The impact of economic poverty and educational factors on the low educational of students at the University of Yazd

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Abstract: Higher education system in the state is an institution and the University as one of the social organizations in human society, function is to secure the needs of the community, the human capital and the protection, prevention of intellectual, scientific equipment and transmission to future generations. Low education beyond the educational system in the country for the goals to be achieved and it has some of the capital and opportunities. This phenomenon results such as: including expulsion, Leave University or student provisional. In this study assumes the impact of economic poverty and educational factors on the low education and examined by survey method. Statistical Society of this study is student at the University of Yazd and sample size included 320 students were randomized. In this study, the use of two types of questionnaire, one specialist student provisional and the other part specialist expulsion and leave university. Information collected in the form of tables, graphs and descriptive statistical tests. The results of this research show that family poverty is the single most important factor in the low education of students expelled and who dropped out of university.

Keywords: Students, low education, expulsion, drop-out of study, provisional

1. Introduction

This study aims to examine the economic and social characteristics of individuals who suffer from low educational and also educational and economic fields for them and for the purpose of knowledge of this issue should study the causes and factors affecting on the low educational for goal of reducing or preventing the low educational. This study after Collapse theoretical and practical experiences and explains implementation method to the investigation of the results in two parts description and analysis of the data. In the end we offer the results and proposals related thereto.

1.1. Previous studies and theoretical research

Multiple studies confirm this observation that low education have a very strong relationship and close with the family characteristics of the students. Of other word, the economic and social situation of the family has an inverse relationship with low education (8). As a student's gender variables related to the low education. Also, men have completed secondary studies at a higher rate more than women (8). There Note should be taken into account is that those had low education have higher rate more than women to get out of the study by choosing to expulsion from education. (11). Since there is a correlation between the kind of institute and quality, it is not surprising that institution quality to have an effect in the presence and stay of students in education institutes. Astin 1971, Wagner 1968 and Wagner Wesul 1970 in research of Wisconsin State showed institutions with high quality have top graduates more than institutions with lower quality.

Poverty and economic deprivation one of the factors that have a significant effect on ending the study and disqualify, but in this area must distinguish between absolute poverty and relative poverty and this means that absolute poverty is called the difficulty of living, at least food, food bad, housing is inappropriate and work during the study with these conditions lead to the loss and the lack of educational possibilities and students do not attend study, drop out of study, leave or disqualify(9). Relative poverty is defined as the economic inappropriate situation for an individual in relation to other individuals and possible be the result of factors and many variables, but without a doubt it is a factor for the low educational because this kind of poverty leads to the emergence of differences in the layers between the individuals and the outcome affect the differences in the growth, integration, reflection, language, behavior, thinking of individuals in relation to work, rest, desires and incentives developed them and all these factors have importance to the scientific progress of the members or not(8). Commonly, absolute poverty is found in communities which individuals work to secure the initial possibilities to stay and live in old farm life or work for unskilled individuals in cities and represent their minimum standard of living. This kind of poverty regulates to several issues and problems different humanitarian including such as: live hard, hunger, at least food, food bad, disease, fatigue and confusion and haven't of diversion or entertainment which that each of them

lead to the existence of problems and barriers to reduce the entry of individuals to the education system, leave education and not naught success (11). The individuals who live in conditions of poverty and economic deprivation, they live in places lacking health possibilities of clean water, adequate light and homes of them is a room which implement of it all life activities for the family and even cooking. Regardless of whether they are local, they are many smokes, more of go and return, vary noise, haven't a suitable place to conduct business and personal homework for students, lack of adequate light, absence of electricity for lighting also abusive situation and the possibility of continuing educational things at home is very inappropriate that have directly affects of their lack of scientific progress. The need of work children, adolescents and youth under the conditions of poverty and economic deprivation is one of the factors of low education, because they are inter circumstances multiple other status, farm and trade that are their abilities to the custody of the children of six and seven years and more and benefits resulting designed to help family's of weak economy. For this family chiefly, the separate collection of agricultural products is a vital season and needs to work in children. This observation that children's work leads to stop going to study or lead to non-attendance constantly in study and this is leading to drop-out study or lower education(1).

2. Material and Methods

Search method in this field is survey study which after creating the research plan was to create the questionnaire based on the objectives and assumptions relating to research and provide answer to the student's expulsion, study drop-out, and provisional. Students provisional are knowledge through the Department of Education at the university and individuals that have been sample chosen entitled to search are answer personal to the questionnaire. Students who expulsion and drop-out of study were communicating with them via postal address because in the time of the search they unattended in the university and after knowledge of the postal address of their education has been sent the questionnaire to them by postal address and for easy to answer them, it has been sending cost-mail via e-University with the questionnaire so able to answer them easily and even encourages them to answer the questionnaire. After collecting the questionnaires, the results were entered into a computer with the use of SPSS statistical software was creating tables and statistical tests for the characterization and analysis of information.

1.2. Statistical Society and sample size

Statistical Society under study in this research are the students expulsion, drop-out of study, leave study and provisional in this university that match of

Statistics Education Department General of the League to the end of the study year 1997-1998 and who's 127 individuals were drop-out of study and 485 left study and expulsion who represent all 612 individuals which among of them 142 individuals have to answer the questionnaires and they send again to us. Also, the students provisional until the end of the study year 1997-1998 AD numbered at the university to 1965 individuals, which was taken their names from education university and using sample size equation have been identified 197 individuals who, including more than 10% of the students provisional which exercise their studies.

$$N = 1965 \ t = 96/1 \ p = 35/0 \ q = 65/0 \ d = 0/0004$$

Then, Method was then used simple random sampling, which is considered one of the most important methods of sampling in the search. Code has been assigned to the statistical community and sample individuals were selected for study at random method. Questionnaire was presented to them to supplement and were collected of them after answer. In total, with the expense of all students drop-out of study, leave study and provisional the sample size in this study 320 individuals.

3. Results

We were exhibiting this search results that can characterize and analyze the information that has been collected in two parts:

A) Describe the characteristics of the statistical community

77.1% of the respondents were men and 22.9% women. When compared with drop-out and provisional students, percentage of female students who left SC expulsion is more than them. In other words, it seems that the girls reckon a lot students leave study until they are expelled. In addition, many of the girls forced to leave their studies due to violation of the family by others as the father, mother, spouse or an older brother. The percentage of students who are more than 25 years between the provisional students of 25%, but among students who left study 45% and between students expelled 65%. When compared with students drop-out and expelled with provisional students, this ratio of student shows elder. 25% of individuals with low education are life of villages and 75% of the individuals are urban dwellers. Among rural students, the percentage of students who dropped out of study and expelled more than provisional students. 28% of respondents from the population of Yazd city,32.9% of the population of the rest of Yazd province, 22% of the population of the big cities such as Tehran, Isfahan and Shiraz and 17.1% of the population of the rest of the cities of Iran. 76.1% of respondents are not married, 23.9% were married. Proportion of unmarried students among students expelled more than the rest of the other

students. Because almost 40.7% of the expelled students are married, while the proportion of married couples between the provisional students at 21.3% and left the study at 18.7%. The proportion of workers between provisional students and left study are equal but the ratio between students expelled is many when compared with provisional students and who have left study at 50% of the students who have left study are working. 23.6% of individuals who have a low education in their parents without education, while less than 10% of these parents have university studies. Nearly 37% of respondents mothers without education and 1% of them with their mothers university studies. Family ratio have monthly income exceeds 700,000 Rial between expulsion students at 22.8%, while the ratio between students expelled at 14.9% and students who drub-out of study at 11.5%. The proportion of households with monthly income less than 30,000 Rial between provisional students at 25% and this ratio between the students who have left study at 48.6% and between students who drub-out of study at 53.8%. Average family dimension among the students have low education in 8.4 individuals which given the average family there almost five individuals at the national level, which is too much. Almost 15% of the students who have low education in one or both of their parents died or separated from each other. This ratio between students who have left their studies and expelled is more than provisional students. This percentage for provisional students at 13.1 and who left the study, 17.3% and students expelled 16.7%. 43.1% of individuals have a diploma in mathematics physics, 8.6% have a Diploma in Arts, 16.5% have a diploma in natural sciences, 30% have a diploma in Human Sciences and 1.8% has a diploma in other disciplines. There is a difference observed between mathematics physics and natural sciences specialize with technical disciplines and humanities in the type of low education. This means those provisional students between diplomas mathematics physical and natural sciences more than other students when compared to students expelled and who left study, while students expelled and those who left the study between technical diplomas and Humanities more than provisional students. 35.4 of respondents have study in Human Sciences specialize, 32.6% of basic sciences specialize, 28% of art and Engineering specialize, 3.1% of Natural Resources specialize and 1% of art and architect specialize. Among students in the daily, at least percentage of the low of education related with leave study but student's nightly, the highest percentage in the low education related of study leave. 73.3% among students who have low education indicated that they have chosen to specialize by themselves. 2.4% chose by their parents, 10.4% of the relatives, 6.4% older brother or sister and 7% the rest

of the individuals which chose specialization for student. 11.7% of individuals have a diploma average 17% and higher, 25.8% of them have a diploma average 15-17 , 50.5% have a diploma average between 12-15 and 12% have a diploma average between 10-12.68.4% of respondents with satisfaction on their respective scientific, 31.6% haven't feel satisfied on specialization, 31.7% of individuals who are not satisfied with their specialization because haven't fond of this specialization orientation, 28.3 % because of the lack of labor market, 28.6% due to the lack of materials and resources study and 21.4% due to other reasons.

Unfavorable environment, family poverty and poor educational foundation represents three important factors in the low education of individuals, including 60% are caused by the decline of education. The original cause of the low education 61.3% by themselves, 12.3% of professors, 10.9% the rest of the individuals, 5.3% by friends, 4.6% of parents, 3% are university employees, 1.7% from relatives and 1% from other students. 24.2% of students who dropped out of study and expellees are unemployed, 8.6% in the military service, 10.9% have a business, 31.3% of staff and 25% are students of other universities. The ratio of return to education among students who left the study is 31.1%, while the ratio between students expelled at 16.7%. 32.3% feel satisfied among students after leaving study and 67.7 % haven't t feel satisfied. Also, 74% of individuals have demonstrated a desire to return to the university, and 26% showed their unwillingness to return to the university.

B) Information Analysis

As mentioned earlier that the information collected through the questionnaire and using two-dimensional tables and test Kido and coefficient of correlation and Relationships between variables under study. Also, it has been taking into account the level of the qualitative and quantitative variables and each of them a proper test. In topics to emphasize realistic relationships, some variables have been controlled and given the subject matter, the above factors have been studied in two different equations.

1.3. The first model: economic poverty

In this model, the independent variables is the economic situation of the family, monthly income [1] and father and mother job, the daily or Nightly, type of dwelling at the time of the study and the dependent variable is the rate of student or academic status (provisional, study leave, expulsion).[2]
Students were asked in the questionnaire about how to assess the economic situation of the family? The more answers assessed the economic situation of the family of medium and weak, individuals with middle-and high economic situation have high of provisional students more than individuals study leave and

expulsion while in the weak layers, the percentage of individuals who have left study and expelled more than provisional students and vice versa.

Provisional 1: individuals who have previously between 1 to 3 semesters.

Provisional 2: individuals who have previously more than 3 semesters.

It seems that whenever the economic situation of the individuals worst whenever the low education the most. Means that provisional want to leave study or expulsion. It tested the economic situation of the family and the study situation. The test was as follows:
= 7/13 D.f = 6 P = 04/0 17/0

Given the data above, there is a significant relationship between economic situation variables and the student's situation of statistical error 0.04 and coefficient of correlation Kendal 17.0b, which shows the direct and positive relationship between economic situation and low education. It mean whenever the economic situation of student is very low, the low education tends to be higher as well.

Also, it has been tested variable monthly income of the family and economic situation and the test results as follows:
= 6/22 d.f = 6 P = 0009/0 20/0

Based on these data, there is a significant relationship between the monthly income of the family and the study situation of statistical error at 0.0009 and coefficient of correlation Kendal 20.0b which show a strong and positive relationship between the monthly income of the family and the study situation. In other words, whenever there monthly income of the family is increase, the situation of academic is better and low education is decline. Also, it tested between work situation (working and non-working) and educational status. The results of her as follows:
= 57/18 d.f = 3 P = 0003/0 17/0-

Given the above results, there is a significant relationship between the employment and educational status of statistically error at 0.0003 and coefficient of correlation Kendal 17.0b which showing a strong and negative relationship between these two variables. In other words, the work of the student at study time affects of low education. There is also another note is that the table shows that students working are very few to leave study because they have an incentive more study but individuals who haven't leave study and continue their studies they are more than students non-workers who have low education. In this test, it has been controlled in the average of the secondary stage (lack of scientific basis) and shows that when lack of scientific basis is controlled it does not have the effect of employment on the low education. In other words, student's workers who have a strong scientific basis, it is not to have a low education and when lack of scientific basis related problems due of employment,

the low education is increases. Also, the monthly income of the family variable is controlled. In this mode, the high and weak income classes have a weak relationship between employment and low education. But in the middle class, there is a significant relationship between employment and low education. Coefficient of correlation between the employment situation and academic situation with control of income in the middle class and contrast to the initial state is positive. It means employment in the middle class are not only lead to the decline of scientific, but it leads to an increase in how educational.

Pearson Coefficient of correlation between family dimension and average university is calculated. The results of this test as follows:
091/0 0927/0

Coefficient of correlation is negative and weak. It means whenever family dimension is more, average student is decline and low education increased. But Coefficient of correlation of statistical error at 0.091 is non-significant.

Also, it has been tested between housing type variable at study period (hostel, rental home, home Profile) and the academic status of the student. But this test is non- significant. It means there's non- significant relationship between those who live in hostel and those haven't hostel.

Also, there is a non- significant relationship between period (Nightly - daily) and the academic status of the test. It means, there is non- significant relationship between the student in period (Nightly - daily) and low education. Although drop-out status must be exceptional, because there almost 75% of students who left study are nightly period and most of them left their studies at the beginning of the study because of economic problems, but individuals who have the ability to pay cost of tuition and continued in their studies, there is no difference between them and the students of daily period. Also, there is another question answered by students is what caused the low education in their eyes? They stated that family poverty is the most important scientific reasons for the decline them. Percentage of those who choose this reason for provisional students at 10.5% for students who have left the study 31.4%, expelled students 47.2% and this shows that whenever the education student's situation was bad, low education is increases. This ratio also increases.

2.3. The second model: educational poverty with lack of scientific basis

Independent variables in this model are: diploma average, period of return and rejection in the secondary. Share the entrance exam to the university and place of taking the diploma (city and village) and the dependent variable: the average in the university or academic situation (the number of provisional terms,

drop-out, and expulsion). In the questionnaire was a question about the diploma average and the overall average in the university then coefficient of communication between the diploma average and the overall average in the university that result as follows:

000 307/0

The Coefficient of correlation at 0.307 is significant 100%. Coefficient of correlation above shows the first, between the diploma average before entering the university and average at the stage of the university is almost strong correlation relationship. Secondly, this relationship is positive and direct, means whenever diploma average was high; the average is a very high of university and vice versa. Also, it was a question about the study situation of secondary school and a return or rejection at the secondary stage. 47.6% of respondents showed that the minimum once time at secondary has already replays and 52.4% in the secondary did not return any year. The proportion of individuals who have made at least once in secondary study among provisional at 44.1% and among the students who left study 58.6% and among students expelled 45.3%.

Also, It were tested the relationship between the academic situation at the university and stage experience return in secondary study by testing Kido. The results of this test are as follows:

= 9/7 d.f = 3 P = 04/0 088/0

Given the above results, there is a significant relationship between the return in secondary and low education. Also, it tested between the experience of rejection in the secondary study and the education situation at the university and the results of this test are as follows:

=69/14 d.f = 3 P=002/0 004/0

On the basis of the above results, there is a significant relationship between the experience of rejection in high study and the low educational of university.

12.1% of respondents had received a share of the first area, 44% received a share of the second area, 22.4% had share of the 3 region, and 21.5% had a share of the warriors. In Chart 3 shows the distribution of students who have low education in different quotas. Among students who were expelled, the share of warriors at 39.2% has the highest amount. In other words, there is 40% of the students who were expelled from the university and 25% of individuals who have left study are warriors. Expulsion and drop-out rate in the share of the first region at 15.7 and 11.5% in the second region of 21.6 and 27.1% share in the third area of 23.5 and 37.1%. Also, it has been tested between the test to enter of university and the study situation after acceptance to the University by kido test which and result its findings to the following:

23/0 0 9 34/43

These data indicate that there is a 100% significant between share of acceptance and low education.. Also, coefficient of correlation Kendal b refers to the power and positive correlation. It means whenever they share acceptance among students from the region 1 to 2, 3 and warriors, low education is increasing as well. Also, it tested between place of taking Diploma (city - village) with the student's situation by Kido test. But this test is non-significant. In other words, there is no significant difference between the students who took diploma in the city or village and entered the university from the academic side.

3.3. The result

1 - in the study of research on the area of low academic at inside and outside indicate a relationship between low education and many of the social and economic variables such as age, sex and social status, work, the economic situation, poverty family, experience the previous study, father and mother education, and family dimension that confirms some studies and some relationship between variables does not support this studies.

2 - There is a significant and inversely relationship between the family dimension and average students which students have more number of families enjoy rates a few average or have high of low scientific and there is non-significant relationship between the death or separation of parents and the situation study of student.

3 - There is a significant relationship between the economic situation of the family and the monthly income of the family with the study situation (low education) In other words; the family poverty leads to low study students. The employment situation (employed and unemployed) Related concerned with the student's decline. In other words, student work leads to low educated and with diploma average control (poor educational basis) there is no significant relationship between them.

4 - There is non-significant relationship between the Nightly and daily and the study situation. Although it should be an exception situation for those who leave study because 75% of the students who have left study are those who have studied in the Nightly period and most of them dropped-out of study at the beginning because of their inability to pay the costs of the university. But there is no difference in terms of the study among students who have the ability to pay for the University and continued to teach and students the Nightly.

5 - There is a significant relationship between weak scientific basis (average diploma, experience replays or rejection of the secondary and share test access at the university) with low education. There is a significant and directly relationship between share entrance

testing. The study suggests that the higher the expelled students share warriors represent 39.2%. In other words, 40% of individuals who were expelled from the university and 25% of those who left study are warriors share.

Suggestions

1 - One of the important factors affecting the decline of science students is weak scientific basis have before entering university. To fix this or to reach the Minimum rescue it. It proposes two solutions:

A) requirement to write name in the national entrance test and possess diploma or general certificate of secondary education with average at 12 and this possible for individuals who germs less and who can once again get a diploma with a higher average through registration in the secondary. This issue leads to individuals with weak scientific basis with recall lessons of their base once again, the scientific strengthens.

B) individuals who have a low scientific in national entrance testing and got the zero mark [3] of the lessons the original in that section, it is proposed to reduce that because of the acceptance in that section, the required him to reach Minimum (4 lessons) to connect to the mark which allows him success 20 % among those lessons in the final test.

C) There is a problem that the technical diplomas and titles not consistent with lessons materials for the technical stage or high study1. In this topic, it must change subjects at the stage of technical or secondary study or should be taking into account the process groups with disproportionate specialties with secondary study classes. (E.g technical diploma with physical mathematics is very inappropriate in one group and then at the stage of the university in the specialty one must observe the technical phase materials)

2 - There are the privileges of those who are chosen in a national entrance pre-exam to encourage individuals to choose the local specialties, it is necessary to continue this in encouragement. In this subject proposes: The definition of local individuals to species that need to be changed can be set three degrees of local given the distance from the university. First-class population: individuals who place of residence to the university less than 80 km. Second-class population: individuals who place of residence to the university between 80-200 km. Third-class population: individuals who place of residence to the university between 200-500 km.

3- There is a definite effect of poverty and weakness of the economic level of the family on the low education. Therefore, to take the contraptions to help individuals who need, it must be the ability to thinking. Proposes the establishment of (poor students Protection Fund) until it is to protect students in the final examination which strong of scientific basis (for example, the average of the Higher Diploma).

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1 - Between data resulting from the question on the monthly income and the question of the individual assessment, the economic situation of the family has been using a significant test. This test criteria and side with the level of statistical error up to almost zero and significant. This test shows measurement as above.
- Kido was tested between the academic situations and (the ordinal level), average at lower level, as amended and measured statistically it with the level of error, it is close to zero and significant. This test (Validity) confirms the confidence indicator.
- 1 and 2 were extracted these demands analysis Many answers students who dropped-out of study and expelled in the open-ended questions.

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