AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR SCHOOL DROP OUT AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN POTISKUM LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, YOBE STATE.

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ABSTRACT

Education in our contemporary society today faces numerous problems ranging from poor funding to lack of infrastructural development and early school dropout in secondary schools across Nigeria. Dropout in our secondary schools comprises educational weaknesses at secondary level, lengthy courses, non-availability of adequate teaching facilities, inadequate training for teachers etc. The objective of this study is to confer on the factors related to dropout among junior day secondary school (JDSS) students in Potiskum local government area of Yobe State. The specific objectives of the study are to examine the factors responsible for the school dropout among JDSS students, to investigate whether family size of a student influences school dropout and to examine whether peer-group contribute to students' dropout among Junior secondary schools (JSS). The population of the study consist of all JSS students and teachers in Kara, Yarimaram and chadi and kwata JSS in Potiskum town. The total population is 6,490 students. For the purpose of this study, JSS II students will be selected from four JSS comprised both sexes. The total sample for the study is 361 respondents drawn randomly from the total populations. The instrument used is questionnaire which was closed ended type. Lastly, the research identified the ways and remedies for school dropout. Based on the information gathered and analysed the following approach need to be implemented: reduction of strike action in the school, reduction of the high cost of education, the employment of adequate teaching staff and through provision of enough teaching and learning facilities to our schools, the orphans should be sponsored so as to pursuit an education free which would help to reduce students dropout in our secondary schools.

Keyword: Student, School drop-out, Parent, Peer group

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Education is an instrument for developing talents, skills, eliminating illiteracy in a society. The importance of education is the development of individual and the nation as a whole; cannot be over emphasized it's great investment any country can make for accelerating development of its technology, economic and human resources., explain that education is a powerful tool or weapon that can be used to eliminate ignorance, poverty and disease and produce individual that function effectively in the society. Oniouku (2016) pointed out that education is the instrument that is used to free people from incapacitation and exclusion or illiteracy, there is usually of change in that person's behavior. This changes influences the person's attitude and his whole life (Apedende, 2013).

Therefore, school dropout in its simplest meaning is the untimely withdrawal from school. There's students withdrawal from the school prematurely end up not obtaining any certificate, the issue of school dropout is a global problem confronting the education institutions around the world. The issue of school dropout in Nigeria has been with as for a very long time. Fafunwa (1983) noted that dropout is one of the most serious problems that have continued tormenting in our Education at all system since (1960) from the colonial administration, even before our Independence, the problem of dropout has already established it's grip on our educational system.

Therefore, this study has come at a time when there is high rate of insecurity in the country as a result of criminal activities such as: Robbery, theft, kidnapping, violence, drug addictions, ritual killing etc. These criminal activities are committed by youths who drop out of the schools. This development has become a cause of concern all well Nigerians. This tends to suggest that our educational system is in trouble and this needs very serious attention in refocusing it and restricting it for the attainment of national goals. The secondary school education is very important in the development of the country; secondary school education plays a vital role in helping an individual to deal with present day challenges which involves the issue of computer hardware and software technology. It's believe that the reasons for students dropout from schools. According to Isife and Oganku (2014), can be categorize into four;

i) School related problems like un-conducive environment and poor school services.

ii) Job related problem "like termination of students parents job and frequent job transfer of parent also constitute the students dropout.

iii) Family related problems like socio-economic and carelessness of parents.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

With regard to different view held on importance of education by different authors, Bello (2014) affirmed that education is the bedrock of development in any society without education,

society cannot advance and developed. It is a key to progress of all human endeavors. Education in our contemporary society today is faces with numerous problems ranging from poor funding to lack of infrastructural development and early school dropout in secondary schools across Nigeria. some causes of dropout in our secondary schools comprises educational weaknesses at secondary level, lengthy courses non-availability of adequate teaching facilities, inadequate training for teachers, poor administration in the schools, overcrowded, classrooms, the lack of communication between the parents and the teachers, behavior of certain teachers, children coming from far away, lack of fund from parents, deviant behavior from students, drug abuse, learning disability etc.it is against this background that the study is conducted on factors related to dropout among the junior day secondary schools in Potiskum local government area of yobe state in order to ascertain the real causes of the problem and proper solution to it.

1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of the study cannot be over emphasized. This is because the study will help parents and government in identifying the factors related to dropout and possible measure of alleviating it. However, despite the huge amount of money, the government is spending towards education and the moral support given by the parents, the issue of dropout is still increasing. So this study will significantly provide data in the causes and rate of dropout in the schools. This will be beneficial to government, parents, students and the general public.

Therefore, the significance of this study cannot be over emphasized, this is because government plays an important role in the development of educational sectors by investing a huge amount of money and provision of other facilities. But at times student did not stay at school and the rate of dropout is increasing. Therefore, the study will identify the actual factors related to dropout in junior day secondary schools within Potiskum town and the state in general.

Moreover, parents plays an important role in regards to children's education. This is because parents are the providers of their children's education. There are situation where students were sent to school but unfortunately, she/he is not present in school. Then the parents will be confused without knowing the actual factors related to dropout of their children. In addition, students will benefit a lot with this research because they are aware of the negative effects of dropout from the schools without completion.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of this research conferred on the factors related to dropout among junior day secondary school students in Potiskum local government area of Yobe State. The specific objectives of the study were to:

i) Examine the factors responsible for the school dropout among junior day secondary schools students in Potiskum local government area of Yobe State.

ii) Investigate whether family size of a student influence school dropout.

iii) Examine whether peer-group contribute to students dropout among senior schools in Potiskum town.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study was limited to junior day secondary schools in Potiskum local government area of Yobe State, based on time and financial constraints in covering all the secondary schools. The government day junior secondary schools are as follows:-

- Government day junior secondary School kwata
- Government day junior secondary school Kara
- Government day junior secondary school yarimaram
- Government day junior secondary school Arikime
- Government day junior secondary school Dambuwa

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research question where formulate to guide the study,

i- What are the factors responsible for school dropout among junior day secondary school student?

ii- Does the size of the family influence drop out of student in junior day secondary schools?

iii- Could peer group contribute to the students' dropout?

1.6 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF THE TERM

i) Factors:- is one of the several things that cause or influences something. Factors is the total amount by which something increases or decreases.

ii) Dropout:- in this research it means a situation where by a student's leave school before completing a courses of instructions. Dropout it's the situation where the students expelled from the school in one way or the other.

iii) Junior Secondary School:- is a meddle level of education today after the students leave primary level of education, before they reached the adults class or level of education which is senior secondary school.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The government of Nigeria claimed that education is the bedrock of all development; it's qualitative to its teeming populace, not only a question of priority but also as the key to progress of all human endeavors.

Therefore, this study has become at a time when there is high rate or insecurity in the country as a result of criminal activities such as Robbery, theft, kidnapping, violence, etc. These criminal activities are committed by youths who dropout from the school early. Therefore in this chapter present the Conceptual Framework, empirical study and summary of the literature review.

2.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A conceptual framework represents the researcher`s synthesis of literature on how to explain a phenomenon. It maps out the actions required in the course of the study given his previous knowledge of other researchers` point of view and his observations on the subject of research. A conceptual framework is used to understand the place of and inform the direction of a research project. In other words, the conceptual framework is the researcher`s understanding of how the particular variables in his study connect with each other. Thus, it identifies the variables required in the research investigation. It is the researcher`s "map" in pursuing the investigation. As Gaghie *et al*. (2011) put it: The conceptual framework "sets the stage" for the presentation of the particular research question that drives the investigation being reported based on the problem statement.

2.2 CONCEPT OF DROPOUT

The school dropout in its simplest meaning is the ultimately withdraw from the school. can also be defined as a student's who withdraws before completing a course of instructions. This student who withdrawal from pre-maturely end up not obtaining any certificate can commit criminal activities. The issue of dropout is a global problem confronting the education industry around the world. The issue of dropout in Nigeria has already been with us as for a very long time. Ogunjobi (2010) noted that dropout is one of the most serious problems that have continued tormenting in our educational system since 2008. Even before our Independence, the problem of dropout already established it's grip on our educational system.

Therefore Decos (2005), commenting on the important of graduation from high school noted that, with economic changing from a dependence on manufacturing towards reliance on technology service and knowledge of economic. the need for education beyond the higher school has grown in Nigeria today senior secondary school certificate is considered as the minimum requirements for job economic and status position. This development has serious implication for the economic meltdown and global economic competiveness. Nigeria as nation that has vision

must take concerted efforts to raise the educational attainment of all youths who are the leaders of tomorrow.

2.2.1 FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR STUDENTS' DROPOUT

The school is laden with enormous problems which serve a doubting challenges to educational planners and administration over the world. Some of the problem range from falling standard of education such as non-availability of qualified teaching staff, inadequate instructional materials and negative attitudes of parents and guardians towards Western education. These problems are very rampant in Nigerian school. Though, the area of study is Potiskum local government area of Yobe State. Baiye (2010) revealed that the great factor of dropout include the following:-

i) The school influence

ii) Home background

iii) Impact of poverty

iv) Peer group influence

v) Impact of indiscipline

vi) Poor academic achievement

vii) Lack of enough teacher and teaching aids

viii) Family Size

The school influence

The school is the second home for children, it is supposed to be an institution that educate personalities, if students are not taught well in school it could not lead to dropout Onanuga (2000), argued that the problem of dropout is equally a cute in Nigerian secondary school with purpose of obtaining certificates they'll enable them to go higher institution at least earn a living but owing to back or poor direction from teachers in guidelines wrong choice of subject and so on. They failed to obtain these certification and finally dropout to the school.

Home background

The family relationship and home climate of the dropout are relatively unhappy. Baiye (2010) current research conducted a large scale study between dropout and the graduates and there family. The subject in both group where white adolescent, factors such as academic ability

and family income. The home background factors like lower status in social class education deficiency could bring backwardness' and dropout of children's, Baiye (2010).

Impact of poverty

The poverty and social deprivation has negative impact in the school performance for some children's. Ogunjobi (2010) revealed that poverty manifest itself in children in the form malnutrition which can trigger several diseases like, lack of books, uniform, lack of instructional materials and gadgets at home many also lead to poor academic performance which consequently may lead to dropping out of the school.

Peer group influence

The peer-group play a vital role in the youths life more especially at the age of 13years to 25years, which it's critical condition and time in which the collegue change the life of their friends. In a situation where by a children's meet with others when they have bad habit can easily turn into that behavior. They cannot think weather it's good or bad they just do it.

Impact of indiscipline

The impact of indiscipline in the society has lead to many dropout in the school and thereby increasing social vices such as armed robbery and prostitutions among young boys and girls in Nigeria. The pathetic situation is that majority of these dropout are mostly from child's home. These is because they lack that aspect of indiscipline they don't face out for studies in which they were sent out for by their parents instead they join gangs, many parents are showing immature attitude towards Parenthood. Therefore, many parents are carelessness for their children's and these lead to drop out in schools.

Poor academic achievement

According to Stone (2005) there are some students with poor academic performance and achievement such as poor grades in passing causes, history of failure, lack of good counseling services, etc. All this will influence students with school dropout since at the junior day secondary school before he/she reached the level of senior secondary school.

2.2.2 FAMILY SIZE INFLUENCE ON STUDENT DROP OUT

Family Size in this context refers to the total number of children in the child's family in addition to the child himself. The type of family that a child comes from either monogamous or polygamous family usually has impact on the child academic performance which leads to drop out in school. Moreover, either of the family type (monogamous or polygamous) family dictates the size of the family. Polygamous family is peculiar to Africa in general and in Nigeria in particular. Children from larger families are found to do worse in school than children from

smaller families as revealed by Lacovou (2001). He found out that children lower down the birth order do worse in term of schooling than those higher up the birth order. According to Adler (2009), first borns or the oldest child is usually advantaged by a good deal of attention and warmth during the early stage on age of life, which he entertains all alone. Lacovou (2001) reported that parental attention by parents declines as the number of sibling's increases and later born children perform less well than earlier born siblings in term of academic performance In school which lead to drop out.

2.2.3 PEER GROUP INFLUENCE ON STUDENT DROP OUT

The peer-group play a vital role in the youths life more especially at the age of 13years to 25years, which it's critical condition and time in which the collegue change the life of their friends. In a situation where by a children's meet with others when they have bad habit can easily turn into that behavior. They cannot think weather it's good or bad they just do it.

2.2.4 CONSEQUENCES OF SCHOOL DROPOUT

The problem of school drop dropout cannot be over emphasized, dropping out of school has become societal problems worldwide, dropout among junior day secondary school students. According to Kocho (2015) these dropout can lead to:

i) Insecurity in the society due to robbery

ii) Unwanted pregnancy

iii) High rate of abortion

iv) Human trafficking and drugs trafficking

Dropout now takes it themselves to make life very difficult and worthless for who have toiled and made their way through to the last stage of their education by disturbing their peaceful life with robbery and other unwanted misbehaviors, the problems of dropout can lead to the students becoming delinquent.

According to Stone (2016), delinquency is recognized as a pervasive behaviors patterns can be found in all part of Nigeria. Delinquency and unemployment have leads Nigerian to becoming robbers and hired assassin's, even majority of the students in school feel that you can only be assumed of adequate security.

2.3 EMPIRICAL STUDIES

In many parts of the world, different research works have been carried out in respect of causes of school drop out in junior day secondary school dropout and various research have been adduce to the responsible.

Therefore, the majority of the studies indicate that problems of dropout from school are peculiar to each country. It was also found that many non-African countries face problems of junior secondary school dropout, but developing countries share greater deal of that problems of dropping out due to poor economy, over population, disease, poverty and many other factors.

Therefore, Thomas (2008), classified dropout into two categories, the first categories, he said are those who could not finish at the specified time but are not able to pass the examination and are therefore unqualified to meet both the need of the labor market or higher institution. Thomas further highlight some of those problems cause by the dropout and the ones they confront in the society. These problems include socio-economic problems, political among others, therefore, Bareback (2016) consider the main causes of dropout include students under achievement, poor social background, high number of students in classes and financial constraints. He says when are face with those problems and limitations they start disparity in education State that about 70% of school dropout are females (in primary schools), while at junior secondary school level, it's 98% dropout that is those who quite that educational system. The reason for dropout according to him is high rate of literacy, examination failure, mobility to get along with teachers, dislike of social relationship in school and belief that the school curriculum is unrelated to individual needs. So, other reason for dropout are financial difficulties and desire to return to father's occupations. many dropout also feel that they want pursue areas where their talents are more reliable, such as music, art and craft.

Adamu (2013) asserted children's with semi-skilled and unskilled workers dropout most. Bad living condition, unhappy and broken home family quarrel and home discipline tend to have greatest effect on the child school work and the ability to stay on which struggle to finish schooling.

When parents are professional and managerial occupation, are compared to parents in the semi-skilled and unskilled occupation, the former school then the letter, who themselves had little education. It was also noted that the value of child is exposed at home when similar to those valuable at school to make it easy for him to adjust to school life. Rajo (2007) stresses the roles of teachers in contributing to the withdrawal of students from schools. Many teachers could not handle their work emanate from their frustration in the teaching (profession, hence most of them do not take care of the children entrusted to them.

However, this study is unique or differs from all the studies reviewed in the empirical studies. This is because all the studies reviewed examined the factors of school dropout while

this study focused on the factors related to dropout among junior day secondary school students in Potiskum local government area of Yobe State.

2.4 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

From the literature review above will be able to conclude that dropout phenomenon is a global problems which needs urgent attention, social distinct, community, parents government, teachers, school authority, elders of the community, religious teachers all play important roles in preventing students from dropping of schools. Apart from those mention above factors also comprises other factors; like improper ethical orientation by the leaders of the community, sufficient funding, proper guidance and counseling services within the s, parents need to be cooperate with school is needed by the government to provide adequate infrastructural facilities in the junior day secondary school. Those may important issues is the teacher should play vital roles on this matter by teaching effectively and help the students to learn meaningfully, this may reduce the number of dropout among junior day secondary school in Potiskum local government area of Yobe State.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design used is descriptive survey. Burna and Grove (2016), say descriptive is designed to provide picture of situation as it naturally happens. It may be used to justify current practice, make judgment to develop theories.

3.3 POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The population of study consist of all JSS students and teachers in Kara, Yarimaram and chadi and kwata Junior secondary schools in Potiskum town. Therefore, the total population is 6,490 students. For the purpose of this research work, JSS II students will be selected from four junior secondary schools in Potiskum comprised both sexes. In the selection process simple random sampling techniques was used to select students to be serve as respondents. Simple random sampling technique was used to determine the sample size for the study. The total sample for the study is 361 respondents drawn randomly from the total populations.

3.4 INSTRUMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION

The instrument used was student's questionnaire which was closed ended type. The questionnaire is divided into two (2) section (section A and B). section A contain question on the respondents personal information while section B contain questions related to the research questions. The study employed likert scale with option in strongly Agreed =4 Agreed=3 Strongly disagreed=2 and Disagreed=1.

3.5 PROCEDUCRE FOR DATA COLLECTION

The research obtained a letter from the Head of department introducing the research to the principal of the schools under study, that the information obtained will be used for research only.

3.6 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected was analyzed and presented in a table using descriptive statistic of simple percentage mean.

4.0 DATA PRESANTION, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 DATA PRESENTATION

The students questionnaire tagged students dropout from school, questionnaire have information base on the distribution according to sex and other information which are crucial in getting necessary data for describing respondents . Below show the summary of demographic data collection from the instrument employed in the process of data collection.

Table 4.1 distribution According to sex

S/N	Gender	frequency	Percentage
1	Male	227	63%
2	Female	134	37%
	Total	361	100%

Table 4.1 above shown that 361 respondents, had responded to the questionnaire where by 227 (53%) are male, while 134 (37%) are female students.

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Research question 1;

What the causes of school dropout?

Table 4.2 causes of school dropout

Research question 1:- What are the factors related to the school dropout

Table 4.2.1 poor academic performance

Response	Frequency	Percentage
agreed	150	40%
Strongly agreed	51	16%
Disagreed	110	30%
Strongly Disagreed	50	14%

Total	361	100%

Table 4.2.2 Indiscipline at home

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	306	85%
Disagreed	55	15%
Total	361	100%

Table 4.2.3 Indiscipline at school

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	298	83%
Disagreed	63	17%
Total	361	100%

The Above tables present research data based on the question asked, as it can be seen indiscipline at home is one of the factor responsible for school dropout with 306 (85%) of the respondent agreed to the statement. It shows that majority of students have agreed that discipline and home factors are responsible for school drop out among the student in the study area.

Research Question 2

Does family Size influence school drop?

Table 4.3 effects of family on education

Table 4.3.1- Death of parents

S/N	Response	Frequency	Percentage

1	Agreed	229	63%
2	Disagreed	132	37%
3	Total	361	100%

Table 4.3.2 Orphans should be sponsored free

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	226	74%
Disagreed	95	26%
Total	361	100%

Tables above indicates that students respond on the effects of family size on their education. 226 respondent agreed that death of parent is responsible for the student drop out in school. While 132 respondent disagreed with the statement. This is an indication that death of parent is also a factors of student drop out in schools in the study area.

Research question 3

Could peer group contribute to the school dropout?

Table 4.4 peer group influence

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	200	50%
Strongly agree	75	16%
Disagreed	50	14%
Strongly Disagreed	36	10%

Total	361	100%

Table 4.4 above, revealed the students responses on influence of peer group towards students' dropout from the school. It shows that out of 36% of the Respondents, 275 representing (75%) have agreed, while for those that response to disagreed are 86 with percentage of (24%).

Research question 4:

What are the remedies for students' dropout?

Table 4.5 Remedies for students dropout

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	190	48%
Strongly agreed	55	20%
Disagreed	86	27%
Strongly Disagreed	20	15%
Total	361	100%

Table 4.5 above reveals that total responses of students on the possible ways for remedying the situation of students dropout from school. It shows that out of 361 Respondents, 266 representing 74% are of the view that orphans should be sponsored free. And reduction of strike in school with percentage of 68%, are also among the major remedy through which the problem of dropout students can be solve.

4.4 DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS

The research identified the Factors related to dropout among the junior day secondary schools students. Factors like poor academic performance, indiscipline at school, lack of adequate teaching staff in the school, death of the parents, indiscipline at home that were presented in table 4.3.1 where the majority of the students have agreed that as factors related of students dropout from school. The findings of this study correspond to the findings of Baiye (2007) highlighted some of the problems or factors that relate to the school dropout and emphasis on the problems that confront society. These problems include :- socio-economic problems, political problems among others. Bareback (2016) also believes that the main causes

of dropout include students under achievement, poor social background, financial constraints and he further added that when students are faced with those problems and limitations they start to dropout their ability for success in the pursuit of learning.

The research therefore, identified the effect of family size on student education. The analysed data in tables 4.3.1 above revealed that the death of parents, indiscipline at home and Orphans should be sponsored free. All this will lead to many dropout from school and thereby increasing the rate of armed robbery and prostitution among young boys and girls. That the majority of those dropout students has to do with their home background. Therefore, the findings is in line with the view of Adamu (2013) who say that, bad living conditions, unhappy family, broken home, family quarrel and lack of indiscipline at home, this tend to have the greatest effect on the clouds school work and the ability to stay on with the struggle to finish schooling and he concluded that, the value of child is exposed at home when similar to those valuable at school make it easy for him to adjust school life. However, it was identified in this research that whether peer group contribute to the students drop out. Based on the analyzed data in table 4.3.5 above revealed that majority of students have agreed that peer group influence can contribute towards students drop out. This finding to supported with the view of Thomas (2008) who opined that, the reason behind drop out are social relationship in the school and school curriculum is unrelated to satisfied the individual needs. However, this finding is in line with the view of onanuga (2000) who believe that, when a student have peer group, it will contribute greatly to the students with poor academic achievement, poor academic achievement, poor grades and history of course failure are more likely to drop out.

Lastly, the research identified the ways and remedies for school dropout. Based on the information gathered and analysed in table 4.3.4 above revealed that reduction of strike action in the school, to reduce the high cost of education, the employment of adequate teaching staff and through provision of enough teaching and learning facilities to our schools, the orphans should be sponsored so as to pursuit an education free which would help to reduce students dropout in our secondary schools.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the study on the causes of students dropout among senior secondary school in Potiskum town, the causes of the students dropout include frequent strike action in the school, poor academic performance, peer group influence, broken home, indiscipline at home and death of the parents etc.

It became necessary both in the interest of individuals, parents, community and the nation that every student should strive to complete the cycle of education that he/she embarked upon. In this regard, much can be done by federal, state, local government, parent and community in celebration with an educational agencies to minimize or bringing total eradication of the incidence of the students dropout from institution of learning.

5.2 CONTRIBUTIONS TO KNOWLEDGE

The findings of this study have contributed through the following:

1. The finding will help teachers, parents to understand the importance of the school orientation.
2. It will help the school administrators and enable them to achieve predetermine goals.
3. It will encourage parent to ensure that their children are exposed to school counseling services for greater academic achievement.
4. Findings and recommendation form the study will no doubt provide materials that will stimulate other research to widen this knowledge in area of guidance and counseling.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made:

1. The system of education be reviewed to meet the need of the individual and the nations. It is therefore necessary to introduce education starting from the primary school which will enable holders of primary school leaving certificate to fit in properly in to different jobs or occupation of their choices.
2. Guidance and counseling personals should be posted to secondary schools to help in order to solve the problems of students.
3. Teachers should have a good method of teaching students. The teachers should know their duties, they should give instructions that will make the students to develop physically, mentally, morally, socially and intellectually . To achieve this, seminars should always be organized for the teacher term to enlighten them on different types of methods.
4. Teachers should be made to know that a cordial relationship in the school must be the channel of communication must be open. This will help to check and bad rumors and unlawful demonstration which usually results in to many dropouts.
5. Complaints about shortage of teachers or lack of school materials and facilities should be handed with sense and care. There should be cordial relationship between the principal-staff and students that will enhance effective function in school.

6. Parents should make more effort in providing well care for their children, show love and concern because a child who lack love and concern because a child who lack love from his parents will grow to be a truant. They should show good example to their children who see their parents fighting or indulging in an ugly behavior may think that is the right way of life to live

5.4 RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER STUDIES.

The researchers have recommended that further studies should carryout especially in extending the scope of this study.

1. The scope of the study should be extended to cover the entire yobe state.
2. A replica of this study should be carried out on the student dropout in the higher institution.
3.

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