

# PREVALENCE OF TRUANCY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF NAGAON TOWN OF ASSAM

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## Introduction

### Background of the Study

Defining Truancy Neumeyer (1955) cites the California Educational Code, which define truant as, “any child, between ages 8 to 15, who has been absent from school without valid cause more than three days or tardy more than three days”. Similarly, Tyerman (1955) defined “Truancy are children who absent from school without lawful cause and without permission of parents. Their non- attendance is due chiefly their own initiative, and for purposes of study they must be distinguished from those children whose parents are directly responsible for their absences, by holding them from school usually to help in the house”. But in certain cause it is difficult to determine whether the child is a truant or whether the parents have condoned their absence. Sometimes parental supervision may be weak accompanied by apathy and so marked as to constitute connivance.

Kirkpatrick and Townsend (1955) think that “truancy is a symptom of family disorganization and state that truanies in younger age, as a rule, are closely dependent upon parental attitude. The child’s parents simply may not require him to go to school until they are forced to do so. In the case of adolescents, this is additional fact that many parents have completely lost control over the child’s behaviour”.

Croft and Crygir (1956) likewise found that truant and delinquents were viewed very similar by their peers. Gibbons (1968), Robinson (1961), Johnson (1966), considered “Truancy as the first step in delinquency”. Similarly, Jain (1968) comments “Delinquency and vagrancy are the offshoot of truancy”. While Chauhan (1968) defined truancy “as a consequence and a cause of disorganization. It is more in line with individual and the society in transmission. it is reactive-cum-impulsive effort to get direct or indirect substitute satisfaction for natural urges and needs” Generally, students’ absence from school for unexcused reason is referred to as truancy. Agencies responsible for regulating public schools, frequently adopt compulsory attendance requirement which set expectations for students’ participation in school and circumstances when student are not required to attend, truancy is a function of these legal mandates. It is common for illegal absences to be considered as truancy, regardless of parental

Knowledge or support for the child’s behaviour. (Inner London Education Authority 1980, Scottish Education Department,1977).

### Definition of the important terms used in the study

Definition of the Truancy are described below.

### Conceptual Definition

The term Truancy has been defined by Khanna (1951) that – A truant as a child between 6 to 18 years of age, who knowingly as intentionally or on account of persuasion from a likeminded class-mates in the school followed, or any other companion wanders about in the school premises or outside during school hours, or absent himself from the class after attending a class period or periods without any genuine cause or without a proper application for leave.

Tyerman (1995) defined, Truancy' are children who absent from school without lawful cause and without permissions of parents. Their non-attendance is due chiefly to their own initiative, and for purposes of the study they must distinguished from those children whose parents are in the main directly responsible for their absences; by withholding them from school usually to run errands or help in the house “.

“Beetterlhein” and” Henry “(1948) have defined this term as- “Truancy in term of a solution to the conflict between the individualistic and hedonistic tendencies and the premium placed upon him by the society”. On the other hand they put the fact as follows- it is the index of the inner conflict with the child's freedom which is hedonistic high premium society makes on him

### CAUSES OF TRUANCY

1. Mental Deficiency: Some children are mentally deficient. They do not have the mental power to understand the content materials. They generally become backward and their progress came to a standstill. They are rebuked and punished by the teachers. There is no other alternative left for them and consequently they decide to leave and escape from this atmosphere. Thus they become truants.
2. Inheritance to Truancy: some parents have a roving temperament they in their life have been moving from one place to the other. It became a part to their nature. Their children to inherit this moving tendency. These children first all have faint prompting of this tendency. Later on they are a victim to it and after sometime it become a settled habit with them in the form of Truancy
3. Strong imagination: Some children when they reach the stage of adolescents developed their imaginations. This rich fund of imaginations encourage them to build their castle in the air and live in a world of their own. Some children confuse imaginative fantasy with real life. The school work is a hard ship for them and plan to escape from it. This tendency to escape result in a truant behaviour.
4. Maladjustment: children from different section of society come to school. They have seen different type of environment. Sometime they are unable to adjust them in the environment of the school. They are not able to settle down in a good relationship with other children. This lead to mal adjustment. Sometime the children find the school atmosphere uncongenial

to their temperament and do not want to stay there. This may be due to superior or lower intelligence in some schools children of younger age are bulked and teased by other pupils. These children want to escape from those bullies and hence run away from the school resulting in truancy.

5. Poor personality and unsuitable method of teaching: Sometime children are not impressed by the personality of the teachers and his teaching is not considered effectively as well. There is a strong correlation between the personality and effective teaching. The children have no alternative then to leave the classes. They cut their classes and become truant.

### Research Questions

1. Is Truancy prevalent among the adolescents from Nagaon town of Assam?
2. What is the significant difference between male and female of Secondary school students from Nagaon town of Assam?

### Objective of the study

Following are the major objectives of the present study –

1. To study the prevalence of truancy among the Secondary school Students from Nagaon Town of Assam.
2. To study the significant difference between male and female secondary school students from Nagaon Town of Assam.

### Hypothesis:

HO1: There is no significant difference between male and female of Secondary school students from Nagaon Town of Assam.

### Delimitation of the study

1. The present study is delimited to the students from class ix and x of Nagaon Town of Assam.

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The literature of several research who have studied the issues of Truancy will be reviewed. It tells that the causes and problem of truancy on secondary school students and also which is related to various kind of problem.

**Mohammad (1992)** conducted a study on ‘truancy among school students in relation to certain social and personality variables.’ Descriptive survey method were used in this study. The sample consisted of 288 male students in which 144 were truants and 72 students were non truants from 7<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> class students of government and private sector schools located in urban and rural areas. From the study it was found that (i) there was a positive correlation between the size of the class and the incidence of the truancy i.e. overcrowding in classroom

in rural area had no relationship in truancy. (ii) The incidence of truancy was significantly higher to private managed institutions than in government institutions.

**Monobe (2012)** conducted a study on ‘an investigation into some of the major causes of truancy in the Venda technical college in the Limpopo province.’ In this study qualitative research are used. Purposive sampling and random sampling were used as sampling technique interview schedules were employed as research instruments. Random sampling lectures of this technical college were randomly selected. These lecturers were interviewed. Learners were randomly selected and they were also interviewed. The following findings pertain to the (i) HODS, lecturer and learners indicated that parental neglect is a common cause of truancy. Many parents of truant learners do not even know what their children are doing at the college. (ii) HODS are ignorant of causes that can combat the problem of truancy by learners at the college.

**Okwakpam (2012)** conducted a study on causes and levels of Truancy among secondary school students. A case study of river state Nigeria. In this study purposive sampling method are used. The research of the sample consists of 105 teacher and was purposefully sampled. Four research questions and one hypothesis were posed formulated and tested respectively. A structured and questionnaire was developed, validated and administered to the respondents selected for the study. The findings of the present study revealed that poor self-concept causes a students to exhibits some level of truancy. Also the findings of the present study revealed that low self-esteem cannot cause a student to exhibit some levels of truancy.

**Boruah(2013)**conducted a study on ‘causes and problem of truancy among the school children of Tinsukia district Assam.’ In this study descriptive survey method were used. The sample was selected from 15 high and higher secondary schools. The study is conducted on 50 truants and 50 non- truants, 15 class teacher and 15 principals. The results showed that (i) Most of the truants (66%) were coming from nuclear families and the rest from joint ones. (ii) The children of cultivators were possessing more truant behaviour than those of daily wage earners, businessmen and service holders in order of their prevalence.

**Oluremi(2013)**conducted a study on Truancy and Academic Performance of Secondary School Students in South West Nigeria. In this study Qualitative descriptive Survey method are used. The sample consists of 360 was drawn from four out of the six states in the South west Nigeria( Lagos , Osun , Ogun and Ekiti States) one secondary school was selected from each state by simple random sampling technique . Stratified Sampling technique was used to select 80 Students from each of the state. The findings reveal that there was a significant relationship between truancy and academic performance of student. And the study also found that there was not a significant relationship between the school physical environments and truancy behaviour among students.

**Mlowosa (2014)** conducted a study on the impact of Truancy in Academic Performance among Secondary School Students. A Case study of Kigamboni ward in Tameka Municipality. In this study Simple Random Sampling Method are used. The sample consists of 60 respondents comprising of 30 male respondents and 30 female respondents was chosen. Employed Sampling Technique proved feasible and practical for obtaining information

required from different respondents within Kigamboni ward in Tameka Municipality. The findings are in the Result Table 1 below revealed that out of 60 respondents 31(51.7 %) respondents strongly agreed that poor academic performance secondary school students is due to Truancy, 23(38.3%) respondents agree that poor academic performance among secondary school students is due to truancy. Since students are not attending class at the end of the day knows nothing to answer when in Exam.

**Hemlata (2014)** conducted a study on 'Effect of family and school environment in truancy among secondary school students. In this study, the investigator followed stratified random sampling for selecting the students of class ix and x level, both is government and private sector school. In this sample there are 320 student of government sector, where 140 girls and 180 boys are selected. On the other hand, 480 students of the private sector where 220 girls and 260 boys are selected. Overall total 800 students are selected from government and private sector schools. In this study Descriptive survey method were used. From the study, it was found that (i) the students have rejected below average performance level on truancy scale and its dimension. (ii) Research showed that school, family, community and student characteristics are contributing factors from which truancy stems.

**Sambe (2015)** conducted a study on the impact of truant behaviour on academic achievement of secondary school students in the ukum local government area. In this study descriptive statistic method were used. The sample for the study was 250 respondents who were Secondary school students, selected using a simple random sampling method. The respondents were drawn from secondary school students in the area. In the process of selection of the respondents, the researchers used balloting method to select respondents. The study found that truant behaviour has negative effects on a student's academic achievement due to its tendency to cause failures in terminal examinations and increase rate of dropouts. The results have also revealed that there is a significant relationship between truant behaviour and dropout rates among secondary school students. Truancy has negative consequences on the dropout as students who are chronic absentees tend to dropout in the long run.

**Parrish (2015)** conducted a study on 'Effectiveness of a truancy reduction program for middle and high school students.' In this study mixed method were used. The sample consisted of 392 middle and high school students from a large school district in central Virginia. From the result of this study it can be suggested that the intervention of the home counselling and case management was successful in reducing further unexcused absences among the student in the sample. However, no difference was found in academic outcomes for English, Math, science and pretention and promotions was found.

**Ishak (2015)** conducted a study on factors contributing to truancy among students a co - relation between predictors. In this study purposive and random sampling method are used. Respondents for this study were student's age between 13 to 16 years old from public secondary schools which have been identified as schools with high rate of truancy by the ministry of Education in Malaysia. Respondents have been given either warning letter type one, two or three by the school administration. From the total of 472 students 322 are male and 150 are female. Analysis of the findings suggests that student's teachers, school and

parents have a vital role to play in combating truancy among students. Teacher is the main face attracting to stay in school. Teachers who are too serious academy-oriented like to nag at students and difficult to communicate with will discourage students from staying in school. In findings of this study reveals that there are positive correlation between all the predictors of truancy.

**Dahl (2016)** conducted a study on factors associated with Truancy: Emerging adult's recollection of skipping school. In this study exploratory qualitative method are used. Participants in this study were 34 youth (17 females, 17 males) ranging in age from 18 to 24. The findings from this study are structured around the daily routine involving the activities, times, places and people associated with periods of truancy discussed by the research participants the data seems to support. Prior research that identifies correlates of truancy that fall within the frameworks of individual family and school factors.

**Hussain (2017)** conducted a study on 'factor contributing to truancy among secondary school students in Karak district, Pakistan.' In this study simple random sampling method were used. The current study was carried out in Karak district one of the backward and Sothern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A complete list of public secondary schools with teaching workforce was available on the record. That is why, a sample of 150 secondary school teachers was obtained from 58 secondary schools through simple random sampling technique. The findings revealed that electronic media factors are the most influential factors contributing to truancy. Furthermore, family background factors, students' factors, peer group factors, and school environment factors were also found contributory to students' truancy. On the other hand, teacher factors were found the least contributory factors to students' truancy.

**Kiendi (2017)** conducted a study on 'determinants of truancy among secondary school students and its effect on Kenya certificate of secondary education performance in central division, Machakos country.' In this study ex -post facto was used. Simple random sampling was used to select for the required study. Total 11 school were selected, where 382 students required, 35 students were selected from each school where the researcher visited. It was found from the study that first, the study established that truancy was common within the studied schools. All the respondents who included students and teachers agreed that truancy was a problem facing secondary school in Machakos country Kenya. Second, the main school related determinant of the truancy was found to be severe punishment.

**Kumari (2017)** conducted a study on Detention, Nepotism and Truancy as predictors of Workplace Deviance in Service Organisations India's Experience. In this study Ex- post facto method are used. The sample of the review comprised of 600 employees (498 direct individuals and 102 managers). The findings are the study have basic implications for employee's organizations and appraisal. This is in light of fact that, an inclination is counterproductive and could incite bring down employees resolve and could be de-pushing too hard working especially when they feel their work is not adjusted. Manager should not reinforce any illustrative in any case, and compensate preserving work in perspective of job performance. There should be awesome and targeted gadgets and criteria for evaluations and

appraisal that is direct and fathomed by all. This will go far in diminishing employee's anomaly.

**Oluwatoyin (2019)** conducted a study on effect of cognitive restructuring on truancy reduction among secondary school students in Ekiti state Nigeria, in this study simple and stratified random sampling method are used. A sample OF 144 Truants Participated in the study. the sample was drawn using a multistage sampling procedure consisting of simple and stratified random sampling from a pool of 868 students in Ekiti state who were prone to truancy behaviour out of 92,696 students in Ekiti state. Truancy prone students in the study are those students with 30% total attendance of Lowe in a school term. The findings of the study have led to the conclusion that cognitive restructuring technique was effective in truancy reductions among secondary school students both male and female students had a change in truancy after exposed to cognitive restructuring therapy. However, gender and school location did not influence the effectiveness of cognitive restructuring technique.

**Bassey (2020)** conducted a study on truancy and secondary school students' academic performance in English language in the University Of Calabar Municipality of cross river state Nigeria. In this study ex-post facto method are used. The sample for the study consisted of (200) two hundred respondents randomly selected from four the study area. The instruments adopted for data collection were a questionnaire and an achievements test face as well as content validations was done by experts in measurements and evaluations, the findings is also consistent with that of Collins (2010) who found that non truant students have a significant tendency of performing better in school achievement and create fewer disciplinary problems that those who are habitually absent from school. The same significant negative effect of truancy on students learning has been observed by DeKalb (1999).

**Sira (2022)** conducted a study on 'predictors of truancy and absenteeism: there relationship to English performance.' In this study descriptive survey method were used. The sample consisted of 332 purposively selected grade 11 senior high school students taking academic and professional subject was interpreted and analysed. The finding reveals that (i) the grade 11 SHS students established profile were male, resided in rural, were 16 years old and had a family monthly income of above 10001. (ii) The dominant predictors, when classified according to profile was family health reason.

**Kuwema (2022)** conducted a study on the causes and effects on truancy in chin Yamal Tapi schools of Zambezi district. In this study mixed method are used. The sample of the study was carried out on 80 participants these included 24 teachers, 26 pupils and 30 parents covering seven area school green, blue, yellow, red, brown white and pink, The Study of the findings showed that the area had many school of which the first school was established in the colonial era. During this research, the total number of school was 16 spread over Chin Yama Litapi area of Zambezi District.

**Florence (2022)** conducted a study on Influence of family and school types on Truancy Behaviour of Secondary school students in Ogbomosho, Nigeria. In this study Descriptive Survey research design method was used. The sample of the population consists of all the secondary school students in Ogbomosho the sample was made of 300 respondents from both

the public and private school in Ogbomosho. Sample were selected from four public and two private school Simple and Stratified random sampling technique were used to select the school and students that participated in the study. The result from the findings are on the impact of truancy behaviour on family and school types among secondary school students in Ogbomosho indicate the family types tends to influence truancy behaviour.

**Gasain (2023)** conducted a study of the factors leading to truancy among adolescent student in district Faridabad. In this study survey method are used. The study was carried out in Faridabad district of Haryana to cover adolescent stage the student from class ix to xii were taken from four government senior secondary school 200 students (boys and girls) formed each school were selected randomly. From the study it was found that most of the students have problems in family problem area. Truants' have more or less problem in each sub area of family problem area. In school problem area, each sub area affects number of truants.

### Overview of the related literature

1. Truant behaviour has negative effect on a student's academic achievements due to its tendency to cause failures in terminal examinations and increase rate of dropouts.
2. There was a significant difference between male and female manifestation of truancy behaviour.
3. The analysis of the result suggests that students, school teachers and parents have a vital role to play in combating truancy among truancy.
4. It was found from the study that first, the study established that truancy was common within the studied school.

## METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

### Introduction

Methodology is the theoretical and systematics analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It includes all the methods and tools which is used by the research during their research. It helps to solve their research problem systematically. Methodology is the strategy which outline the way in which the research is to be done. It is very necessary for the research to know the research method and techniques in order to complete their research. With the help of methodology the researcher will be able to know how to calculate mean, mode, standard deviation, chi-square in a research study and also how to apply particular research technique, which method or technique are relevant or useful or which are not. It is very necessary for the researcher to design his or her methodology for the study of research problem has been defined, what data have been collected, what method have been adopted what technique has been used for analysing the data etc.

According to Kothari (2004), it is a set of principles and procedures applied in a field of the study to ensure that research is conducted consistently, accurately, and reliably. Researchers use appropriate methods, technique and instruments to gather data, test



hypotheses, and analyse information. A good methodology ensure that research is conducted ethically, and the result are valid and reliable. Methodology refers to the systematic and structured approach used by the researchers to conduct research collect and analyse data, and interpret findings.

Sampling Technique according to L.R Gay Beyond a Certain point (about N =5,000) the population Size is almost irrelevant and a Sample Size of 400 and above will be adequate.

### Design of the study

The study will cover the student enrolled in the Secondary Schools from Nagaon Town of Assam. The researcher will study the Truancy students of Secondary School Students in Nagaon Town of Assam and may determine the corrective action.

The study will be conducted using the Descriptive method as its aims to accurately and systematically describe a populations and situations or phenomenon. It is an appropriate choice when the aim of research is to identify the Differences between male and female with Truant students.

SI No.	Types	Sources
1	Nature of Research	Descriptive Survey Research
2	Types of Variables	<p>Independent Variable:</p> <p>Gender Differences between Male and Female of Truant behaviour of Students from Nagaon Town of Assam.</p> <p>Dependent Variable:</p> <p>Adolescents of Secondary school students of class ix and class x students</p>
3	Populations of the study	The Adolescents studying in the secondary school Students from Nagaon Town of Assam is the populations of the presents study.
4	Sample of the study	300 students of 151 male and 149 female from Nagaon Town of Assam.

5	Classifications of the Study	Male and Female of Truancy from Nagaon Town of Assam.  Secondary school student from Nagaon town of Assam. Academic session 2024-2025
6	Tools and Technique used	A self-developed Truancy tool to be used by the researcher for the present study. The tools is developed with the three dimensions Home related factors, classroom related factors, and school environment related factors.
7.	Sources of data	Primary sources: These consists of the first- hand data that were collected by the researcher herself by visiting the institute.
8.	Sampling Technique	Simple random sampling technique are used.
9.	Procedure of data collections	For collecting the data from the respondent's researcher had personally visited the selected institutions one by one and then take permission from the school or college authorities. After that researcher meet the students and provide some guidelines for giving their valuable responses.
10.	Statistical Techniques	For Objective no 1: Descriptive Statistics like mean, standard deviation, DF, t-value were calculated.  For objective no 2: Paired sample 't' test was used by the researcher with the help of Excel  According to the nature of data

		Graphical representations like bar graphs, pie chart, etc., were prepared.
11.	Software used	MS Excel 2021

### Nature of Research

For the present study descriptive survey research was used by the researcher to investigate and collect data in order to find out the Truancy among students in Nagaon Town of Assam. Descriptive research is design to obtain pertain and precise and information concerning the current status of phenomenon.

### Populations of the study

The Adolescents studying in the secondary school from Nagaon Town of Assam is the populations of the presents study.

### Sample of the study

A sample represents a group of individuals, items, or elements selected from a larger population for research or study purposes. Researchers use sampling methods to choose a representative portion of the population that reflects the natures or attributes of the entire group. The goal of sampling is to gather information from this smaller, manageable group in order to draw conclusions, make predictions, or generalize findings about the larger population. A well-designed sample should accurately represent the diversity and nature of the population, allowing researchers to make valid inferences and conclusions based on the collected data.

For the present study focusing on the secondary school students from the Nagaon Town of Assam a sample of 300 Students has been selected , which consist of 1629 students of class ix and 1283 students of class x , a total of 2912 students in Nagaon Town of Assam.

### Tools and Technique used

A self –developed Truancy tools to be used by the researcher for the present study.

### Sources of Data

Primary Sources: This consisted of the first-hand data that were collected by the researcher himself by visiting the institute

### Sampling Technique

To collect the data from the sample researcher used ‘Simple Random Sampling ‘technique for the present study.

### Procedure for Data Collection

In the study for collecting the data from the respondent's researcher had personally visited the selected institutions one by one and take the permissions from the schools principals And Schools Teachers. And after that the researcher meet the students and provide guidelines for giving their valuable response, in a very discipline manner and by managing proper time table.

### **Statistical Technique**

In the present study for the quantitative analysis of the data different statistical technique were employed by the researcher and for finding out necessary conclusion from it. The collected sources were entered in the MS –Excel spreadsheet after that it was tabulated and analyzed with the help of following Statistical technique.

For Objective no 1: Descriptive Statistical like mean, standard deviation, DF, t-value were calculated.

For objective no 2: Paired sample 't' test was used by the researcher with the help of MS Excel 2013 Excel

According to the nature of data Graphical representations like bar graphs, pie chart, etc., were prepared.

### **Software Used**

In the present study for objective no 1 MS- Excel (2021 was used for data entry).

## **ANALYSIS AND INTERPREATION OF DATA**

### **Introductions**

The research work can be said as meaningful when there is proper analysis and interpretations of data. Data analysis and interpretation is the process where the collected raw data are organized so that helpful information may be drawn out of it. It also help in providing meaning to collect data and assuming the conclusion, significance and implication of the findings. It is the most important step in research.

According to C.R Kothari (1989),” The term analysis refers to the computation of measure along with searching for patterns. Of relationship that exist among the data groups”.

### **Statistical technique used for Analysis:**

In order to fulfill the objectives no2, the researcher was adopt for Descriptive Statistical Technique (Mean, Standard Deviation and t-value, DF Sig (2-tailed).

### **Preliminary analysis:**

In the present study the data has been analyzed with the help of descriptive and differential statistical analysis technique. On the basis of data analysis, result were formed. Then the results were interpreted and presented as follows-

Description of sample on the basis of demographic variable:

The distribution of selected variables are shown in tables and graphs below-

**Table 4.01:** Showing the distribution of sample on the basis of gender: -

Variable	Gender	Percentage
Truancy	Male	50.33
Truancy	Female	49.66

**Fig: 4.1:** Showing the distribution of sample on the basis of gender: -

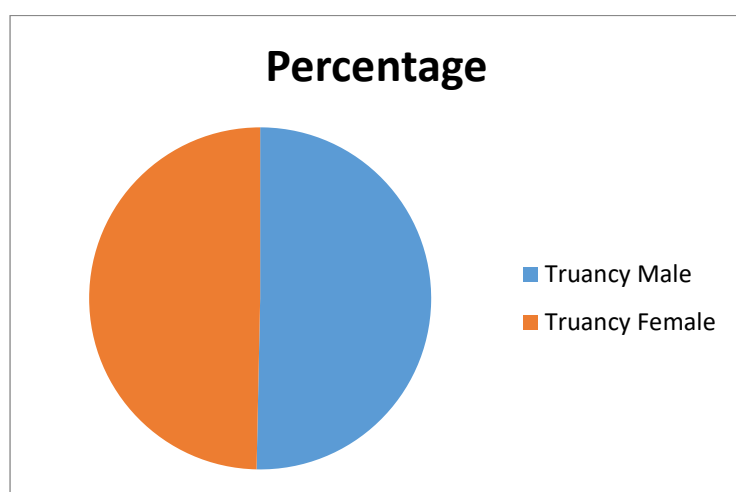


Table 4.1 represents the distribution of samples on the basis of gender. The total sample size is 300. It is found that 151 were male i.e. 50.33% and 149 were female i.e. 49.66% of samples participated in the study.

**Table 4.2:** Showing distribution of samples based on the Government and private school students.

Variable	school	Percentage
Truancy	Govt.	52.33
Truancy	Pvt.	47.66

Fig 4.2: : Showing distribution of samples based on the Government and private school students.

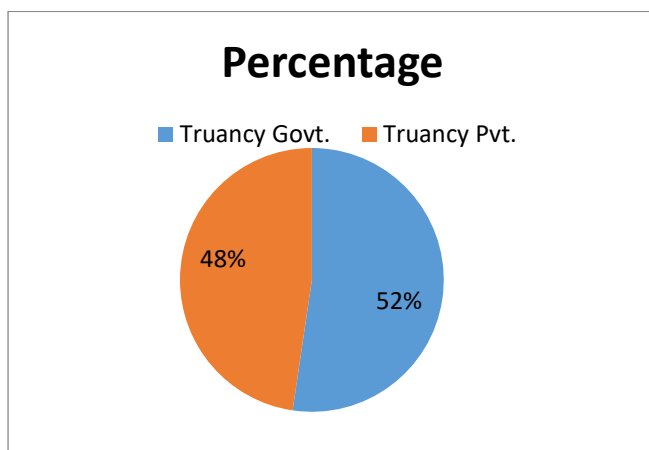
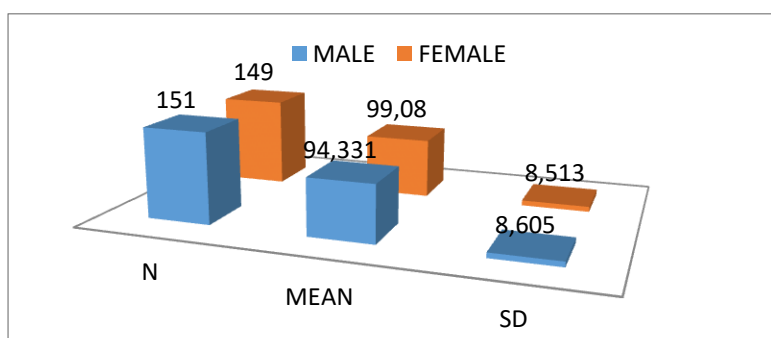


Table 4.2 represents the distribution of samples on the basis of School. The total sample size is 300. Where, 157 were Govt School students i.e. 52.33% and 143 were Pvt. School students i.e. 47.66% of samples participated in the study.

**Table 4.3** Showing the **gender wise mean and SD of Pvt. And Govt. school students of Nagaon Town of Assam Gender Wise.**

Variable	Gender	N	MEAN	SD
Truancy	MALE	151	94.331	8.605
Truancy	FEMALE	149	99.08	8.513

**Fig: 4.3 Graphical Representation (Gender Wise) of Mean and Standard Deviation of Pvt. And Govt. school students of Nagaon Town of Assam.**

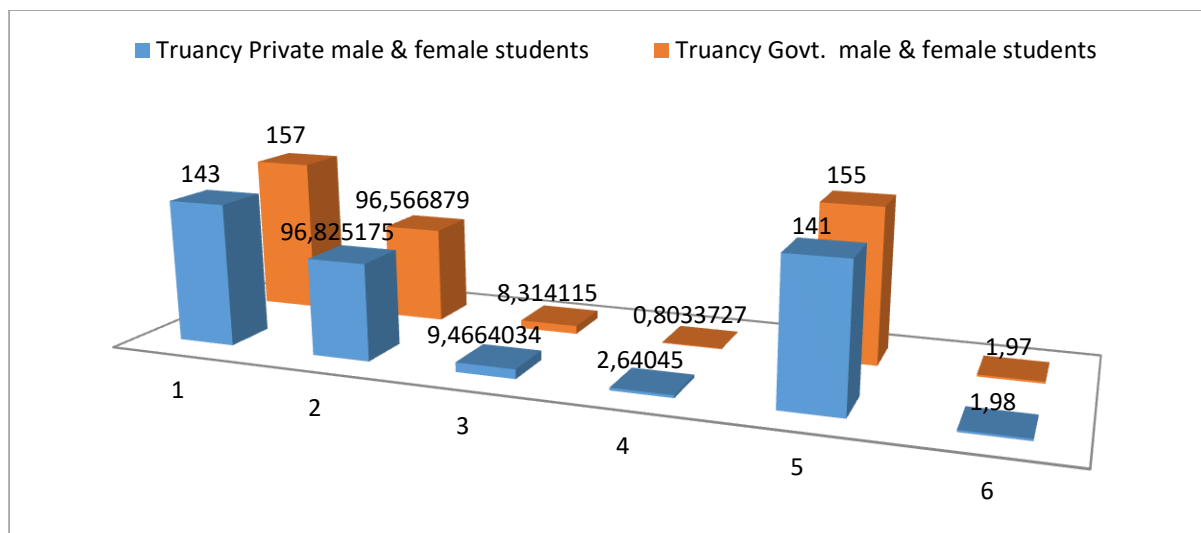


**Table No 4.4** Showing Mean, Standard Deviation and t-test of Govt. and Pvt. School wise Students of Nagaon Town of Assam.

Variable	school	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	df	Sig(2-tailed)
Truancy	Private male & female students	143	96.825175	9.4664034	2.64045	141	1.98
Truancy	Govt. male &	157	96.566879	8.314115	0.8033727	155	1.97

female students						
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**Fig: 4.4 Graphical Representation (school wise)of Mean, Standard Deviation, t- value, df, Sig (2- tailed) of Pvt. And Govt. school students of Nagaon Town of Assam.**



#### Interpretation:

Based on providing data, the mean of Truancy Score for Private male and private female is 96.825175 with a standard deviation of 9.4664034. And also the Truancy Score for Government Male and female is 96.566879 with a standard deviation of 8.314115. This indicates that on average, Private male and Private female students in this group have a relatively higher Mean scores. As compared to Government. On average Government male and female group have higher Truancy Score as compared to Private. The t-value, which compares the mean of two groups i.e. Private male and female is 2.64045 and Government male and female of the t-value is 0.8033727. And the (DF) of private male and female are 141 and also the government male and female of (DF) is 155. The significance level (p-value or "Sig") for this two-tailed test of private male and female is 1.98 and also the government male and female of (p-value or "Sig") for this two-tailed is 1.97 which suggests that the difference in Truancy score of private male and female students and government male and female students is Accept the null hypothesis statistically not significant at a conventional significant level (e.g.,  $p > 0.05$ ). And the Private Variance is 90.243869 and government variance is 69.567614.

Therefore, it can be concluded that, within this particular Student group. There is no strong evidence to suggest a significant difference in Truancy Score between the Private males and private females also the government males and government females. Overall the male students have slightly higher Truancy score 94.33112583 compared to Female Students (99.08053691). However, it's important to note that it accepts the null hypothesis.

**FINDINGS SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND CONCLUSION****Major Findings of the study**

- The Findings from the study it found that a number of Government populations is high on Truancy.
- The Findings From the study found that Truancy a gender of Overall male percentage is high than the female.
- There is a slight difference in the mean Truancy scores male and female students, thus this is statistically not significant, at the conventional significant level. Thus the Null Hypothesis (Ho) is accepted.

**Discussion**

In Summary the forgoing reliability of half test is 0.905616 and a reliability of whole test obtain is 0.66433737. Which denotes a good relationship this mean the reliability of whole test between Odd and Even item of achievement test is very good reliability.

Based on the getting information, there are 300 students, Out of these the Government Male have 68 Number of students and government female have 89 Number of students. And also the Private male 83 number of students and female have 60 number of students.

Standard deviation of government 96.566879 and private is 96.825175. The t - value is smaller than the critical value (1.96). Thus, the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted

**Educational implications of the study**

On the basis of the findings, educational implications may be indicated as follows:

1. The study highlights the Truancy is negatively affect students in many ways. Students who are absent are more likely to fall behind academically, drop out of school use drug and alcohol, and end up in the criminal justice system.
2. As the Truancy of School climate and culture have high rates on Truancy Can affect a negative school and climate and culture. This can create a perception that a school is less safe or less effective, which can lead to lower morale among both staff and students.
3. The study also identifies that Truancy on Academic achievement a regular absences often result in missing classes falling behind in academic progress. This can lead to lower grades, decreased academic performance and possible long-term consequences etc.
4. The Educational level of on higher rate in Truancy correlates with lower educational attainment. students who frequently drop out of school may be less likely to graduate from High school or pursue higher education, limiting their future career opportunities.
5. Truancy can sometime be a problem of health problem, mental health issues or difficult family problems, mental health issues or difficult family circumstances. Addressing deficiencies requires considering these factors and providing appropriate support services to ensure the overall wellbeing of students.



6. Going to school is very important not only for academic learning, but also for social interaction and emotional development. Student who are frequently absent may miss out on building relationship with peers and teachers, as well as opportunities for personal growth through extracurricular activities and school events.

### Suggestion for the further study

Suggestions for the further study from the result of the present study the following point have been suggested for further research in this area.

1. Truancy must be studied thoroughly in a wider aspect and dedicating much more time
2. The truancy can also be studied upon secondary school students.
3. In order to get much more valid result, further research may be done on larger sample.
4. A similar study may also carry out with the students of primary educations

### Conclusion of the study

In conclusion although there is a slight difference in the mean Of Truancy Scores between Private male and female and Government male and female students, this difference is not statistically significant based on the provided data. Further research with large Sample Size and more diverse populations may be necessary to draw more definitive conclusions about gender difference in Truancy scores.

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