



A STUDY OF ABSENTEEISM OF IX CLASS STUDENTS WITH LOCALITY AND GENDER

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ABSTRACT

Many factors that contribute to this education wastage a probable factor of which we are hearing more and more these days is certain degree of apathy or indifference towards studies and irregularity of attendance at classes among students. The main objective of the present study is to study the influence of locality and gender on the Absenteeism of IX class students. Absenteeism checklist was developed by **Motupalle Shenshavalu (2011)** was adopted from **Ramesh Peddi (2017)**. A sample of 300 IX class students representing all categories of Secondary schools in Chittoor District by following the standardized procedures. 't' - test was employed for analysis of the data. There is significant influence of locality and gender at 0.01 level of significance on the Absenteeism of IX class students.

KEYWORDS : Absenteeism, Locality, Gender and IX class students.

INTRODUCTION

One of the prime factors of these two education evils is absenteeism. Usually certain number of pupils absent daily and this result in not utilizing the provision made for them in school. The greatest financial waste which results from non-attendance is evident when it is realized that the cost of running the school is practically the same whether pupils are in full attendance or not.

Besides economic waste the largest waste is the educational loss to the pupil himself. A child must identify himself with the class of which he is a member before he can profit. This cannot be done if he is absent from the school. The child who has been absent and returns does not possess the sense of belonging to the group which is so necessary in his educational progress. The pupils who attend the school after several days of absence, usually find that the school work is harder become frustrated. The result of such frustration is often a failure. If the pupils do not fail, he falls behind in his work, become discouraged and desires to quit the school. Thus absenteeism becomes one of the root causes for stagnation and wastage and for dropping out.

Absence costs not only to the individual child but also to the whole class of which he is member. The teacher should pay more attention than usual to the pupil who has absent, doing this, he gives less attention to the whole group. 'Illiteracy is a sin' to every individual as well as the nation after getting independence we have completed 60 years' successfully. But we have not succeeded the goal of 100% literacy we have attained only 65.38% there will be lot of efforts to achieve this goal. Out of every five twos are illiterate. One of the major steps taken by Government of India to eradicate illiteracy is cameral reflected in the article 45 of the Indian constitution universal free and compulsory education to all the children of the age group of 6-14. Making education compulsory to all students is not enough to eradicate illiteracy.

All those who enrolled must be retained, till they completed their elementary school stage. In spite of these efforts by the government of India, the literacy has not improved such since throughout the whole educational system there is waste and in effectiveness.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Motupalle Shenshavalu (2011) studied that Management, Father education, Caste and Academic achievement have significant influence on the absenteeism of secondary school students.

Mungali Malathi (2012) investigated that Year of study, Gender, Management, Annual income, Group of study and

Caste have significant influence on the absenteeism of degree students.

Nagendra Kumar, G (2013) investigated that management, annual income, father occupation and group of study have significant influence on the absenteeism of intermediate students.

Suman Reddy, K. P (2014) studied that Management, Father education, Caste and Academic achievement have significant influence on the absenteeism of degree students.

Banuchandar, K (2015) investigated that economic position of the family, gender locality, mother occupation, residence, management, age, annual income, father education, caste and academic achievement have significant influence on the absenteeism of post graduate students.

Ravi, M (2016) investigated that locality, mother occupation, residence, management, age, annual income, father education, caste and academic achievement has significant influence on the absenteeism of post graduate students.

Ramesh Peddi (2017) investigated that economic position of the family, gender locality, mother occupation, annual income, father education, caste and academic achievement have significant influence on the absenteeism of post graduate students.

Adupuri Tejoram (2018) inferred that management, annual income, father occupation and group of study have significant influence on the absenteeism of intermediate students.

Putta Nagamani (2019) studied that Management, Father education, Caste and Academic achievement have significant influence on the absenteeism of degree students.

Ravi Kumar, G (2020) studied that Gender, Mother education, Annual income and Academic achievement have significant influence on the absenteeism of secondary school students.

Scope of the Study:

The main intention of the present study is to find the relation of Absenteeism of IX class students with locality and gender.

Objective of the Study:

To study the impact of locality and gender on the Absenteeism of IX class students.

Hypotheses Of The Study

1. There would be no significant impact of 'locality' on the Absenteeism of IX class students.

2. There would be no significant impact of 'gender' on the Absenteeism of IX class students.

Tools for the Study

1. The Absenteeism questionnaire was developed by **Motupalle Shenshavali (2011)** was adopted from **Ramesh Peddi (2017)**. The tool was highly reliable for the investigation. In the checklist employed for studying the absence cause, the total items in checklist are 70, there are two alternatives for giving a response; for example, if a children agree an item as a cause he will put a (√) mark. If he does not agree he will put a (X) mark. Thus every item there is a chance of either to agree or to disagree. For the purpose of scoring one mark was assigned for (√) response and zero to (X) response.

2. Personal data regarding the student – 1. Name, 2. Locality, 3. Gender.

Data Collection

The sample for the investigation consisted of 300 IX class students in Chittoor district. The stratified random sampling was applied in three stages. The first stage is management i.e. Government, Private and Aided, second stage is locality i.e. rural and urban and third stage gender i.e. male and female. It is a 3X2X2 factorial design with 300 sample subjects. The investigator personally visited Secondary schools with the permission of the head masters of the schools. The IX class students who attended the school on the day of collection of data are considered for the purpose of investigation. It was provided to the concerned IX class students of the schools. The IX class students were given necessary instructions about the instruments and motivated to respond genuinely to all the items. The Absenteeism checklist and personal data sheet were administered. The data on each variable in the investigation is properly coded to suit for computer analysis. The analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives of the investigation and hypotheses formulated by employing appropriate statistical techniques. The F- test was employed to test hypotheses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Locality

The relationship of absenteeism among IX class students with their locality is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of locality, the IX class students are divided into two groups. The rural students form with the Group – I and Group – II forms with the urban students. The absenteeism among IX class students of the two groups were analyzed accordingly. The absenteeism among IX class students for the two groups were tested for significance by employing 't' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 1

There would be no significant impact of 'locality' on the absenteeism among IX class students. The above hypothesis is tested by employing 't' - test. The results are presented in **Table – 1**.

Table – 1: Influence Of Locality On The Absenteeism Among IX Class Students

S. No.	Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	t' - Test
1.	Rural	150	54.39	8.46	6.771**
2.	Urban	150	61.97	10.78	

**Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is found from the **Table – 1** that the computed value of 't' (6.771) is greater than the critical value of 't' (2.59) for 1 and 298 df at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the **Hypothesis – 1 is rejected** at 0.01 level. Therefore, it is concluded that the locality has significant influence on the absenteeism among IX class students.

Gender

The relationship of absenteeism among IX class students with their gender is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of gender, the IX class students divided into two groups. The boys form with the Group – I and Group – II forms with the girls. The absenteeism among IX class students of the two groups were analyzed accordingly. The absenteeism among IX class students for the two groups were tested for significance by employing 't' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 2

There would be no significant impact of 'gender' on the absenteeism among IX class students.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing 't' - test. The results are presented in **Table – 2**.

Table – 2: Influence Of Gender On The Absenteeism Among IX Class Students

S. No.	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t' - Test
1.	Boys	150	55.28	9.58	5.029**
2.	Girls	150	61.08	10.38	

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is found from the **Table – 2** that the computed value of 't' (5.029) is greater than the critical value of 't' (2.59) for 1 and 298 df at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the **Hypothesis – 2 is rejected** at 0.01 level. Therefore it is concluded that the gender has significant influence on the absenteeism among IX class students.

Educational Implications

The findings of the present research have raised some important questions related to the educational needs of the IX class students with special reference to their Absenteeism of IX class students.

1. Locality is highly influence on the absenteeism of IX class students. Urban students have more absenteeism causes than the rural students. The administrators have to reduce the causes and fulfill the amenities for urban students.
2. Gender is highly influence on the absenteeism of IX class students. girls have more absenteeism causes than the boys. The administrators have to reduce the causes and fulfill the amenities for girls.

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