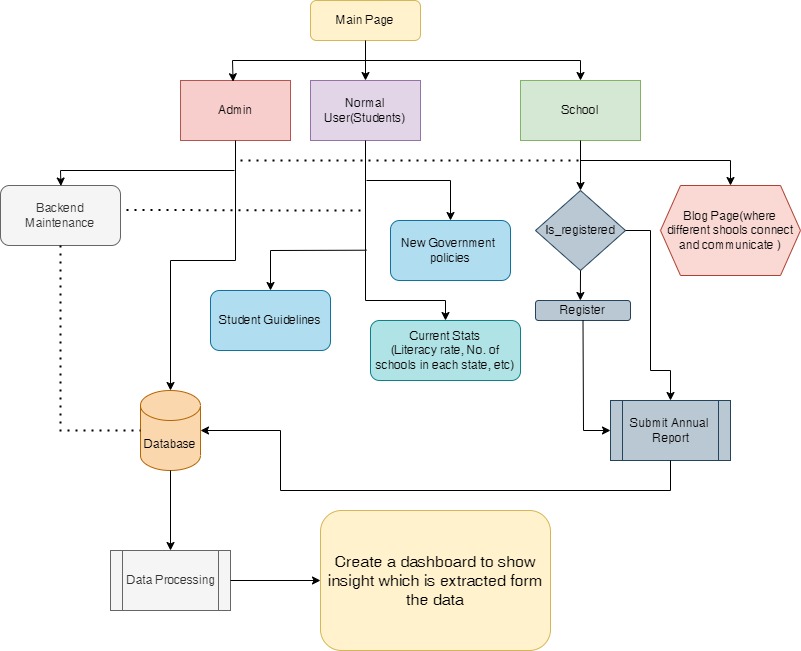


Fig. 3. *Flow of implementation*

This workflow demonstrates the comprehensive approach of the Student Dropout Prediction System, from data collection and analysis to prediction, visualization, and intervention implementation. By leveraging technology and data science, the system aims to make a significant and sustainable impact on the educational landscape of India.

IV. RESULTS

This study’s main goal is to thoroughly examine a predic- tive model in order to identify the best method for calculat- ing calorie expenditure during exercise

V. CONCLUSIONS

Student dropout is a serious issue that affects the quality and equity of school education. In this paper, we analyzed the factors that influence student dropout and predicted the likelihood of dropout using a machine learning model. Our findings suggest that educators can significantly reduce dropout rates by implementing targeted strategies. Early identification of at-risk students through our predictive models allows for early intervention and personalized support. Addressing academic struggles through individualized instruction, providing access to resources and support services, and fostering a positive and inclusive school environment can all contribute to retaining students on their educational journey.

Furthermore, engaging parents and families, promoting social-emotional learning, and fostering a sense of belonging are crucial elements in creating a supportive school environment that encourages students to persist. Additionally, collaboration between educators, policymakers, and community stakeholders is vital to develop and implement effective dropout prevention programs.We also suggest that further research is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of these interventions and to explore other potential causes and solutions for student dropout. By addressing this problem, we can improve the educational outcomes and opportunities for millions of students around the world.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The study's focus on school education in India offers a valuable foundation. Future research can enhance its impact by broadening the scope to include diverse global contexts and different educational levels such as higher education or vocational training. This extension will facilitate the generalization of findings and foster cross-cultural comparisons.

1. *Adopting a Longitudinal Research Approach:*

The study's cross-sectional design has its limitations, particularly in establishing causal relationships. Future research endeavors can enhance the study's depth by adopting a longitudinal approach. Tracking students over time will enable a nuanced understanding of dynamic factors contributing to student dropout and uncover temporal patterns and predictors.

2. *Improving Data Collection Strategies:*

Relying on secondary data sources, including surveys and academic records, presents inherent limitations. Future research can elevate the study's robustness by employing primary data collection methods. Conducting interviews, organizing focus groups, or leveraging observations will offer a more comprehensive and firsthand insight into the perspectives and experiences of stakeholders involved in student dropout.

3. *Diversifying Machine Learning Approaches:*

While the study employed a singular machine learning model, there is room for improvement in terms of accuracy and generalizability. Future research opportunities involve exploring a spectrum of machine learning models, such as neural networks, decision trees, or ensemble methods. A comparative analysis of these models will not only optimize prediction accuracy but also uncover nuanced insights into the distinctive features and patterns associated with student dropout.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are grateful to all the individuals who supported and led us to bring about the paper’s successful conclusion and excellent result because it required constant guidance and assistance. We would like to express our gratitude to Ms. Prabhjot Kaur for her leadership, assistance, and counsel. Her guidance enabled us to better direct our research analysis, and methodology for a successful outcome. We also want to express our gratitude to the entire staff at ABESEC’s Department of Computer Science and Engineering for giving us the resources and information we required and support in providing us with the analysis details we needed and for helping us shape this work into its current format.

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