

## EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF COLLEGE STUDENT DROPPING OUT IN CHINA

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### Abstract

The interruption of college students' studies will not only block the individual development track, but also trigger multiple social chain reactions. From the micro level, this phenomenon directly impacts the growth path of students and increases the economic and psychological burden of families. The middle level leads to the waste of educational resources and financial loss; On the macro level, it affects the allocation efficiency of social human resources. At present, the main causes of school status change can be summarized as: academic exclusion caused by professional cognitive deviation, family economic changes or sudden health problems, and adaptation crisis caused by psychological adjustment disorders.

**Keywords:** Educational management, students dropping out

### Introduction

Survey data shows that in recent years, the number of college students dropping out of school has basically remained at 3%, and the number of students dropping out every year is nearly 500,000.

A total of 173 students dropped out of the West Yunnan University of Applied Sciences in 2022-2024, including 44 in 2022, with a dropout rate of 0.27%. 53 in 2023, with a dropout rate of 0.24%; 76 in 2024, with a dropout rate of 0.33%.

### Analysis of student dropout data in 2022-2024

By the end of December 2022, the school has a total of 16,377 students, and a total of 44 students have dropped out throughout the year, involving 9 colleges and 24 majors. 22 students dropped out of undergraduate majors, accounting for 50% of the total number of dropouts throughout the year, and the proportion of students dropping out of gemstone and material technology and product design in the School of Jewelry was the highest, reaching 18%. 22 students dropped out of junior college, accounting for 50% of the total number of dropouts in the year, among which nursing and leisure sports students dropped out of the highest proportion, up to 18%.

By the end of December 2023, there are a total of 22,379 students in the school, and 53 students have dropped out throughout the year, involving 13 colleges and 26 majors. Seventeen students dropped out of undergraduate majors, accounting for 32.1% of the total number of dropouts in the whole year, among which the proportion of rehabilitation therapy students dropped out was the highest, reaching 12%. 36 students dropped out of junior college, accounting for 67.9% of the total number of dropouts in the year, and the proportion of leisure sports students dropped out was the highest, reaching 14%.

As of the end of December 2024, the university has a total of 23,015 students and 76 dropouts, involving 13 colleges and 34 majors. 34 students dropped out of undergraduate majors, accounting for 44.7% of the total number of dropouts, among which rehabilitation therapy and tea students dropped out of the highest proportion, up to 14%. There were 42 students who dropped out of junior college, accounting for 55.3% of the total number of students who dropped out in the whole year, and the proportion of students who dropped out

of cooking technology and nutrition was the highest, reaching 14%.

### **Analysis of the causes of college students dropping out**

Comparing the reasons of 173 students who applied for dropout in the past three years, it can be seen that 106 students, accounting for 61.3%, quit because of their own application (tired of studying or not adapted to campus life). The second is the application of students themselves (repeat study), there are 21 people, accounting for 12.1%. The number of students applying for (self-employment) was also 19, accounting for 11.0 percent. Students in high school for three years, teachers and parents are supervising and urging students to study every day, after entering the university, so that many lack of self-control of students began to indulge themselves, addicted to online games, addicted to love and other phenomena, leading to weariness of study; Some students have a big psychological gap due to their failure to enter their ideal universities and majors. In order to make up for this psychological gap, they choose to drop out and continue to re-study for the next year's college entrance examination.

Through comprehensive comparison, it is found that students prefer mathematics, physics and chemistry majors, while students in literature are not very interested, which may be related to job hunting after graduation. Students majoring in science and engineering are more likely to get a job and be recognized by society after graduation. In China, with a population of 1.4 billion, it is very difficult for college students to find a suitable job after graduation, so students prefer to study in majors where it is easy to find a job.

### **Principles for universities to deal with the problem of college students dropping out**

According to the past experience of society, college students dropping out is not a normal phenomenon, but with the development of economy and the progress of society, the phenomenon of college students dropping out appears a growing trend. In today's society, colleges, teachers, students and parents all need to change their understanding of college students dropping out. The economy is developing, the society is progressing, and people's ideas are constantly changing. Some students think that entering the society will have a better development than going to university, so they give up their studies and enter the society early. This is an unavoidable reality at this stage. Faced with the structural changes in the field of education, it is urgent for all educational subjects to establish a cognitive framework that keeps pace with The Times.

With the continuous expansion of the enrollment scale of colleges and universities, universities are gradually moving from elite education to mass education. At this stage, the number of college students in the society is surging, and college students are no longer the favored students in people's eyes, and they can not all find a satisfactory job after graduation. From the perspective of social transformation, the iterative upgrading of economic form has spawned multiple value orientations. Based on practical considerations, some young people believe that social practice has more development potential than campus education, and this phenomenon of career choice has become a part of the contemporary education ecology. Data show that the average annual growth rate of voluntary school-leaving in China's higher education stage in the past five years is about 0.3 percentage points, which confirms the real impact of changing social attitudes. The change of identity brought about by the expansion of education scale deserves attention. As the gross enrollment rate of higher education climbed from 9.8 percent in 1998 to 57.8 percent in 2021, the market valuation of academic qualifications changed fundamentally. Employment statistics of the Ministry of Education show that the major matching rate of college graduates in 2022 has dropped to below 60%, and the correlation between employment quality and educational level has weakened.

With the deepening of the world economic integration and the increasing interdependence of countries around the world, it has become more and more common for college students to go abroad to seek better development. At the same time, online education and network education are also developing rapidly, and the concept of "must go to college" is gradually changing because of the popularity of higher education. Globalization has reshaped the pattern of educational resource allocation. The 217% increase in cross-border education flows in a decade and 34% annual growth in online degree program registrations reveal the multi-dimensional possibilities of educational choice. The McKinsey Global Institute report pointed out that digital education platforms have provided alternative education programs for 120 million learners worldwide, and this innovation on the supply side of education is deconstructing the traditional value system of academic credentials.

The evolution of this educational ecology is essentially a sign of social progress. When the freedom of educational choice is positively correlated with the path of individual development, it reflects the improvement of social civilization. Education researchers suggest that the construction of a new education governance framework, including the tracking support system for school leavers, the flexible school system reform, and the lifelong learning certification system, may become an effective way to cope with the reform of education forms.

### **Coping strategies of college students dropping out**

Freshmen adaptability guidance and career development guidance. College educators need to build a whole-process guidance system, and class teachers and counselors should establish a regular communication mechanism through the "three-step work method" (entering the classroom, dormitory, canteen) (Tinto, 1993). On the basis of a comprehensive grasp of students' growth files (including family background, physical and mental characteristics, abilities and specialties), Holland's career interest theory (Holland, 1959) was applied to carry out personalized guidance to help students establish "advantage development files" and formulate differentiated growth plans. It is suggested to implement the PDCA cycle management model (Deming, 1986) and adjust the training path in time through quarterly assessment to ensure the dynamic realization of educational goals.

Normative consciousness training and learning ecological construction. According to Bandura social learning Theory (1977), institutional cognition education should be strengthened at the stage of entrance education, and a whole-chain management mechanism of "rule predication - process supervision - result feedback" should be established. The construction of the style of study needs to integrate the resources of multiple departments such as educational affairs, academic and engineering, and scientific research, and build a fusion training model of "professional education + double and creative practice". We can learn from the CDIO engineering education model (Crawley, 2007) and realize the ability transformation between theory and practice in college students' innovation and entrepreneurship training plan (National Innovation Plan) through the project drive of tutorial system.

Mental health promotion system construction. According to the theory of positive psychology (Seligman, 1998), a "three-level prevention" mental health education network should be built: the basic level to popularize psychological knowledge (mental health month), the middle level to build a consultation platform (psychological studio/hotline), and the top level to carry out group counseling (focus on short-term treatment). With reference to ecosystem theory (Bronfenbrenner, 1979), students' social emotional ability can be cultivated

through community activities, academic salons and other campus cultural carriers (CASEL, 2003) to promote the accumulation of psychological capital.

Love and marriage values education innovation. Based on Erikson's theory of personality development (Erikson, 1968), the curriculum module of "academic-Emotional Balanced development" is designed to meet the needs of intimacy building in youth. The case method is used to analyze the "academic anchoring effect" (Schein, 1978), and guide students to establish the love cognition of "responsibility first". The four-quadrant rule of time management can be introduced (Covey, 1989) to cultivate students' self-regulation ability in emotional relationships and realize the synergistic promotion of emotional development and professional growth.

## Discussion

Universities should construct a systematic solution of "prevention - support - development" in a tripartite manner. At the infrastructure level, through the pre-engineering of professional cognitive education, barriers of information should be broken down. Immersive educational forms such as professional experience camps and industry mentor workshops should be adopted to help students establish a three-dimensional professional cognition before enrollment. At the same time, an intelligent academic early warning system based on big data analysis should be constructed. Through cross-validation of multi-dimensional data such as classroom performance, learning behavior, and psychological assessment, precise identification and graded intervention of academic crises can be achieved. Establish an elastic academic system and personalized training plans to provide academic buffer space for special groups. At the same time, improve the mental health service system and build a support network including professional counseling, peer counseling, and home-school collaboration. It is suggested to establish an open learning system of "credit bank + course supermarket". Through modular course combinations, cross-school credit recognition, and international course substitution, a flexible knowledge accumulation model can be formed. The established academic development guidance center can integrate resources both inside and outside the school to provide precise services such as career planning workshops, academic ability training camps, and industry mentor selection meetings, and build a growth support chain covering the entire cycle of "admission adaptation - professional development - career preparation". Finally, through the quality assessment system, the implementation plan should be dynamically optimized to form an educational governance new pattern of "government policy support, school-enterprise resource interconnection, and home-school collaborative education", achieving structural matching between individual value realization and social talent demand.

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