

*Dijlah University College**Causes of Students Drop out in Private Colleges**as Seen by Instructors**" Dijlah University College as an Example "***Ahmed Mohammed Hasan M.A.**Abstract

No one said that going to college would be easy, and many students find out the hard way. There are many contributing factors that can lead to lack of success. Some are unavoidable, some are , well , just plain irresponsibility .As college tuition increases , many students find themselves with two choices :finish school or pay the bill .

However ,the cost of college is not the only factor in students dropping out Students of private colleges in Iraq drop out for many reasons . The decision usually has a lot to do with money, time and security situation. Even the students who depend on their parents or able to take out loans are eventually have to be worry about taking a great part of family's financial income or about paying loans back .

Dropping out is not only great loss for the students and their family, but it is also great loss of the young educated powers which are necessary to rebuild and progress the country. A sample of (30) instructors included in the study and a questionnaire was used as the main instrument of the study.

The main findings of the study were the following: The researcher here shortly discussed the items obtained 70 percentage score and more which indicated the most important factors of students dropping out. In the field of " Financial Problems " Item 6 " Lack of Financial Support " obtained 83 points which represented the highest score among the items in the study followed by item 5 "High installation Tuition" obtained 80 score which indicated that financial problems were the most important factor of students dropping out . In the field of "Psychological Stresses "item 18 "Abnormal Situation of the Country" obtained 80 score which indicated that psychological stresses were the second important factor of students dropping out of the private colleges in Iraq . In the field of "Changing Place "item 17 "Displaced for Different Causes " obtained 80 score which indicated the third important cause of students dropping out . In the field of "Lack of Motivation" item 39 "Having no Sense of Purpose" Obtained 78 score which indicated another important cause of the problem. In the field of "Immigration "item 37" Immigration Inside or Outside the Country" obtained 73 score which also indicated another important factor of the problem . In the field of "Academically Unprepared " item 21 "Weak Students with Low Marks " obtained 70 score which also indicated another factor of students dropping out of private college in Iraq .

Chapter Three

Discussion of the results

The fifteen sections of the questionnaire (beginning with letter A and ending with letter O) are rearranged , tabulated and numerated according to the total of the items in the (total agreement columns) .The items inside each section were also rearranged grading . A short discussion on each section and important items was done accordingly .

Table (1)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
B	Financial problems	-----	-----	-----	-----
6	Lack of financial support	1	83	13.5	3.5
5	High installation tuition	2	80	16.5	3.5
7	Disperse of finance resource	3	63	23	13

Section B Financial problems numerated table number 1 because the total of the three items under the (total agreement column) obtained the highest score among all the tables .According to the instructors opinion, financial problems are the most important problems for students to dropout . Item 6 obtained the highest score in this section followed with items 5 and 7 .

Table (2)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
A	Security problems	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	Sectarianism	1	60	20	20
4	Assassination	2	58	26	16
3	Explosion	3	50	30	20
2	Imprisonment	4	33	36	30

In group A Security problems indicated the second main causes of students dropping out . In this field "Sectarianism" came at the first rank followed by assassination . Item 3 obtained medium score . The first three items indicated that they badly affected on students continuity in the college . Item 2 is under the average which indicated that it was not effective factor according to instructors opinion .

Table (3)

Item numb	Items	Rank	Total agreeem	Moderately	Total disagreeem
-----------	-------	------	---------------	------------	------------------

er		order	ent	agreement	ent
I	Personal issues	----	-----	-----	-----
26	Unplanned pregnancy	1	46	32	22
24	Sudden death in the family	2	43	46.5	10.5
28	Some unexpected happenings	3	41	39	20
25	Chronic health problems	4	37	43	20
27	Love and marriage	5	34	26	40

In section (I) table (3) all the items were under the average which indicated that "personal issues" were not very important causes for students to dropout according to instructors opinion even some of the items were very near to the average in total agreement and moderately agreement .

Table (4)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
H	Academically unprepared	----	-----	-----	-----
21	Weak students with low marks	1	70	13	17
23	Old ages who give up studying for along time	2	64	20	16
22	Some vocational graduated	3	60	30	10

In section H (table 4) item 21 obtained the highest score which indicated that weak students with low marks face difficulty to continue their study in the college specially in scientific branches . In addition to some old aged and vocational graduated students . So some of them were compelled to leave the college .

Table (5)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
G	Psychological Stresses	----	-----	-----	-----
18	Abnormal situation of the country	1	80	14	6
19	Modern life difficulties	2	60	30	10
20	Sensationalism of everyday life surrounding problems	3	44	33	23

In section G table 5 item 18 obtained the highest score which indicated that psychological stress specially the abnormal situation of the country had affected badly on students study and their

continuity in the college following by item 19 . Item 20 was under the average even it refers to important factor in the field of agreement if it is added to "moderately agreement "

Table (6)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
F	Changing place	-----	-----	-----	-----
17	Displaced for different causes	1	80	10	10
15	Moving to new geographical location	2	50	36	14
16	Changing house	3	46	24	30

In group F table 6 item 17 obtained the highest score which indicated that "displace " according to instructors opinion was a serious factor for students to dropout in addition to the item 15 . Item 16 was under the average which didn't indicate an important point

Table (7)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
C	Job Forces	-----	-----	-----	-----
9	Work schedule conflicts with the college	1	64	33	3
8	Getting a new job	2	57	36	7
10	Getting promotion opposes college endurance	3	51	43	6

In group C table 7 It is obviously seemed that " job forces" was an important factor of students dropping out . Item 9 obtained the highest score followed by items 8 and 10 .

Table (8)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
O	Lack of motivation	-----	-----	-----	-----
39	Having no sense of purpose	1	78	16	6
38	Lack of extrinsic and intrinsic motivation	2	60	30	10

In section O table 8 it is seemed that motivation is an important factor for students to continue studying . Lack of motivation may be a serious cause for students dropping out . Item 39 obtained the highest score followed by item 38 in the field .

Table (9)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
-------------	-------	-------------	-----------------	----------------------	--------------------

D	Family commitment	-----	-----	-----	-----
11	Students with families have to support them first	1	55	34	11
12	Children are more important than classes	2	53	27	20
13	Old prents need care	3	30	53	17

In group D items 11 and 12 indicated that family commitment and children problems may cause some students to leave the college . Item 13 did not indicate an important cause .

Table (10)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
L	Malpractice	-----	-----	-----	-----
35	Continual absence of some students	1	53	30	17
33	Malpractice of some students towards some instructors and inversion	2	44	23	33
34	Unsuccessful teaching and testing methods	3	42	32	26

In section L table 10 only the item 35 indicated that continuous absence for different reasons may cause some student to leave the college .Items 33 and 34 were under the average . They didn't indicate important causes for students to leave college according to instructors opinion .

Table (11)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
N	Immigration	-----	-----	-----	-----
37	Immigration inside or outside the country	1	73	13	14

In section N table 11 it seemed that immigration of the students indicated strong factor for dropping out of the college .

Table (12)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
E	First year failure	-----	-----	-----	-----
14	Students dropout because of the first year failure	1	61	36	3

In section E table 12 item 14 indicated that first year failure was important cause for students to dropout in different departments . This problem was clearly shown in the table in "the problem of the study " .

Tab le (13)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
M	Unwanted specialty	-----	-----	-----	-----
36	Some students with low marks	1	57	33	10

	forced to study something they don't like				
--	---	--	--	--	--

Section M table 13 the item 36 indicated that unwanted specialty was sometimes a cause for students to discontinue their study and leave the college.

Table (14)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
J	Homesickness	-----	-----	-----	-----
31	Feeling disharmonious	1	23	33	44
30	Difficult adaptation in campus	2	20	40	40
29	Sense of isolation	3	13	37	50

Section J table 14 all the items are under the average , according to instructors opinion "homesickness " items didn't play active role in students dropping out .

Table (15)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
K	Tribal customs	-----	-----	-----	-----
32	Some customary parents prevent their girls to continue studying in mixed colleges	1	50	33	17

In section K table 15 the instructors believed that few students (girls) were prevented to continue their study and dropped out because of tribal customs or something alike.

Conclusion

Through the questionnaire, most of the items were over the average. Instructors ensured the importance of financial problems specially the items of lack of financial supports and high installation tuition which badly affected on students dropping out of college. Security problems replaced the second grade. Even the instructors agreed with most of the items, but they showed that personal issues were not important causes of students dropping out. Instructors also emphasized on the items of academically unprepared items. Psychologically stresses items were also strong causes for students dropping out except the item 20 which was under the average. Instructors asserted on the item of displaced for different causes in the field of changing place . The items of the job forces were also among the causes of dropping out. They assured that lack of motivation was also important cause. Family commitment and malpractice shared other items as causes of dropping out.

They asserted also on immigration as an important cause of dropping out. They considered unwanted specialty and tribal customs causes of dropping out, but homesickness were not important causes according to instructors.

Recommendations

A good number of students all over the country dropout of their courses for one reason or another.

The most common reasons why students may drop out of the college are financial concerns , security situations , stress over course work , lack of motivation and time conflicts , specially if the student is also raising a family or working part time . In the light of the results , the researcher would like to put forward the following recommendations :

1-Financial support by the government is necessary to private colleges which must be balanced with reducibility of the tuition and installation . 2-Special fund by the

government or charity societies or civilian organizations to support low income families in addition to some privileges and facilities by college administration .

3-Scurity protection of the colleges by civilian guards with dislocation of the policy or political activities of the parties . Colleges should be independent . they should be centre of study and scientific researches supervised by the Ministry of Higher Education .

4-4-4 Psychological guiding centers should be founded in the college to help , follow up, advice ,and guide students who face various difficulties in their studies . 5-Academically

unprepared students should have a pretest and a three to six months concentrated courses to renew their knowledge before starting the college . 6-Establishment of an even

impermanent advisory bureau bythe college at the beginning of the academic year to advice and guide new students to the right path according to their interest, motivation, good planning, their resources, schedule time for better allocation of their time ,money and energy to focus on what they really want to achieve in the college . 7-

Sociality and sports committee should be founded in each college to practice activities arranged by the college which may help students (specially freshmen) to get involved on campus to make new friends and more connected to the college which may also avoid a feeling of not quite belonging , consider joining a select group .

8-Fund research on the drop out crises that further explorers whether the risk factors for dropping out and the most efficacious interventions for avoiding these risks are the same for boys and girls , such researches should rely on data that are fully disaggregated by sex , race , and other relevant criteria.

9- Developing intervention strategies that are tailored to the different needs of girls and boys of all races and ethnicities based on the distinct experiences of these students and enhanced research and data collection. 10-Implementing programmes to improve

student's classroom behavior and skills 11-Providing academic support and enrichment to improve academic performance by training inside or outside the college or the country.

12-Utilize data systems that support a realistic diagnosis of the number of students who drop out

and that help identify individual students at high risk of dropping out. 13-Starting anti-drop out programmes in different ways, by mass media, posters, conferences, discussion.

Suggestions for further studies

1-A study may be carried out to

show the causes of students drop out in private colleges as seen by the students themselves .

2-A study may be carried out to show the causes of students drop out in official colleges .

Bibliography

-Adams , G. (1964) Measurement and Evaluation in Education. Psychology and Guide.New York . Holt .

–Academic Journals and books

www.questa.Com-Journal .

–Anastasi ,A.(1982) Psychological Testing

.New York.Macmillan Publishing Company. Evan, K.M. (1978) Planning Small Scale Research.London: Neer Publishing Company , Ltd .

–Henderson, E.S.(1978) The Evaluation of In-Service Teacher Training.London. Groom Helm .

–Oxford Dictionary . University Press . (2006)

Chapter one

The problem of the study 1.1

Recently expansion of private colleges in Iraq can be considered as supported elements of development in our country. Thousands of students enrolled in them. In addition to the advantages of the private colleges, there are also many disadvantages which can be studied thoroughly. One of these disadvantages is dropping out of the students before getting a degree.

Dropping out is the most important problem that faces administrators of colleges, educationalists , and students themselves .

Following table of the private Dijlah University College is an example which shows the size of the problem and the need of urgent study for successful solution .

Number of the students dropped-out in academic

Years 2012- 2013

	Departments	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year	The total
1	Computer Engineering Technique	21	06	01	0	28
2	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	27	10	05	0	42
٣	Computer Science	١٥	١٠	٤	٠	٢٩
4	Business Administration	26	10	06	0	42

5	Industrial Administration	46	06	02	0	54
6	Financial and Banking	16	10	01	02	29
7	Media	40	19	05	0	64
8	Optics Technique	34	12	01	01	48
9	Law	32	12	01	01	46

Importance of the study 1.2

Dropping out of college can be substantial loss in the life of a student . In private colleges it may refer to an important defect that troubles administrators of the colleges and the specialists in the ministry of higher education and scientific research

as well as the students and parents . The study is important because it may help all those to have real opportunity to make scientific decision to stop or lessen such great loss of educated human power resources which are important and necessary in rebuilding and progress of our country.

1.3 The objective of the study

This study tries to answer the following question :

(why do students leave colleges before completing a degree ?

Limitation of the study 1.4

This study is limited to the instructors of Dijlah University College in baghdad who were teaching in scientific and literary departments in the academic years 1914-1915 .

The value of the study 1.5

This study may be valuable and useful to the administrators of private colleges as well as to scholars , employers , related institutions ,students ,parents , and spouses . Ministry of higher education may get an obvious view about foundation and the message of the private colleges .

Definition of the basic terms 1.6

1-Dropping out : according to oxford dictionary is a person who leaves school , university , etc. before finishing his (her) studies .

2-Students : oxford dictionary states that is "a person who is studying , esp . at university or another place of higher education .

3-College : according to oxford dictionary is an establishment for further , higher or specialized education .

Chapter two

Introduction 2.1

In this chapter the researcher presents the research methods and the procedure used in this study . It includes constructing and administrating the questionnaire, the study sample, validity ,the pilot study ,reliability and the statistical procedure .

The study sample 2.2

This research was carried out in Dijlah Private University College in Baghdad . The sample represents population of the lecturers of different academic degree who were teaching in the college during the academic years 2014-2015 . The population was about (118) lecturers including the determiners of different departments (scientific and literary). Twenty lecturers were excluded from the main investigation because they were involved in the open-ended questions and in the pilot study .

The remaining is about (98) lecturers . Actually (30) lecturers took part in the investigation which represents about (36%) of the total population whose responses were analyzed and used for the purpose of the present study .

2.3Construction of the study instrument (Questionnaire

Henderson (1978:60) States that the questionnaire is the most suited means for collecting data in survey studies .

One open question was used to establish a pool of items relevant to the study (Why do students leave colleges before completing a degree ?) . The question was given to twelve instructors in Dijla college university in different departments who were requested to answer the question in detail and as perfectly as possible . These instructors were not included in the main sample of the study .

Validity 2.4

Anastasi(1982:131)states that the validity of a test concerns what the test measures and how well it does it .

The first draft of the questionnaire was given to expert of educational and psychological science and English at Universities in Baghdad .

The jurors were requested to check the clarity and appropriateness of the items in the instrument to determine whether it covers a representative sample of the behavior to be measured .The procedure led to valuable suggestions. According to the judgment t of these experts ;two items were added and a few were modified . Finally ,fifteen sections constructed including thirty nine items. Appendix (2)

----- Names of
the Jurors are arranged in alphabetical order :

- 1 -Abbas, Salam H. Ph.D. Asst. Prof. College of Education Ibn Rushd .
- 2 -Al-Bakri, Shaima Ph.D. Asst Prof. College of Education Ibn Rushd .
- 3 -Al-Rifai , Fatin Khairi Ph. D. Prof . College of Education Ibn Rushd .
- 4 -Mikke , Tamara Adil M.A. College of Education .
- 5-Waheed, Jinan Ph.D. College of Arts .

The Pilot Study 2.5

Evan(1978:65) states that a pilot study gives the research a chance to practice administering the test. The piloting would reduce any mistakes or weakness in the administrative procedure which may spoil the research. In addition the statistical procedures can be tried out to make sure that they can be applied to the collected data

The researcher conducted a pilot study, in which eight instructors were included, but they were excluded from the main sample of the study .

Reliability 2.6

The questionnaire was administrated to eight instructors (the pilot study)in the middle of March 2015 .The time span between the first and the second application was two weeks .

Adams(1964 : 18) "the time span between the first and the second application should not exceed two to three weeks ."

A value of about %90 was obtained representing the reliability co-efficient for the questionnaire . In the light of this value, the questionnaire used in this study is considered a reliable instrument .

Statistical Procedure 2.7

The researcher decided to use percentage frequency to measure each item in relation to the five columns against it . The raw scores obtained of each item in the fifteen sections are recorded ,see appendix(1) . The raw scores against each item in the column(strongly agree and agree) are added to each other to obtain (total agreement).The result was multiplied by 100 and divided by 30 (the number of the instructors who actually took part in the investigation)to achieve percentage frequency . The same thing was done with the column (strongly disagree and disagree) to obtain (total disagreement) .The results indicated instructors opinions upon each item .The results were rearranged sequential according to the highesttotal score in the(total agreement

column) and grading . Fractions were neglected .The discussion was made accordingly .The level of %50 indicated medium more than that indicated good and better less than that indicated not good and bad

Chapter Three

Discussion of the results 3.1

The fifteen sections of the questionnaire (beginning with letter A and ending with letter O) are rearranged , tabulated and numerated according to the total of the items in the (total agreement columns) .The items inside each section were also rearranged grading . A short discussion on each section and important items was done accordingly .

Table (1)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
B	Financial problems	-----	-----	-----	-----
6	Lack of financial support	1	83	13.5	3.5
5	High installation tuition	2	80	16.5	3.5
7	Disperse of finance resource	3	63	23	13

Section B Financial problems numerated table number 1 because the total of the three items under the (total agreement column) obtained the highest score among all the tables .According to the instructors opinion, financial problems are the most important problems for students to dropout . Item 6 obtained the highest score in this section followed with items 5 and 7 .

Table (2)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
A	Security problems	----	-----	-----	-----
1	Sectarianism	1	60	20	20
4	Assassination	2	58	26	16
3	Explosion	3	50	30	20
2	Imprisonment	4	33	36	30

In group A Security problems indicated the second main causes of students dropping out . In this field "Sectarianism" came at the first rank followed by assassination . Item 3 obtained medium score . The first three items indicated that they badly affected on students continuity in the college . Item 2 is under the average which indicated that it was not effective factor according to instructors opinion .

Table (3)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
I	Personal issues	----	-----	-----	-----
26	Unplanned pregnancy	1	46	32	22

24	Sudden death in the family	2	43	46.5	10.5
28	Some unexpected happenings	3	41	39	20
25	Chronic health problems	4	37	43	20
27	Love and marriage	5	34	26	40

In section (I) table (3) all the items were under the average which indicated that "personal issues" were not very important causes for students to dropout according to instructors opinion even some of the items were very near to the average in total agreement and moderately agreement .

Table (4)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
H	Academically unprepared	-----	-----	-----	-----
21	Weak students with low marks	1	70	13	17
23	Old ages who give up studying for along time	2	64	20	16
22	Some vocational graduated	3	60	30	10

In section H (table 4) item 21 obtained the highest score which indicated that weak students with low marks face difficulty to continue their study in the college specially in scientific branches . In addition to some old aged and vocational graduated students . So some of them were compelled to leave the college .

Table (5)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
G	Psychological Stresses	----	-----	-----	-----
18	Abnormal situation of the country	1	80	14	6
19	Modern life difficulties	2	60	30	10
20	Sensationalism of everyday life surrounding problems	3	44	33	23

In section G table 5 item 18 obtained the highest score which indicated that psychological stress specially the abnormal situation of the country had affected badly on students study and their continuity in the college following by item 19 . Item 20 was under the average even it refers to important factor in the field of agreement if it is added to "moderately agreement "

Table (6)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
F	Changing place	-----	-----	-----	-----
17	Displaced for different causes	1	80	10	10
15	Moving to new geographical location	2	50	36	14
16	Changing house	3	46	24	30

In group F table 6 item 17 obtained the highest score which indicated that "displace " according to instructors opinion was a serious factor for students to dropout in addition to the item 15 . Item 16 was under the average which didn't indicate an important point

Table (7)

Item	Items	Rank	Total	Moderately	Total
------	-------	------	-------	------------	-------

number		number	agreement	agreement	disagreement
C	Job Forces	-----	-----	-----	-----
9	Work schedule conflicts with the college	1	64	33	3
8	Getting a new job	2	57	36	7
10	Getting promotion opposes college	3	51	43	6

In group C table 7 It is obviously seemed that " job forces" was an important factor of students dropping out . Item 9 obtained the highest score followed by items 8 and 10 .

Table (8)

Item number	Items	Rank order	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
O	Lack of motivation	-----	-----	-----	-----
39	Having no sense of purpose	1	78	16	6
38	Lack of extrinsic and intrinsic motivation	2	60	30	10

In section O table 8 it is seemed that motivation is an important factor for students to continue studying . Lack of motivation may be a serious cause for students dropping out . Item 39 obtained the highest score followed by item 38 in the field .

Table (9)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
D	Family commitment	-----	-----	-----	-----
11	Students with families have to support them first	1	55	34	11
12	Children are more important than classes	2	53	27	20
13	Old prents need care	3	30	53	17

In group D items 11 and 12 indicated that family commitment and children problems may cause some students to leave the college . Item 13 did not indicate an important cause .

Table (10)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
L	Malpractice	-----	-----	-----	-----
35	Continual absence of some students	1	53	30	17
33	Malpractice of some students towards some instructors and inversion	2	44	23	33
34	Unsuccessful teaching and testing methods	3	42	32	26

In section L table 10 only the item 35 indicated that continuous absence for differen reasons may cause some student to leave the college .Items 33 and 34 were under the average . They didn't indicate important causes for students to leave college according to instructors opinion .

Table (11)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
N	Immigration	-----	-----	-----	-----

37	Immigration inside or outside the country	1	73	13	14
----	---	---	----	----	----

In section N table 11 it seemed that immigration of the students indicated strong factor for dropping out the college .

Table (12)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
E	First year failure	-----	-----	-----	-----
14	Students dropout because of the first year failure	1	61	36	3

In section E table 12 item 14 indicated that first year failure was important cause for students to dropout in different departments . This problem was clearly shown in the table in "the problem of the study " .

Table (13)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
M	Unwanted specialty	-----	-----	-----	-----
36	Some students with low marks forced to study something they don't like	1	57	33	10

Section M table 13 the item 36 indicated that unwanted specialty was sometimes a cause for students to discontinue their study and leave the college.

Table (14)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
J	Homesickness	-----	-----	-----	-----
31	Feeling disharmonious	1	23	33	44
30	Difficult adaptation in campus	2	20	40	40
29	Sense of isolation	3	13	37	50

Section J table 14 all the items are under the average , according to instructors opinion "homesickness " items didn't play active role in students dropping out .

Table (15)

Item number	Items	Rank number	Total agreement	Moderately agreement	Total disagreement
K	Tribal customs	-----	-----	-----	-----
32	Some customary parents prevent their girls to continue studying in mixed colleges	1	50	33	17

In section K table 15 the instructors believed that few students (girls) were prevented to continue their study and dropped out because of tribal customs or something alike.

Conclusion 3.2

Through the questionnaire, most of the items were over the average. Instructors ensured the importance of financial problems specially the items of lack of financial supports and high installation tuition which badly affected on students dropping out of college. Security problems replaced the second grade. Even the instructors agreed with most of the items, but they showed that personal issues were not important causes of students dropping out. Instructors also emphasized on the items of academically unprepared items. Psychologically stresses items were also strong causes for students dropping out except the item 20 which was under the average. Instructors asserted on the item of displaced for different causes in the field of changing place . The items of the job forces were also among the causes of dropping out. They assured that lack of motivation was also important cause. Family commitment and malpractice shared other items as causes of dropping out. They asserted also on immigration as an important cause of dropping out. They considered unwanted specialty and tribal customs causes of dropping out, but homesickness were not important causes according to instructors.

3.3 Recommendations

A good number of students all over the country dropout of their courses for one reason or another. The most common reasons why students may drop out of the college are financial concerns , security situations , stress over course work , lack of motivation and time conflicts , specially if the student is also raising a family or working part time .

In the light of the results , the researcher would like to put forward the following recommendations :

- 1-Financial support by the government is necessary to private colleges which must be balanced with reducibility of the tuition and installation .
- 2-Special fund by the government or charity societies or civilian organizations to support low income families in addition to some privileges and facilities by college administration .
- 3-Security protection of the colleges by civilian guards with dislocation of the policy or political activities of the parties . Colleges should be independent . they should be centre of study and scientific researches supervised by Ministry of Higher Education .
- 4-Psychological guiding centers should be founded in the college to help , follow up, advice ,and guide students who face various difficulties in their studies .
- 5-Academically unprepared students should have a pretest and a three to six months concentrated courses to renew their knowledge before starting the college .
- 6-Establishment of an even impermanent advisory bureau by the college at the beginning of the academic year to advice and guide new students to the right path according to their interest, motivation, good planning, their resources, schedule time for better allocation of their time ,money and energy to focus on what they really want to achieve in the college .
- 7- Sociality and sports committee should be founded in each college to practice activities arranged by the college which may help students (specially freshmen) to get involved on campus to make new friends and more connected to the college which may also avoid a feeling of not quite

belonging , consider joining a select group .

8-Fund research on the drop out crises that further explorers whether the risk factors for dropping out and the most efficacious interventions for avoiding these risks are the same for boys and girls , such researches should rely on data that are fully disaggregated by sex , race , and other relevant criteria.

9- Developing intervention strategies that are tailored to the different needs of girls and boys of all races and ethnicities based on the distinct experiences of these students and enhanced research and data collection.

10-Implementing programmes to improve student's classroom behavior and skills

11-Providing academic support and enrichment to improve academic performance by training inside or outside the college or the country.

12-Utilize data systems that support a realistic diagnosis of the number of students who drop out and that help identify individual students at high risk of dropping out. 13-Starting anti-drop out programmes in different ways, by mass media, posters, conferences, discussion.

3.4 Suggestions for further studies

1-A study may be carried

out to show the causes of students drop out in private colleges as seen by students themselves .

2-A study may be carried out to show the causes of students drop out in official colleges.

Bibliography

-Adams , G. (1964)Measurement and Evaluation in Education. Psychology and Guidance. New York . Holt .

-Academic Journals and books www.questa.Com-Journal . (1)

-Anastasi ,A.(1982) Psychological Testing .New York.Macmillan Publishing Company.

-Evan, K.M. (1978) Planning Small Scale Research.London: Neer Publishing Company , Ltd.

-Henderson, E.S.(1978) The Evaluation of In-Service Teacher Training.London. Groom Helm.

-Oxford Dictionary . University Press . (2006)

Dear Sir

This questionnaire is part of a research project called "Causes of Students Drop out in Private Colleges as Seen by Instructors "

The questionnaire was constructed by the researcher using information collected from open-ended question .

You are kindly requested to check the clarity and appropriateness of each item in the instrument or to make any

valuable suggestions such as elimination of some items , modification of others or adding any necessary items .

Thank You

The Researcher

The final version of the questionnaire with raw numbers

	Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Moderately agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
A	Security problems	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			-	---	---	-
1	Sectarianism	8	10	6	٦	-----
						-
2	Imprisonment	3	7	11	8	1
3	Explosion	5	10	9	4	2
4	Assassination	6	11	8	4	1
B	Financial problems	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			-	---	---	
5	High installation tuition	١٠	١٤	٥	١	-----
6	Lack of financial support	٩	١٦	٤	١	-----
7	Disperse of finance resource	٦	١٣	٧	٤	-----
C	Job force	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			-	---	---	-
8	Getting a new job	9	9	10	2	-----
						-
9	Work schedule conflicts with the college	8	11	10	1	-----
						-
10	Getting promotion opposes college endurance	6	9	13	2	-----
						-
D	Family commitment	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			-	---	---	-
11	Students with families have to support them first	7	9	11	3	-----
						--
12	Children are more important than class	6	10	8	6	-----
						--
13	Old parents care	2	7	16	4	1
E	First year failure	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			-	---	---	--
14	Many students drop out out because of the first year failure	8	10	11	1	-----
						--
F	Changing place	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			-	---	---	--
15	Moving to new geographical location	6	9	11	2	2
16	Changing house	1	13	7	7	2
17	Displaced for different causes	12	12	3	3	-----
						--
G	Psychological stresses	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			-	---	---	-
18	Abnormal situation of the country	10	14	4	1	1
19	Modern life difficulties	7	11	9	3	-----
						-
20	Sensationalism of everyday life	1	12	10	6	1
H	Academically unprepared	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			-	---	---	--
21	Weak students with low marks	10	11	4	2	3
22	Some vocational graduated	10	8	9	2	1
23	Old ages who give up studying for a long time	4	15	6	4	1
I	Personal issues	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			-	---	---	-
24	Sudden death in the family	3	10	14	2	1

	Items	Strongly agree	Agree	I don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree
--	-------	----------------	-------	--------------	----------	-------------------

25	Chronic health problem	2	9	13	4	2
26	Unplanned pregnancy (girls)	1	12	10	6	1
27	Love and marriage	3	7	8	9	3
28	Some unexpected happenings	4	8	12	6	----- --
J	Homesickness	----- -	----- -	----- ---	----- ---	----- -
29	Sense of isolation	1	3	11	13	2
30	Difficult adaptation in campus	1	5	12	9	3
31	Feeling disharmonious	1	5	10	13	1
K	Tribal customs	----- -	----- -	----- ---	----- ---	----- --
32	Some customary parents prevent girls to continue in mixed college	6	9	10	2	3
L	Malpractice	----- -	----- -	----- ---	----- ---	----- --
33	Malpractice of some students towards some instructors and inversion	-----	10	7	13	----- --
34	Unsuccessful teaching and testing methods	-----	8	10	11	1
35	Continual absence of some students	5	11	9	4	1
M	Unwanted specialty	----- -	----- -	----- ---	----- ---	----- --
36	Some students with low marks forced to study something they don't like	6	11	10	3	----- --
N	Immigration	----- -	----- -	----- ---	----- ---	----- -
37	Immigration inside or outside the country	11	11	4	2	2
O	Lack of motivation	----- -	----- -	----- ---	----- ---	----- --
38	Lack of extrinsic and intrinsic motivation	7	11	9	3	----- --
39	Having no sense of purpose	9	14	5	2	----- --

The first version of the questionnaire

A	Security problems					
1	Sectarianism					
2	Imprisonment					
3	Explosion					
4	Assassination					
B	Financial problems					
5	High installation tuition					
6	Lack of financial support					
7	Disperse of finance resource					
C	Job force					
8	Getting a new job					
9	Work schedule conflicts with the college					
10	Getting promotion opposes college endurance					
D	Family commitment					
11	Students with families have to support them first					
12	Children are more important than class					
13	Old parents care					
E	First year failure					
14	Many students drop out out because of the first year failure					
F	Changing place					
15	Moving to new geographical location					
16	Changing house					
17	Displaced for different causes					
G	Psychological stresses					
18	Abnormal situation of the country					
19	Modern life difficulties					
20	Sensationalism of everyday life					
H	Academically unprepared					
21	Weak students with low marks					
22	Some vocational graduated					
23	Old ages who give up studying for a long time					
I	Personal issues					
24	Sudden death in the family					
25	Chronic health problem					
26	Unplanned pregnancy (girls)					
27	Love and marriage					
28	Some unexpected happenings					
J	Homesickness					
29	Sense of isolation					
30	Difficult adaptation in campus					
31	Feeling disharmonious					
K	Tribal customs					
32	Some customary parents prevent girls to continue in mixed college					
L	Malpractice					
33	Malpractice of some students towards some instructors and inversion					
34	Unsuccessful teaching and testing methods					
35	Continual absence of some students					
M	Unwanted specialty					
36	Some students with low marks forced to study something they don't like					
N	Immigration					
37	Immigration inside or outside the country					