

Influencing Factors of Recessive Dropout of Rural Junior High School Students

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Abstract: *Through the relevant questionnaires to investigate the influencing factors of the hidden dropout of some rural junior high school students in Ningde area, to understand the reasons behind the hidden dropout of rural junior high school students, and to analyze the influence of individuals, families, schools and society on the hidden dropout of rural junior high school students. Individuals, parents, schools, society and other parties work together to solve the problem of hidden dropouts and enable rural junior high school students to study well. In the process of music education in traditional vocational colleges, the employment direction and space of relevant students are relatively lack. When music students graduate, most of them work in basic music education units, unable to play their own value role in the construction and development of the music industry.*

Keywords: Influencing Factors Of Hidden; Dropout Of Rural; Junior High School Students.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there have been fewer and fewer students who dropped out of school in rural areas, but every year, there are still a large number of rural junior high school students who fail to complete the corresponding courses and fail to graduate. These students are either in the classroom and not in the classroom; or they simply escape from the classroom. However, there is no dropout in the real sense, and their student status and other aspects are still in the books and in the school. These hidden dropouts discussed in this paper passively receive education in schools, and even have given up their studies subjectively, which not only affects the quality of teaching, but also has a negative impact on their classes. Therefore, in-depth discussion on the problem of recessive dropout of rural junior high school students in Ningde has certain reference value for the research on the influencing factors of recessive dropout of some rural junior high school students in Ningde area. In any teaching process, scientific and effective teaching mode can improve students' interest in learning to a great extent and guarantee the efficient and stable teaching work., and in some higher vocational colleges and universities music education work, because teachers have a relatively deep influenced by traditional ideas, the traditional teaching mode adopted by the old, no to the students themselves, enrollment and employment fully investigate, and in the curriculum and professional setting is still in the traditional system for reference, lead to the low level of classroom teaching, unable to attract the attention of students, Therefore, the healthy development of music education is restricted [2].

2. OVERVIEW OF THE SURVEY ON HIDDEN DROPOUTS OF RURAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

As the key link of education, teachers' professional quality and technical ability determine whether the teaching work can be carried on normally and stably. And in some higher vocational colleges and universities music education work, due to the influence of such factors as the traditional education ideas, school leadership for music education support is not enough, and not enough professional teachers to conduct teaching work, the existing teachers' professional quality, technical ability can't meet the needs of the practical teaching, to cultivate students' aesthetic ability, Then it will affect the growth and development of students themselves.

In addition, in some higher vocational colleges and universities music education work, it is the low level of teaching time, it is mainly due to the teachers and leaders of colleges and universities neglect, music education work is given priority to with classroom teaching, mostly, music appreciation, etc according to the teaching material content, practice is less, and music education effective practices and the lack of closely linked, Its teaching content can not meet the requirements of today's music market construction and development, and further affect the overall development of music education in higher vocational colleges. Concrete measures to strengthen the diversified development of music education in higher vocational colleges.

2.1 Select the questionnaire

This research adopts the questionnaire survey method and adopts the self-made "hidden dropout" related questionnaire. the questionnaire has a total of 25 questions and consists of two parts. the first part is the basic information of the respondents, with a total of 5 questions, and the second part is related to the hidden dropout., a total of 20 questions. the survey results were analyzed using SPSS 20.0 software.

2.2 Basic information of the subjects

Rural junior high schools in Ningde area were randomly selected. the test was carried out on a class basis. A total of 1200 questionnaires were distributed, 1185 questionnaires were recovered, and the recovery rate was 98.75%. There were 1100 valid questionnaires, and the effective rate was 92.83%. Among them, 568(51.64%) were boys, 532(48.36%) were girls; 726(66.00%) were 12-13 years old, 374(34.00%) were 14-15 years old; 374(34.00%), 320(29.09%) in the third grade; 385(35.00%) only children, 715 non-only children (65.00%); 286(26.00%) whose parents are working, and 286(26.00%) whose parents work at home 218 people (19.81%), 156 people (14.19%) whose parents started a business, and 440 people (40.00%) whose parents go out to work.

Table 1: Phytochemical Analysis of Sclerotium of *P. tuber-regium*

Chemical constituent	Name of test	observation	Ethanollic extract	Aqueous extract
Alkaloids	Mayer's test/dragendorff's	Cream precipitate turbidity	++	++
Anthraquinones	Nitrobenzene test	No coloration	-	-
Flavonoids	Aluminum chloride test	Orang/yellow coloration	++	++
Glycosides	Salkowski test	Brown interface/violet ring	++	++
Hydroxymethylphlobatannins	Ammonia test	Non violet coloration	-	-
Polyphenols	Ferrocyanide test	Green-blue ccoloration	+++	++
Reducing compounds			-	-
Saponins	Frothing test	Persistent foam	+++	++
Tannins	Ferric chloride test	Coloration	+	+

Key: +++: strongly present, ++: moderately present, +: present in trace amount, -: not present

Table 2: Proximate composition of *Pleurotus tuber-regium* (Sclerotium)

Content	Composition (g/100g dry mass)
Moisture	0.25±0.02
Ash	2.40±0.1
Protein	7.87±0.02
Fat	20.80±0.2
Fibre	11.88±0.01
Carbohydrate	56.80±0.02

Table 3: Susceptibility assay of the bacterial and fungal isolates to ethanolic and aqueous extracts of *P. tuber-regium* (sclerotium)

Isolate	Sensitivity	
	Ethanollic extract	Aqueous extract
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	+	+
<i>Streptococcus spp.</i>	+	-
<i>Esherichia coli</i>	+	+
<i>Pseudomonas spp.</i>	+	+
<i>Candida albicans</i>	-	-
<i>Aspergillus spp.</i>	+	-

Key: + : sensitive, -: resistant

3. AN ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEY ON HIDDEN DROPOUTS OF RURAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

In the process of rapid development of social economy, the People's Daily life level has been improved, in this process, the people of their life atmosphere and aesthetic level, improved in such aspects as the required standards

music as the important part of art, people can choose their own like music to meet the daily needs, to raise their music professional and comprehensive literacy development level; On the other hand, by strengthening diversified education methods and strengthening the improvement of social and cultural living standards, it can gradually realize the art dream of the grass-roots people and ensure the improvement of the overall construction and operation of the society and the development level.

In addition, strengthening the diversified development of music education in higher vocational colleges can effectively promote the healthy development of music education; It is mainly because the music education in higher vocational colleges mainly aims at cultivating high-quality music professionals. With the application of diversified education methods, the vitality of music education in higher vocational colleges can be promoted to a large extent, so as to promote the healthy and stable operation and development of music education in higher vocational colleges.

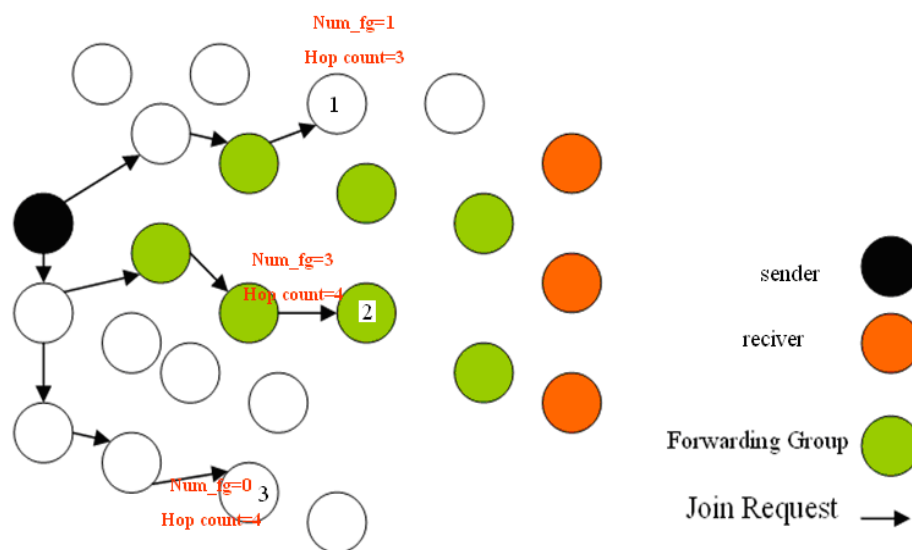


Figure 1: Intersection of new forwarding group with previous forwarding group

3.1 Personal dislike of school is the main factor causing rural students to drop out of school

Usually, due to the influence of such factors as the traditional education ideas, quite a number of teachers, parents and society for music education, to the lack of enough attention to in the recruitment of music major students in vocational higher education institutions, its admissions channel less, insufficient number of students, music and professional construction field can cause larger influence on the overall development; By strengthening the application of diversified education methods, we can increase the channels of students and expand the scope of enrollment. Meanwhile, we can also collect some online music lovers in social training and other fields, so as to lay a good foundation for the construction and development of music education [1].

3.1.1 Subjective reasons

According to the survey, the students who drop out of school because of their poor foundation and unable to keep up with their learning progress lead to low academic performance and low self-esteem. Over time, they become more and more incomprehensible in class and lack self-confidence, leading to 16.73% of students who are tired of studying. 29.00% of students affected their studies because of a series of unequal treatment such as class rankings, seating arrangements, fast and slow class assignments, and their poor relationship with teachers and poor handling of classmates; some students were often taught that reading is useless at home; Or there is no purpose in reading, no ideals and beliefs, such students account for 26.78%; some students are lazy in learning, cannot stand the temptation, and are afraid of learning, such students account for 16.85%; 10.67% of the students were afraid of learning because of inadvertently making friends, being infected with bad hobbies, or being threatened by bad people. These students themselves do not want to study hard, and lack the spirit of hard-working learning. Over time, their grades continue to decline, and they drop out of school because they are tired of learning.

3.1.2 Objective reasons

At present, various localities have taken various measures to ensure that students enroll in and advance to higher education, so that rural primary schools have no pressure to advance to higher education, and lower the "threshold" for elementary school students to enter and advance into higher education. In the process of "smooth sailing", it is easy for students to mistakenly think that their academic performance is not bad, and they can go to school without too much effort. Under such an education model, rural primary school students will present many problems that have not been revealed before after they enter middle school, such as discomfort with the increase in the amount of curriculum knowledge, incomprehension with the change of the teacher's teaching method, or incomprehension of the teacher's lecture., or unable to keep up with the progress of learning, resulting in weariness, thus resulting in the phenomenon of hidden dropout.

3.2 Parents' disregard for student dropouts condones student dropout

Higher vocational education as an important part in the modern education work, in the daily teaching process, the music course occupies a very important position, to a great extent, affects the students' growth and the improvement of comprehensive quality all-round development, but because of the influence of the traditional education idea and way, quite a number of teachers in higher vocational colleges and the leadership of music education, to the lack of enough attention the teaching process lacks scientific and effective methods and contents, and the number of professional teachers is insufficient. In order to solve these problems, relevant teachers and college leaders need to comply with the requirements of the new curriculum reform standards, strengthen the application of diversified teaching ideas and methods, improve the overall level of teaching, and lay a solid foundation for the healthy development of modern vocational music and teaching work. the following mainly analyzes and explores the diversification of music education in higher vocational colleges.

3.2.1 Poor parenting awareness

At present, most of the peasant masses in most rural backward areas are still illiterate, with low cultural quality, and stubbornly believe that the problem of children's reading is a matter of their own family, and outsiders cannot interfere. Some poor families do not allow their children to receive education even though they have received financial aid from the state. They believe that children need to go out to work or help their parents to work in the fields to relieve the pressure at home, and it is useless to read well. "Graduation equals unemployment", "Reading is useless". As a result, some potential students gave up the original idea of learning, and their learning attitude changed significantly, and they joined the team of hidden dropouts.

3.2.2 Dropping out of school due to financial difficulties

Although peasant families in many rural areas are becoming increasingly prosperous, some families have problems such as more children, less arable land, and no other sources of income. They cannot afford some of the school's study costs, such as school uniforms and insurance premiums. Under the influence of their parents' attitudes, coupled with their average family background, these junior high school students have poor grades and lost motivation to study, so it is logical to drop out from recessive to explicit.

3.2.3 Parents lack supervision over their children's learning

The survey shows that there are 440 migrant workers (40%), these parents do not care enough about their children's homework, and they never even ask about it. As a result, students do not pay enough attention to completing homework, often fail to complete homework, and accumulate too many problems in learning And lost interest in learning, which eventually led to a hidden dropout. On the other hand, there are children who take care of children across generations, and they tend to spoil their children with less restraint, especially the lack of proper supervision measures for the use of children's mobile phones and computers, which makes children addicted to online games all day long, which not only affects learning but also damages them. physical and mental health, leading to an increase in hidden dropouts.

3.2.4 The influence of family factors

In some families, due to the divorce of parents and family changes, family conflicts are also increasing day by day, which has a great impact on the physiology and psychology of the children who grow up in them, and they are out of tune with other children of the same age. According to the survey statistics, there are 102 families with divorced parents and accidental changes, and 55 families with hidden dropouts, accounting for 53.9%. At the same time, due

to the special family structure, it also has a great influence on the children's usual words and deeds, and how they behave in the world.

3.3 School and education itself cause some rural junior high school students to drop out implicitly

In schools, the training objectives of rural education are single and test-oriented. Therefore, schools also focus on education at the knowledge level and ignore the cultivation of students' abilities in other areas. This will inevitably encourage those students who are already learning difficulties or who do not want to study. They choose to give up in the face of boring study all day long, and regard school as a Uninteresting and hopeless things have accelerated these students into the ranks of hidden dropouts.

On the other hand, in the teaching process of schools, most teachers still use traditional teaching methods. Teachers blindly instill knowledge, students blindly memorize and practice. Even if the students understand only a little, they seldom communicate with the teachers. They can only sit in the class in a proper manner, and lose their expectations for the class, which causes repressed emotions, disgust with learning, and some students are transformed into hidden dropouts.

3.4 The lack of oxygen in the social environment causes some rural junior high school students to drop out implicitly

With the improvement of people's living standards, the development of social economy and information age. the whole society is in a fast-paced state, and information reception is seriously fragmented. This leads to some bad social environments that profoundly affect these children's already fragile values and growth space.

On the one hand, from the perspective of students and their parents, some students have been impacted by the economic wave, causing students to prematurely accept this "baptism" of getting rich, thinking that their "value" in life should be passed through this economic wave as soon as possible., and the time spent studying is a waste of life. In addition, they are full of hesitation about their own prospects after graduation, and their parents can't see hope. They think that studying is better than working as soon as possible, which aggravates the children's early choice to drop out of school.

On the other hand, from the perspective of social environment. Some employers are more casual when recruiting, and the threshold is relatively low. They only recruit with a junior high school diploma. Some secondary schools have difficulty in recruiting students. Many secondary schools have no clear standards and strict score lines for admission, so admission is easier. Due to the lack of intensive labor in developed areas, some short-term training schools have sprung up like mushrooms after a spring rain. These all give parents and students an illusion to a certain extent, that they can work and make money as soon as they graduate from junior high school, so they do not listen to class in junior high school, speech affects classroom discipline, and they do not do homework, just mess around, which intensifies the phenomenon of hidden dropouts.

4. MEASURES TO IMPROVE HIDDEN DROPOUT OF RURAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

In view of the above situation and reasons of school dropout, some corresponding solutions are put forward by organically combining the perspectives of individuals, families, schools, and society. The level of grain production best reflects a country's grain production capacity, and since 1978, national grain production has generally shown an upward trend, accompanied by certain fluctuations. In 2020, grain production was the highest ever, reaching 682.8 million tons, realizing the great achievement of increasing production for 17 consecutive years almost every year. The third stage, 2004-present: In 2004, due to the abolition of part of the agricultural special production tax and the full abolition of the agricultural tax in 2006, China's total grain output rose, increasing by 9% over 2003. By 2013, the total national grain output reached 602 million tons, surpassing the 600 million tons mark for the first time. In 2020, the total national grain output reached an all-time peak of 682.8 million tons, continuing the trend of annual increases for 17 consecutive years.

4.1 Personal level

First of all, cultivate students' correct outlook on life, values and world outlook, and eliminate hidden dropout from the ideological root. the growth of a child is a long learning process. Allowing children to participate in housework

and outdoor labor from childhood can make them experience and feel the hardships of their parents and work, and gradually cultivate the habit of bearing hardships and stand hard work, which will play a big role in learning. help. At the same time, it is necessary to cultivate children's interest in learning, so that children's weariness can be alleviated.

Secondly, help children formulate the correct learning direction and goals, understand why and what to learn, and clarify the importance of reading. Cultivate the ability to think about problems comprehensively, have correct understanding and judgment when encountering problems, do not follow the trend, and seek measures to solve the hidden dropout from the root of ideology.

4.2 Family level

It is necessary to fundamentally change the problem of hidden dropout of junior high school students in rural backward areas, to improve the ideological awareness of the parents of the majority of students, and to create a good family environment. Poor family environment is the root cause of problems in children's thinking and behavior, so it is necessary to solve the hidden school dropout from the root of the family. Fertilizer application is the primary method for enhancing crop yields and has played an indispensable role in ensuring food security in China. The figure illustrates a strong positive correlation between China's grain output and fertilizer application since 1978. Higher fertilizer inputs lead to a corresponding increase in grain output. Therefore, this paper selects fertilizer application as one of the influencing factors.

4.2.1 Establish a harmonious parent-child relationship

A good parent-child relationship plays an important role in preventing students from dropping out of school implicitly. Parents should strengthen communication with their children, care for their children's physical and mental growth, and educate and guide their learning, so that children can feel the care and help of their parents in thought and action, and help their children return to normal learning and life. In this chapter, we will construct a model based on the factors affecting grain yield identified in Section 2 using three different methods. First, we will use data from 1978-2017 as the training set and data from 2018-2020 as the test set. Once the model is constructed using the training set, it will be applied to the test set to assess its fitting and predictive capabilities. Finally, we will combine the three models using the inverse variance method to create a more comprehensive and scientifically robust model.

4.2.2 Strengthen home-school ties

Children's learning is closely related to the participation of parents. Parents should strengthen communication with the school, actively participate in their children's learning, communicate their children's school-related situations in a timely manner, and discuss their children's learning plans and educational methods with teachers to promote healthy growth of children. Among natural disasters affecting crops, floods have the most significant impact on grain output. For instance, the Great East China Flood in 1991 affected 3 million hectares of crops, while the Great Flood in 1998 impacted 21.2 million hectares. Both events had a notable impact on grain output in those respective years. From the figure, it can also be observed that the affected area and grain yield are negatively correlated. Hence, the affected area was selected as one of the factors to be studied.

4.2.3 Guide children to use mobile phones rationally

Mobile phones are still very attractive to children. Parents should strictly manage the supervision of mobile phones, and lead by example, do not easily play mobile phones frequently in front of their children. Primary sector employees, specifically those engaged in agriculture, constitute the backbone of agricultural production activities and continue to hold an irreplaceable role in this sector. Employees in the primary industry possess years of valuable farming experience, which is essential for ensuring the healthy growth of crops and cannot be replaced by mechanized production. The number of individuals employed in China's primary sector reached its zenith at 391 million people in 1991, but has exhibited a declining trend since then, plummeting to 177 million people by 2020.

4.3 School level

Schools are an important place for cultivating talents. It is necessary to continuously improve the management system and think about measures to solve hidden dropouts from the management level. Teachers are the key to

cultivating talents. It is necessary to continuously improve the quality of teachers and solve hidden dropouts from the root.

First, enhance the attractiveness of schools and classrooms to students. Schools should create a good learning environment, teachers should improve the efficiency of classroom teaching, change teaching concepts, and pay attention to the cultivation of students' abilities. Do not misappropriate spare time to make up lessons for students and increase the learning burden. It is necessary to ensure the opening of activity courses, open full courses, and open full class hours.

Second, the combination of agriculture, science and education should be advocated in the teaching content of rural middle schools. Combined with the actual situation in rural areas, we should grasp the direction of rural education and establish the idea of "prospering agriculture through science and education". In the rural primary and secondary education stage, according to the current rural revitalization and local economic development, the content of vocational and technical education in line with rural development can be added, and classroom cultural knowledge education can be combined with practical production technology training. Let students understand that "Three hundred and sixty lines, every line makes a champion", as long as they have knowledge and culture, they can also become rich by their own hard work and wisdom.

4.4 Social level

First, to receive education is a right and an obligation that the state entrusts to every school-age child. It is necessary to raise funds through as many channels as possible, improve the conditions for running schools, reduce or exempt the tuition and miscellaneous fees of students in rural and backward areas as much as possible, and provide support to students with particularly difficult families, relevant departments and people from all walks of life, give a love, and establish scholarships for students in poverty-stricken areas. the system cannot allow a child to drop out of school due to poverty.

Second, strengthen law enforcement and create a healthy environment for young people to grow up. For the current entertainment venues such as game halls and Internet cafes, strict control is required, and efforts are made to regulate them so as not to allow them to take advantage of them, so as to create a harmonious and quiet social environment for students. In addition to the above measures, in order to improve the higher vocational colleges and universities music education diversified development level, the higher vocational college leaders need to actively coordinate with education departments and related units, strengthen the training education work, the music teachers' professional quality, technical ability, responsibility and innovation consciousness to cultivate, and combined with regular assessment evaluation and the application of the mechanism of rewards and punishments, etc., To ensure that music teachers can teach in strict accordance with the standards, and to provide a full role in promoting the development of music education in higher vocational colleges [3].

Table 4: Regression coefficients

Parameter	Estimated parameter	Standard deviation	t-value	Pr(> t)	VIF
Intercept	0.0000	0.0437	0.000	1.000	0
x	0.0748	0.3228	0.232	0.818	53.2164
x	-1.0160*	0.4047	-2.511	0.017	83.6192
x	0.2965	0.5190	0.571	0.572	137.5287
x	1.4270***	0.3576	3.992	0.000	65.2920
x	-0.1472	0.1508	-0.976	0.336	11.6130
x	-0.2163**	0.0780	-2.774	0.009	3.10520

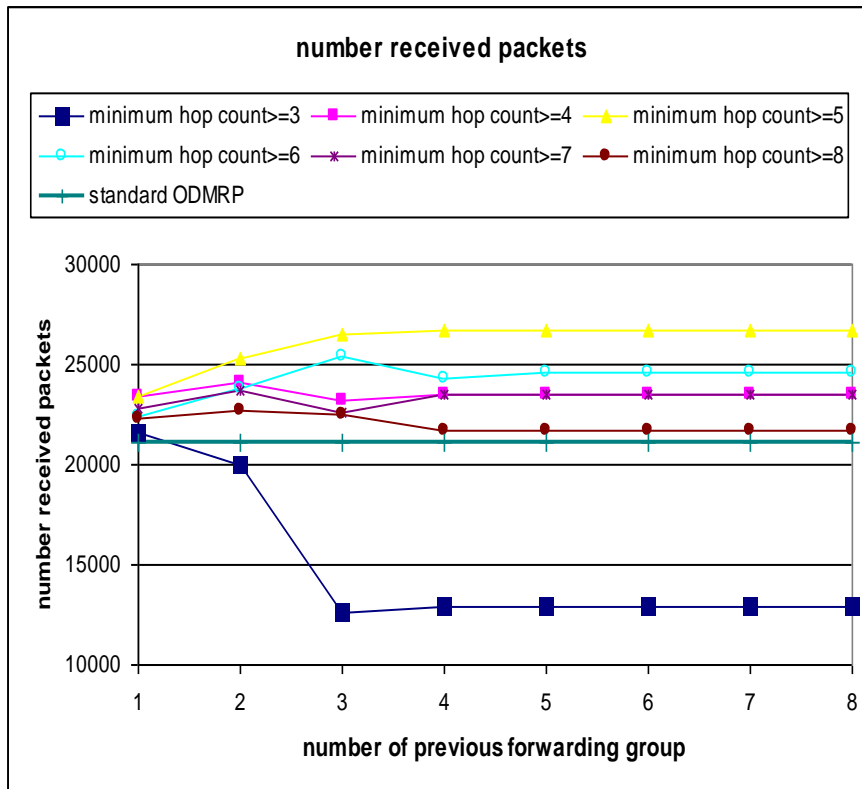


Figure 2: Number of received packets

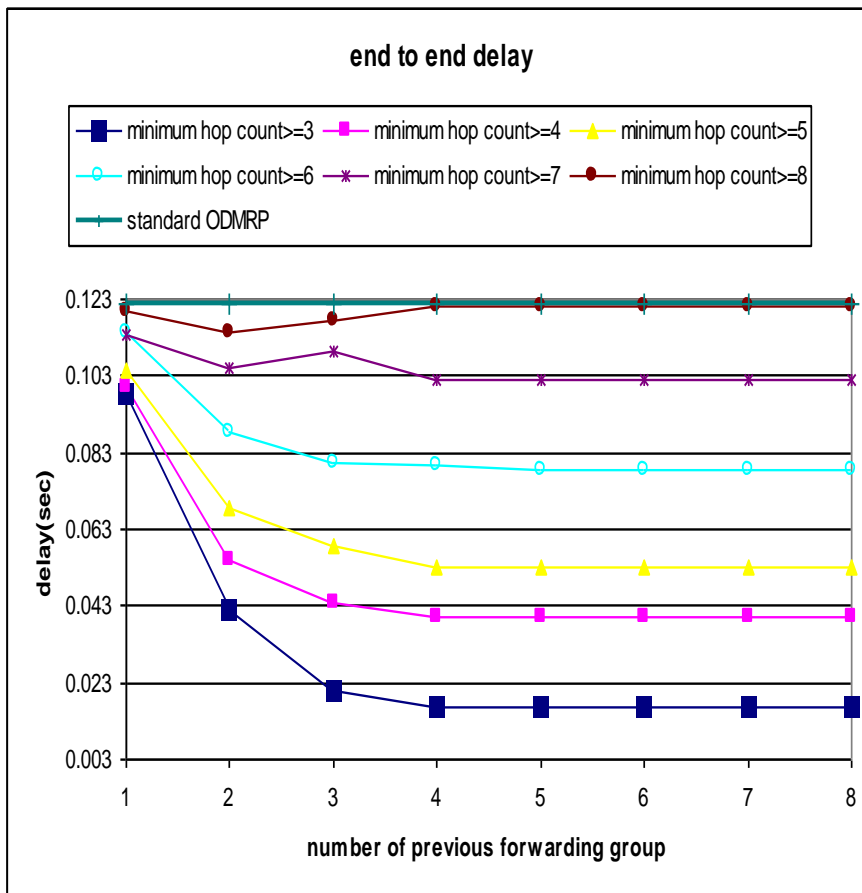


Figure 3: End to end delay

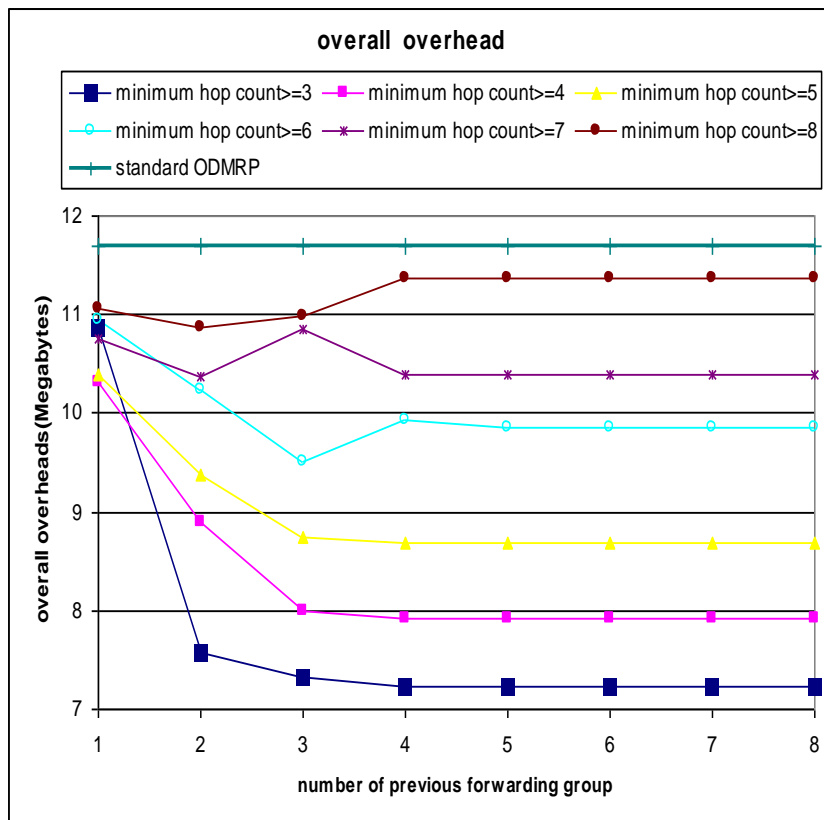


Figure 4: Overall overhead (megabytes) per a data packet

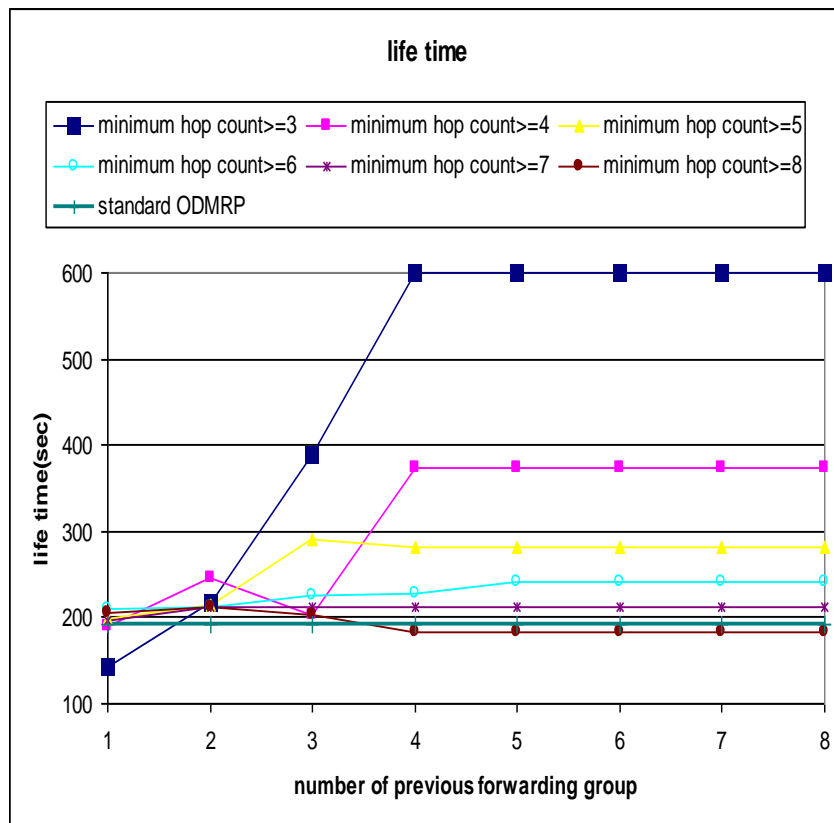


Figure 5: Life time

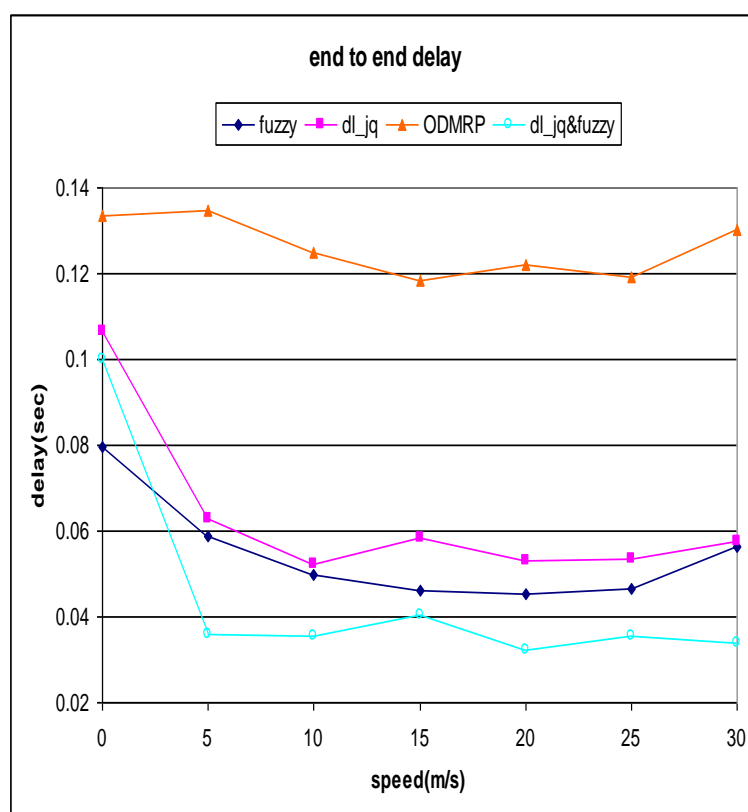


Figure 6: End to end delay with increasing speed of nodes

5. CONCLUSION

In a word, there are various reasons for the hidden dropout of rural junior high school students, but as long as the power of society, school and family is mobilized, we should start from many aspects and angles, so as to achieve the correctness of education awareness, the smooth communication between home and school, and the smoothness of home-school communication. the colorfulness of cultural activities and the harmony of social environment. Let the students come in and keep them, and try to reduce the loss of students, after all, it is possible to reduce the hidden dropout phenomenon of rural junior high school students to a certain extent.

To sum up, diversified teaching method is one of the new methods in modern teaching process, which can effectively improve teaching efficiency and quality. Therefore, when the music education in higher vocational colleges is carried out, in order to change the traditional education ideas and methods, optimize the classroom teaching atmosphere, stimulate students' enthusiasm for learning, relevant teachers can strengthen the application of diversified teaching methods; Teachers need to give full play to their role as models and guides, get more adequate attention and support, improve teaching facilities, ensure the efficient and stable progress of music education, so as to promote the further development of modern vocational college education as a whole.

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