CASUAL FACTORS OF OVERSTAYING STUDENTS

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The recent trend of world education addresses the need to attain education for all (EFA). The major concern in basic education is ensuring the students stay in school until they complete their education. The building blocks system is our Education. Employability can’t be assured if college education is flawed. College outcomes can’t be filled if high school education is flawed. High school outcomes can’t be improved if elementary school fundamentals are lacking. Any authentic attempt to reform our education system must therefore begin at the lowest levels and work upwards. There can be no shortcuts.

Each child should have access to quality education. Quality education provides each child with a fair and equal opportunity to a secured future, which is in turn a prerequisite to our future as a nation. The reforms needed to address the educational gap we are now facing require a long-term engagement. If we aspire to see the results and reforms delivered, it is incumbent upon us to take the initial steps now.

In line with the EFA commitment of the government, the Department of Education (DepEd), through the Bureau of Secondary Education has adopted one creative initiative which is now popularly known as the Dropout Reduction Program (DORP). There are three components on the program, namely, Open High School, Effective Alternative Secondary Education and School Initiated Interventions.

With the strong desire to reduce dropout and repetition rate, there are casual factors of overstaying students. The poor academic performance of students is brought about by being slow learners, having low self-esteem, having poor study habits, being not ready
academically for secondary schools and noncompliance of subject requirements. Peer pressure/bakadahan, playing amusement games during classes and even indulging in different vices are identified causes of absenteeism and tardiness of students. Health problems such as malnutrition, physical defects etc. and over age students caused them to drop out from schools. Early marriage due to curiosity and absence of proper guidance caused them to drop out. The presence of Amusement games and recreation centers such as Internet café, video games, billiard halls, video houses, etc. operating in the locality of the school during the class hours entice students not to attend class. The students have no access to regular transportation because of the distance and difficult geographical location of the school. Students get tired of time consuming transportation causing them to be late or absent in class.

Based on the findings and conclusions the following recommendation have been formulated: Non-instructional, strengthen monitoring and supervision of teachers, strengthen guidance and counselling program, motivate students to join different school club/organizations to deter them from engaging in different vices, tap health services in the locality to augment school health services, introduce learning strategies for slow learners.

References:

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