

School dropout among secondary school students

Noor Natiq AZEZ
Diyala Education
Directorate

Saher Ismail Madb
Salah al-Din Education
Directorate

Ibrahim Ahmed Khalil
Ministry of Youth and Sports

Abstract:

The study aimed to know the level of school dropout among secondary school students from the point of view of their teachers . The researchers used the descriptive analytical approach to suit the study . Study objectives , the study sample amounted to(400)A male and female teacher affiliated with the General Directorate of Education in Nineveh, and to achieve the objectives of the research, the researchers prepared a school dropout tool consisting of 40 paragraphs with three alternatives, acterized by validity and reliability, as the and it was char reliability coefficient reached 0.82 using the Cronbach's alpha) equation . The researchers used the statistical package SPSS) to analyze the results, and the study reached a number of results, the most important of which is that the level of school dropout among secondary school students is low. In light of the results, the researchers presented a number of recommendations and suggestions.

Keywords : (school dropout, students, primary stage, teachers)

ductionintro

the measure of the progress of nations and civilizations is throughout the ages. If a nation wants to catch up with the progress and advancement, it must make education the center of its attention and place it at the top of its priorities in all its stages as all educational stages are important in the life of the student. ‘ Especially in the school stages, as the school education stage represents a distinct stage in the student's life due to the role it ring him plays in shaping his personality and behavior, and prepa

for future life. At this stage, the student must be prepared according to his inclinations, tendencies, and desires, and in order for this to succeed, the school must be closely linked to the society to which it belongs

The phenomenon of school dropout is one of the most difficult problems facing the countries of the world in general and the Arab countries in particular. Because this phenomenon has negative effects that affect the progress and development of a single society and stop it lid stone in A so front of him, Especially since it contributes significantly and fundamentally to the spread of illiteracy and lack of Integration of individuals into development, so that one society becomes a mixture of two classes: one class iterate people, Educated and ill which leads to society lagging behind other societies This is due to the difficulty of achieving agreement between the two groups in ideas and opinions, as each works according to His style . (Mahdi, ٢٠٠٢: ٧٩)

Given the negative effects of this problem not only from the psychological, educational and social perspective, but also because it is a result of the development of the science of educational economics, which has entered into an economic aspect and caused a large economic waste in the material aspects, specialists have sought to diagnose the causes of this problem. The security situation, sectarian displacement, the political changes that the country has witnessed, the deteriorating crises, the weak level of monthly income of the Iraqi family and the weak social awareness of parents in educating their children all contributed to the dropout of students from schools, which was confirmed by the study of Al-Taie and others (2008). (Al-Taie and others , ٢٠٠٨ (٢٣٣-٢٣٢

Al-Rubaie et al.'s study (2008) confirmed that about 24 % of children drop out of school before completing secondary school, and that the dropout rate for females reached ٣١ % and 52 % in rural areas . The dropout phenomenon came as a result e and intertwined reasons, which vary from one of many divers environment to another, from one country to another, and from

one school to another. Educational research and theoretical, field, and global studies have helped to limit the causes of works, which can be limited to dropout to specific frame . economic, social, educational, and family reasons(Al-Rubaie and others, 2008: 205)

The family's beliefs about the school are related to their children's dropping out, including discrimination between r families' financial situation, the school's students based on their financially burdensome demands on the family, and the family's failure to make regular visits to the school to check on their academic conditions. (Ministry of -children's academic and non ٧٨ :٢٠٠٨Education ,)

School dropout is a phenomenon that exists in all countries of the world and there is hardly a society or educational reality that is free of this phenomenon, but its degree of severity varies from one society to another and from one educational stage to another. Therefore, the case of dropout is one of the most dangerous cases that weakens the efficiency of the educational system and its good investment of available resources, whether in the city or the countryside. (Abu Askar, 2009: 14), as its harms affect the individual himself, disrupting a large part of his energy and leaving him with disappointment and the bitterness of failure, and harms the movement of society and its development projects, which are the first thing required by the necessary preparation of human resources to manage the work force and the continuity of its rotation . When looking closely at the issue of dropout, we find that there are harms that can be ignored because they eat away at the body of the educational system and afflict it with diseases of its weakness over time. Experimental and sequential studies have shown that students who leave school in the secondary stage will return to work, a matter of doubt, that these dropouts will engage in The labor market, sooner or later , and the problem with this involvement lies in the fact that they are elements or a workforce that is no longer able to conduct business with competence and efficiency due to the market's development in its components and

requirements, as technology has replaced physical strength, which requires individuals capable of understanding the new innovation and using and maintaining it well. (Abu Sneineh, 2019: 17)

Many factors have contributed to the increase in the number of students dropping out of school . The increase in ignorance, backwardness, low family income, the preoccupation of parents with work and the labor requirements of their professions, and the parents' need for their children as a labor force have all contributed to the increase in the number of students dropping out of school to support their parents in earning a living . The lack of cultural awareness, the family circumstances and problems that some families are exposed to, including family divisions, divorce, frequent disputes between parents, large families, the increase in the number of children in a small home, and the parents' preoccupation with their children by working outside the home for long hours or not shouldering their responsibilities have all contributed greatly to the spread of the dropout rate at high rates. (Muhammad, 2017: 247)

As for the effects of the phenomenon of school dropout, Al stated that one of the most important effects (٢٠١٦)Rubaie - resulting from this phenomenon is educational waste or the existence of an imbalance in educational loss, which means the functional balance of the educational process , so the size of its inputs becomes much greater than the size of the educational budget facing the bodies supervising education of all kinds , and ional challenge , which represents a it is considered an addit burden on its goals and energies, and the view of education is no longer that it is a human investment, the return of which is greater than any other financial investment, as it aims to achieve e lowest possible cost, through Adopting the greatest return at th a sound planning system that is aware of the requirements of comprehensive development in its two economic dimensions. And socially , education can achieve the desired return in the an resources, but that return is form of trained and qualified hum less than expected, due to the problems facing education that

Rubaie, -cause an increase in educational waste or loss . (Al (٢٠٠٦:٢٠٠٥

Study problem:

The problem of school dropout is a global problem that almost no educational reality is free of, but this problem varies in its degree of severity from one society to another, from one educational stage to another, and from one region to another. On the level of the Iraqi reality, and the fact that one of the the le researchers said that A public school teacher noticed that there is a continuous dropout of students from the school where he works. This continuous dropout is a cause for concern, of the worsening negative effects of this especially in light phenomenon at both the individual and societal levels. This phenomenon has left a large number of homeless students who spend most of their time on the streets without work or may to an increase in their work in risky jobs, which may lead behavioral problems resulting from their inability to adapt and integrate into society. Therefore, the school administration must confront it by all available means through the support of all starting with parents 'stakeholders in the school community Especially in light of the challenges facing the educational situation in Iraq, with the aim of improving it, especially in society, and developing and advancing it in order to keep pace . with development

Considering primary education as the basic foundation for the following stages of education, and the importance of studying the problems of this education, especially those problems that waste and lose human and material energies in the educational system, including the problem of dropout. This research contributes to shedding light on the problem of dropout in Iraq in light of the data of this topic. Therefore, it has become necessary to draw attention to the problem of dropout and shed light on its causes and try to find solutions to treat it, eliminate it and prevent its spread.

From the above, the study problem crystallizes in the **What is the level of school dropout**) :following question

among secondary school students from the point of view of
(?their teachers

dyImportance of the stu:

The importance of the research is crystallized as follows:

- 1- The phenomenon of school dropout is a topic of interest to . researchers and specialists in the field of education
- 2- Knowing the size and seriousness of school dropout as an . al phenomenon educational and soci
- 3- The study also derives its importance from the fact that it . studies a phenomenon of educational waste
- 4- Knowing the psychological, social and economic aspects that lead to the spread of the phenomenon of school dropout.
- 5- Knowing the extent of dropout in primary school.
- 6- The cognitive field about the seriousness of the . After phenomenon of school dropout and how to prevent it.

Research objectives :

This research seeks to identify a negative phenomenon in the educational field in the State of Iraq, its definition, causes and effects, and its analysis based on secondary statistics conducted by the Ministry of Education and monitored in the various statistical bulletins. The current research aims to identify :

- 1- The level of school dropout among primary school students .
- 2- The level of school dropout among secondary school students according to the gender variable (males, females).

Research limits :

The current research is determined by the following:

- 1- limited to male and female This study was **:Human limit** .teachers in the schools of Nineveh Governorate
- 2- first **Time frame: This study was implemented in the** . ٢٠٢٥-٢٠٢٤ semester of the academic year
- 3- This study was conducted in public **:Spatial limitation** .Governorate schools in the center of Nineveh
- 4- The study was limited to the teachers' point of **:Objective** .view on the phenomenon of school dropout

:Study terms

:language

Leakage is known in the language: The word "Tasarrak" has many meanings. For example, the Arabs say: "The man went on his way, and "Tasarrak" in the country means he entered it with ornaments, and "Tasarrak" the vessel means the water in it Ibil" means their owner sent them out -spilled, and "Tasarrab al (٣١ : ١٩٧٩Jawhari, -in groups ." (Al

:Technically: It was defined by

- It is the student's complete discontinuation : (١٩٩٣)Haqil -Al of studies. School dropout among primary school students (٢٠٥ : ١٩٩٣Haqil, -Al)
- It is : (٢٠٠٠)Directorate of Evaluation and Guidance dropping out of school before completing it for any reason except death) and not enrolling in any other school). (٣٨ : ٢٠٠٠Directorate of Evaluation and Guidance,)
- That the student left school : (٢٠٠٢)Ghamdi and Jawad -Al .at which he registered before the end of The stage (٨٨ : ٢٠٠٢Ghamdi and Jawad, -Al)

Haqil's definition -The researcher adopted Al : **Theoretically -C** .as it is more appropriate for the research (١٩٩٣)

Procedurally: The score the respondent obtains through his -D f the school dropout scale prepared for answers to the items o .this purpose

:Previous studies

1- Rubaie : (٢٠٠٩'s study ('

It was conducted in Iraq and aimed to identify the phenomenon of dropping out of primary education in Iraq, its method was used in causes, effects and treatments. The survey .(cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF

:The study reached the following results

- The percentage of children enrolled in secondary school who meaning that (٨٩ %)are of compulsory education age is .housand children not enrolled in schoolt (٩٠٠)there are

- of children drop out of school before (٢٤ %)That about .completing compulsory secondary school
- age females -of school % ٢١ The study also showed that about percentage are not enrolled in school. It also showed that the .in rural areas %٥١ in cities and % ٣١ of females reached :The reasons attributed to this are
- The difficulty of the curriculum vocabulary, its lack of .interest, and its distance from the student's environment
- tence and his relationship Deficiencies in the teacher's compe .with the student
- Unemployment among parents forces them to push their .children into marginal work to alleviate the burden
- .Parents' inability to bear their children's education expenses
- teachers, and Terrorists have targeted schools, killed displaced families, forcing many to stop sending their .children to school due to these threats

2- Wendy & Schwartz (1995) study:

The researcher conducted a study aimed at identifying the problem. The causes of school dropout in America as an old :results indicated that the most important of these causes are

- Student engagement in work that generates income
- .Family instability
- concept, they feel inferior, and do not have the -Negative self . ability to control their lives
- grades and not being able to complete Getting bad .assignments
- . Inability to get along with teachers

Research methodology and procedures :

First: Research methodology: The researcher adopted the descriptive analytical approach in the current research, in order to reveal the level of school dropout among students .

Second - Research community: The current research community consists of all primary school teachers, male and female, who are currently working in the General Directorate of Education in Nineveh Governorate .

Third - Research sample: The research sample consisted of (400) male and female teachers who were selected using the random stratified method from the research community .

Fourth: Search tool :

To achieve the research objectives, it was necessary to build (School dropout) tool , and due to the lack of appropriateness , the researcher was required to build this tool . The researcher reviewed a number of studies and measures related to school dropout , including a study (Al-Taie and others, 2008) and the study of (Rubaie and others, -Al), where a number of paragraphs of the scale were formulated in a manner that is compatible with the nature of the research community, by relying on the foundations mentioned in scientific research and studies on methods of constructing scales, and thus the construction and formulation of the paragraphs of the scale in its initial form of (44) paragraphs was reached.

Psychometric properties of the school dropout scale

First: The validity of the school dropout scale :

A- Apparent honesty:

After preparing the scale paragraphs, which amounted to (44) paragraphs, and formulating and preparing them in their initial form, the researcher then presented them to a number of gentlemen with experience and specialization in the field of educational sciences, educational psychology, educational administration, human sciences, teachers and supervisors *, for the purpose of evaluating them and judging their validity and suitability for the dimension for which they were designated, and making appropriate amendments through (deleting,

rephrasing or adding a number of paragraphs). After analyzing the responses and comments of the gentlemen experts, the experts' validity was extracted through the percentage of agreement of the experts regarding the validity of the scale paragraphs, as the paragraphs that were agreed upon (75%) or more of the experts' opinions were accepted, and some paragraphs were modified, as (Blum et al.) indicate that "the researcher must obtain a percentage of agreement of the experts regarding the validity of the paragraphs and the possibility of making amendments at a rate of no less than (75%) or more of the experts' estimates in this type of validity" (Bloom et al., 1983: 126) .

2- Calculating the degree of discriminatory power of the paragraphs:

In order to calculate the discriminatory power, a random sample of (200) male and female teachers was drawn to which the school dropout scale was applied . After collecting and correcting the data, the scores were arranged from the highest score to the lowest score. A percentage of (27%) of the highest scores was determined, which included (54) male and female teachers , and (27%) of the lowest scores, which included (54) male and female teachers, given that the discrimination coefficient is more stable in the event that this percentage is adopted if the sample size is larger than (100) individuals (Al-Nabhan, 2004: 196). After determining the two groups, the discriminatory power was calculated using the t- test for two independent samples. Using the statistical package for social sciences, the significance of the differences between the two groups (higher and lower) was verified. It became clear that the calculated t-value ranged between (17.134-0.096). When compared to the tabular t-value, which amounted to (1.983) at a

* Names of experts

1- A. Description: Mahdi Younis / Ph.D. / University of Mosul 2- Asst. Prof. Dr. Amal Fattah Zidane / Ph.D. / University of Mosul

3- Asst. Dr. Atira Zakaria Al-Mawla / Ph.D. / Open College of Education 4- Ms. Rana Mahfouz / Ph.D. / Nineveh Education

5- Noha Mohamed Ali / Supervisor 6- Khaled Ahmed Khaled / Supervisor 7- Nour Khaled Younis / Teacher

significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom of (106), four paragraphs with the sequence (7 - 16-28-34) Because the calculated value of (T) is less than the table value of (T) for these paragraphs.

3- Internal consistency: Calculating the correlation coefficient between each item and the total score of the scale.

The researcher used the internal criterion represented by the total score of the scale to extract the validity of the construct (factor). To achieve this, the questionnaire was distributed after being presented to the experts on the discrimination sample, which numbered (200) questionnaires. The values of the correlation coefficient were calculated between the paragraph score and the total score using the (Pearson) correlation coefficient. In order to identify the significance of the values of the correlation coefficient, the researcher used the (t) value for the correlation coefficient. It showed that the (t) value for the calculated simple correlation coefficient is greater than the (t) table values, which amounted to (1.973) at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom of (198). It was found that all paragraphs are statistically significant because the (t) value calculated for them is greater .

4 - Stability: The researcher calculated the degree of stability of the scale, as the scale was applied to a sample consisting of (40) male and female students as a preliminary application from the construction sample and they were excluded from the research sample. To extract stability, the researcher applied the (Cronbach's alpha) equation to the degrees of the stability sample individuals, so the value of the stability coefficient of the scale was (0.828) so that the school dropout scale in its final form would consist of (40) paragraphs and be ready for application in its final form.

Fourth: Description of the school dropout scale in its final form :

The scale in its final form is (40) for each paragraph. Three alternatives apply to me (applies, sometimes, does not apply)

with weights (1, 2, 3). Thus, the score for the school dropout scale ranged from (40 - 120) with a hypothetical average of (80). Thus, the tool became ready for application to the individuals of the basic research sample.

Fifth: Applying the search tool : After preparing the research tool in its final form and completing the conditions for constructing and standardizing the school dropout scales , the researcher applied ... The tool was applied to the basic research sample, which numbered (400) male and female teachers, for the period (11/24/2024) to (11/28/2024) , after which the data would be collected , processed and analyzed statistically .

Seventh: Statistical methods

)T- test for two independent samples Pearson's correlation , -coefficient, Ttest for the significance of the correlation coefficient, - sample t-Cronbach 's alpha equation) Onetest

Presentation and discussion of research results

After statistically processing the data, the research results showed the following:

The first objective: to identify the level of school dropout among primary school students .

After correcting the questionnaires that were applied to the sample members and processing them statistically using the SPSS program, it appeared that the arithmetic mean of the sample members reached (٨٥.٢٢١) degrees with a standard deviation of (١١.٠٢١) degrees, which is less than the hypothetical mean of (80) degrees. By using the t- test for one sample, it was found that the calculated t-value reached (٩.٢١٤), which is greater than the tabular value of (١.٩٦٦) at a degree of freedom of (399). This means that there is a significant difference between the hypothetical mean and the arithmetic mean in favor of the higher mean, i.e. the hypothetical mean. This means that the level of school dropout among the sample members is low because it is less than the hypothetical mean, as shown in Table (1) among the sample members.

Table (1) Results of the one-sample t -test for the school dropout scale

| Fores eeing the future | Sam ple num ber | numb er Paragr aphs | arith metic mean | defa ult aver age | stand ard devia tion | value-T | | Signifi cance |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | The calcul ated | Tab ular | |
| Total score | ٣٠٠ | ٤٠ | ٨٥.٢٢ ١ | ٨٠ | ١١.٠ ٢١ | ٩.٢١٤ | ١.٩ ٦٦) ٠.٠ (٥) ٢٩٩ (| There is a signifi cant differe nce |

The researchers attribute this result to the joint cooperation between the school and the home, as the school administration follows up on the students by holding some sessions represented by the teachers' council or the parents' councils and discussing with them regarding the students' academic level. The reasons that hinder students and ways to address them through joint cooperation.

The second goal: Identifying the level of school dropout among secondary school students according to the gender variable (males, females).

To identify the differences in the level of school dropout according to the gender variable (males, (Females). The researcher used the t- test for two independent samples. The arithmetic mean of male scores was (81,210) with a standard deviation of (٨٩,٠١١) while the arithmetic mean of female scores was 10,572) with a standard deviation of (12,452 .(Table (2) shows this.

(Table ٢)
test results for the significance of the difference in the -T
according to the gender variable (level of school dropout
.(males, females

| Sex | size Sampl e | arithmet ic mean | deviati on Standar d | Calculat -ed T value | Tabl -e T valu e | Statistical significan ce |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Males | 150 | 81,211 | 10,573 | 8.225 | ١,٩٦٠ | Not significan t |
| femal es | 150 | ٨٩,٠١٢ | 12,466 | | ٠,٠٥) (٠,٥ ٢٩٨ (| |

-the results showed that the calculated T (Table ٢) value 8.225 is greater than the tabular T (1.960 (at the level of (٠,٠٥) degrees of freedom (298), which indicates the presence of a statistically significant difference between the arithmetic means in favor of females .

The researchers attribute this result to several factors:

- Differences in psychological factors:** There may be differences in psychological factors between females and males, such as self-confidence and motivation, which affects the rate of school dropout.
- Differences in social support:** There may be a difference in the social support that females and males receive, such as support from parents and teachers, which affects the rate of school dropout.
- Differences in environmental factors:** There may be differences in environmental factors that affect school dropout, such as economic and social conditions, which affect the level of school dropout.

Conclusions:

- 1- at this stage The student who drops out illiterate -He is semi and often succeeds in the second round or fails repeatedly , as he His mind was focused on work.
- 2- The majority of dropout students remain unaware for a long 'time , becoming a huge burden on their families, relatives .friends and society .
- 3- student loses a lot of things, such as health, mental and physical levels.
- 4- The dropout student remains completely distant from social, moral and religious values.
- 5- student always feels anxious, withdrawn, deficient, helpless lated as a result of being deprived of many thingsand iso.
- 6- Always feeling pessimistic about life and suspicious most of the time.
- 7- The dropout student always feels a crowd of disturbing thoughts, abnormal hesitation and doubt.

Educational recommendations:

ite many studiesDesp The many efforts made to understand the phenomenon of dropout and find solutions It is appropriate for .her, but this problem still exists in many countries of the world To this day, researchers have not reached a radical solution to problem, but there is this Many good and useful recommendations have been suggested by researchers in order The severity of the waste resulting from leakage to alleviate, and the most important of these recommendations are the following:

- 1- om time to time to provide a statistical Conducting studies fr information base on the rates and causes of dropout from . education
- 2- Conduct a study to evaluate the prescribed materials and the testing system to determine their suitability to the students' abilities and level.
- 3- Finding a mechanism to identify students Those at risk of dropping out, to encourage them, raise their morale and make

- every effort to help them By staying in school and completing their education.
- 4- ating Encouraging dropout students to return to school and cre incentives for those who return and complete their studies.
 - 5- Seeking to implement a system that makes education compulsory until secondary school.
 - 6- To the teacher, student counselor and guardian The order ill result from his warns students of the severe penalties that w .absence from school School, including the lack of job opportunities and the limitation of available jobs to jobs The world has a low financial return, which in turn leads to a decline The standard of living of the individual and his amily. Students must also be reminded that the one who f leaves Before completing his education, one of his sons often .follows in his footsteps and leaves school The school, as indicated by some research.
 - 7- up by the guide-Close follow Contact student's guardian the to consult and exchange opinions and information about The level of students and the educational difficulties facing the student in order to help In solving it.
 - 8- Helping students with disabilities Academic achievement or some subjects and finding evening reinforcement difficulty in Parents to encourage and raise the morale of classes to attend their students.

Suggestions to reduce the phenomenon of dropout

- 1- Forming councils of city notables or The village or p on late, backward and reckless neighborhood to follow u students , and link these councils with the educational district and the school so that there is a link between Everyone to reduce the problem ofleakage ..
- 2- Working to educate parents on how to Treating children arious media, especially television programsthrough v And inform them of new technologies related to the education process so that

They digest everything new around them , especially those .who live in rural areas .

- 3- Develop a plan of the school tool in each 1 , to School inventory students who need additional skills and provide them with reinforcement lessons Not only at the level of the academic subject , but also at the level of social education.
- 4- Holding educational seminars and lectures For parents of ith low levels at the beginning of each new school students w year, even The dropout problem must be contained from the beginning, through teachers' associations. Prevalent in the . country
- 5- Urging women's associations and organizations to Following methodology regarding everything new and the appropriate .delivering it to women's lives It suits her culture, behavior and actions.
- 6- Establish a specialized committee to study the problems The needs of adolescents affect all aspects of life, and appropriate .e found for them solutions ar Linked to family and school.
- 7- Develop studies, solutions and controls on the impact of satellite channels, the Internet and other technological means

Sources:

- 1- Proposed strategies to reduce :(٢٠١٩)Abu Sneineh, Islam. igh school students dropping out in the phenomenon of h Birzeit ، **(unpublished master's thesis)** ، Jerusalem University: Palestine.
- 2- The role of school :(٢٠٠٩)Abu Askar, Muhammad Fuad administration in girls' secondary schools in confronting the n the Gaza Strip and ways to phenomenon of school dropout i Faculty of ،**(unpublished master's thesis)** activate it Education, Islamic University, Gaza, Palestine.
- 3- Bloom, Benjamin et al. (1983): **Assessing Student Learning: Summative and Formative** , translated by Muhammad Amin Al-Mufti et al., Arab House for Publishing and Distribution, Cairo.

- 4- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Education (2008): **Modern Educational Philosophy approved by the Ministry of Education.**
- 5- **Dictionary of Sahih** : (١٩٧٩)Jawhari, Ismail bin Hammad -Al .rifa, BeirutMa'-nd ed., Dar Al٢ ،
- 6- **School** : (١٩٩٣)Haqil, Suleiman Abdul Rahman -Al **Administration and Mobilization of its Human Resources** -st ed., Riyadh, Dar Al١ ، **in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia** .Shabl for Publishing and Distribution
- 7- The phenomenon of : (٢٠٠٦)Rubaie, Majed Zidane -Al dropout in primary education: causes, effects, and treatment, **a study issued with the assistance of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).**
- 8- Al-Rubaie, Khalil Muhammad , et al. (2008) : School dropout in Iraqi schools . **Journal of Educational Research, 15** (2), 1-20.
- 9- **Dropout from** : (٢٠٠٨)Taie, Hatem Alo and others. -Al **(primary education (diagnosis and treatment,** Iraq, Ministry of Education Press.
- 10- Din -Jawad, Nour Al-Ghamdi, Hamdan Ahmed Al-Al **he development of the education system in theT** : (٢٠٠٢) Tomorrow's Education Library, Riyadh ، **Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.**
- 11- **Contemporary Educational** : (٢٠١٧)Muhammad, Maher Ahmad. Rashd Library-Riyadh, Al ، **Problems and Issues.**
- 12- **School dropout in** : (٢٠٠٠) Directorate of Evaluation and Guidance .Algerian Press ، **primary and secondary education**
- 13- Mahdi, Abbas Abdul and others, (2002), **Foundations of Education** , 1st ed., Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Baghdad - Iraq.
- 14- Al-Nabhan, Musa, (2004), **Fundamentals of Measurement for Behavioral Sciences** , 1st ed., Mutah University, Dar Al-Shorouk for Publishing and Distribution, Amman - Jordan.
- 15- Wendy Schwartz, (1995), counseling programs for social withdrawal students, J. counseling. Vol (5), (3).