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Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out among Secondary School Children: A Psycho-social Study in Naogaon District

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Psycho-social Study in Naogaon District

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Submitted by
Md. Abdul Mannan

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Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out among Secondary School Children: A Psycho-social Study in Naogaon District

A thesis Submitted for the Degree of

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Certificate

This is to certify that Md. Abdul Mannan a PhD research fellow of the Institute of Education and ResearchUniversity of Rajshahihas successfully completed his PhD research study titledinfluence of Ataraxia on Drop out among Secondary School Children: A Psycho-social Study in Naogaon Districtunder my supervision. This is an original research work done by Md. Abdul Mannan.

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Declaration

I hereby declare that this thesis contains no materials which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of any university or equivalent institution and that, to the best of any knowledge and belief, this thesis contain no materials previous published or writer by another person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

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Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to my great teacher-

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<div align="right">Md. Abdul Mannan</div>

ABSTRACT

Ataraxia is now very important and new kind of modern idea in the education world. After a lengthy investigation Ataraxia institute was inaugurated 2001 in Barcelona. It mission is helping to shed negative feeling and recovery of their inabilities and powerAtaraxia means emotional detachment. Ataraxia comes when students don't go to school regularly or when unconscious mind in the class room remains or don't study part by part according to syllabus. It is a kind of mental evasive tendency which keeps the children apart from study but it is hard to be understand outwardly. We have to keep in mind Ataraxia isn't some sub-conscious mental disease, it is still a conscious condition. We can find that all are given emphasis on poverty and illiteracy as the causes of drop out problem. It is really an important cause but we have to keep in mind causes are really of two kinds. One is social and other is psychological. If poverty is social cause, psychological cause is influence of Ataraxia.

Ateraxia is one of the main causes of drop out students but most of the teachers and guardians are not aware about the influence of Ataraxia. My research has helpedto clear about the Ataraxia concept. The present study entitled Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out among Secondary School Children: A Psycho-social Study in NaogaonDistrictis an attempt to study the relationshipbetweenschool dropout students and Ataraxia. The study has two main objectives, one is the social side and other is to thepsychological phenomenon. The study is based in both primary and secondary sources of data while analysis is derived mainly on the base of primary data which is collect though a multiple methods and techniques. Two hundred and thirty one drop out students were selected for the entire study using the sampling technique to conduct the research work, interview, observation, and case study methods were applied. The finding of the study willhelp the education planners, policy makers, curriculum

express and administration to chalk out an appropriate, meaningful and realistic policy to present drop out situation. As well as, my research help to know how to ataraxia influence the student on drop out among secondary schools.

Despite living in the modern age today, poverty, illiteracy and unemployment etc. are considered to be the main causes of dropping out of the school going student but If we ask a school going drop out student "Why do you stop going to school?" s/he answer's that his father is very poor. His father can't able bear food and education expenditure. If we think a little bit, he actually does not like school. He blames his father's poverty but he avoids his mental inability in unconscious mind. We find two causes here. He is not interested to going to school because of lack of preparation to answer in class but he uses father's poverty as the main cause. So, to know the real cause of drop out of school going students, we have to analyses both the psycho-social aspect of the school going drop out student.Due to the influence of ataraxia a huge numbers of students on being drop out at the secondary school in our country.Finally, the researcher strongly recommends awareness development among the students and guardians that may help to protect the drop out problem among secondary school children.

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List of Abbreviations

BANBEIS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and statistics
HT	:	Head Teacher
SMC	:	School Managing Committee
S.S.C	:	Secondary School Certificate
NCTB	:	National Curriculum & Text Book Board
T.G	:	Teacher's Guide
UAEO	:	Upazila Assistant Education Officer
BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
DSHE	:	Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education.
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
RU	:	University of Rajshahi
UEO	:	Upazila Education Officer

U.G.C	:	University Grand Commission
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programs
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
UN	:	United Nations
A.E.A	:	Ataraxia European Association
PSTA	:	Parent Student-Teacher Association
C.D.F	:	Constituency Development Fund
N.G.O's	:	Non-Governmental Organization
GC	:	Guidance and Counselling
ST	:	Standard Deviation
CBMI	:	Child's Body Mass Index
AACF	:	Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families,
UNFPA	:	United Nations Found for Population Activities
HIV	:	Human Immune Virus
AIDS	:	AcquiredImmuneDeficiency Syndrome
I.E.R	:	Institute of Education and Research
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for the Social Science
ESSA	:	Every Student Succeeds Act
AYP	:	Adequate Yearly Progress
EFA	:	Education for All

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Chapter-I
Introductory Discussion

1.1 Prelude

Ataraxia is now very important and new kind of modern idea in the education world. After a lengthy investigation Ataraxia institute was inaugurated 2001 in Barcelona. It mission is helping to shed negative feeling and recovery of their inabilities and power. Education is one of the strongest predictors of health worldwide with well-documented positive outcomes (Ruglis, 2017). Youth education is a global priority and given this school dropout remains an urgent concern (Lamb, 2011). Ataraxia means emotional detachment. Ataraxia comes when students don't go to school regularly or when unconscious mind in the class room remains or don't study part by part according to syllabus. It is a kind of mental evasive tendency which keeps the children apart from study but it is hard to be understand outwardly. We have to keep in mind Ataraxia isn't some sub-conscious mental disease, it is still a conscious condition. We can find that all are given emphasis on poverty and illiteracy as the causes of drop out problem. It is really an important cause but we have to keep in mind causes are really of two kinds. One is social and other is psychological. If poverty is social cause, psychological cause is influence of Ataraxia. When a student influence of Ataraxia gradually falls back in his study, his interest to going to school reduces in his unconscious mind. Moreover, for cause of failure to study negative remarks from teacher also increases. Such as you are not able to study, nothing will be in your life etc. To escape from such kind of dishonour and negative remarks

he/she tries to find out a plea for not going to school. In this way, he writes his name under drop out children.

1.1.1 What is ataraxia

Ataraxia means emotional detachment. It is a kind of mental evasive tendency which keeps the children apart from study but it is hard to be understand outwardly. Ataraxia isn't some sub-conscious mental disease; it is still a conscious condition. Ataraxia (literally, "unperturbedness", generally translated as "imperturbability", "equanimity", or "tranquillity") is a Greek philosophical term for a lucid state of robust equanimity that was characterized by ongoing freedom from distress and worry. Achieving the state of ataraxia was a common goal for many ancient Greek philosophies. As a result, the term plays an important role in many different Ancient Greek philosophical schools. The use of the term ataraxia to describe a state free from mental distress is similar throughout these different schools, but the role of the state of ataraxia within a philosophical school varied depending on the school's own philosophical theory. The mental disturbances that prevented one from achieving ataraxia often varied between schools, and each school often had a different understanding as to how to achieve ataraxia.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Bangladesh is an over populated poor country. In a developing country like ours many kinds of problems are prevailing in education sector. At present, drop out situation of school going students are very alarming.

This scenery is more alarming in the secondary school level. According to BANBEIS (2012). The 55% students have been drop out in secondary school level. To stop drop out situation in secondary level government

has taken many kinds of necessary steps but we have not yet seen expected result.

BANBEIS(2011). The 54.15% students have been drop out in secondary school level but percentage of girl students' drop out is more compared to boys. The percentage of girl students` drop out situation in secondary level was 62.9% and the percentage of boy students drop out was 42.81%.On the other hand, with the help of world bank education ministry has begun to launch secondary education quality and access enhancement project since 2008.Under this project 535 institution of 125 upzillas of 61 districts have been given stipend for learners and giving special training in Math and English subjects. Beside this, books and other advantage has been given free of cost but we have not found expected result.

The director of secondary education quality and access enhancement project (SEQAEP)" says, "to stop drop out situation in secondary level we have to discover a new kind of idea." So, in this field my research study (Influence of Ataraxia on drop out among Secondary Schoolchildren: A Psychosocial Study in Naogaon District) may help to give a new idea to stop drop out situation in secondary level.

1.3 Rationale of the study

Despite living in the modern age today, poverty, illiteracy and unemployment etc. are considered to be the main causes of dropping out of the school going student but If we ask a school going drop out student "Why do you stop going to school?" s/he answer's that his father is very poor. His father can't able bear food and education expenditure. It is really an important cause but we have to keep in mind that causes are really of two kinds. One is social and other is psychological cause. If father's poverty is the social cause, the psychological cause is the

influence of Ataraxia. If we analyze his psychological state, we will find that he is not interested going to school because when he goes to school, teachers ask him questions which he cannot answer and then teacher says "You are stupid, you will never do anything in future." Other student also laughs at him. So, he feels ashamed and reluctant to go to school. If we think a little bit, he actually does not like school. He blames his father's poverty but he avoids his mental inability in unconscious mind. We find two causes here. He is not interested to going to school because of lack of preparation to answer in class but he uses father's poverty as the main cause. So, to know the real cause of drop out of school going students, we have to analyses both the psycho-social aspect of the school going drop out student.

1.4 Formulation of hypothesis

Null H_1: Ataraxia does not play a vital role on drop out among secondary school children.

H_2: Ataraxia plays a vital role on drop out among secondary School children.

1.5 Objectives of the study
1.5.1. General objective
The general objective of this research is to explore the influence of Ataraxia as the main cause of learners drops out among Secondary Schools.

1.5.2. Specific objectives
a) To know the socio-economic condition of Ataraxia influenced children.

b) To identify the causes of Ataraxia among the respondents.

c) To find out the vicious cycle of Ataraxia among the respondents.

d) To measure the influence of Ataraxia on drop out among Secondary School Children in the study area.

e) To find out the Ataraxia problem solving process.

1.6 Definitions of the Key Concepts

1.6.1 Ataraxia

Ataraxia means emotional detachment. It is a kind of mental evasive tendency which keeps the children apart from study but it is hard to be understand outwardly. Ataraxia isn't some sub-conscious mental disease; it is still a conscious condition.

1.6.2 Phobia

Phobia means unnecessary fear. This phobia may be for any matter such as phobia about dog. Zishan gets afraid to see dog though he has no experience of biting by dog. There is no scientific logic for this fear. This kind of fear is called phobia.

1.6.3 Home-coordinator

Father, Mother, Brother-Sister, Teacher, Villager-neighbour etc.

1.6.4. Dropout

Dropout refers to the students who have already stopped study or not go to school for causes of failure in examination in the secondary level of education.

1.6.5 School

A place where organized systematic and formal learning teach the learners.

1.7 Scope and feasibility of the study

Scope

We know that the current is power. It help to move the fan but if the current do not connected with switch on, the current will be failed to move the fan. Such like, education psychology emphasis to analyze about the psychological causes and on the other hand social science emphasis to analyze about the social causes of drop out of school going student. In this circumstance, we have to keep in mind A large scale programmed can never be successful without co-ordination. To know the real cause of drop out of school going student, we have to analyze both the psycho-social causes including influence of Ataraxia.

Therefore, it will be a great value of those who want to know the real causes of drop out of school going student.

Feasibility

The proposed study is feasible one. All the study materials and resources are available in Bangladesh. It can be completed within the stimulated time. Library facilities can be available of along with internet facilities; web search can be added to it. IBS library, Rajshahi University central library, British council Library, Bangladesh Institute of Development studies (BIDS) Dhaka, Moreover, field trip can be done to collect necessary information and data from the study area. Finally, researcher has got admitted into IER, Rajshahi University has done course work as a part of his MPhill programmed and proposed study plane is approved by the supervisors. The researcher has got deputation for undertaking the research. Therefore, Time, Resource, Logistic support, Source of data everything can be well managed and the study can be completed.

Chapter-II
Literature Review

The main purpose of literature review is to find out or high light the research gap in the field of research work. To find out some research gap a large number of related several Books, Journals, Web/homepages has been reviewed with the study topic. Researcher has selected those literatures for review which are relevant, reliable and representative. Some of those are mentioned here.

Philonus(2007) describedAtaraxia means emotional detachment. Ataraxia come when students don't go to school regularly or when remain unconscious in the class room or don't study part by part according to syllabus. It is a kind of mental evasive tendency which keeps the children apart from study but it is hard to be understand outwardly. We have to keep in mind Ataraxia isn't some sub-conscious mental disease, it is still a conscious condition. This condition may be on about a book, play or film etc. Moreover, Ataraxia grows one kind of negative feeling and builds weak personality. It help to destroy of all learners own ability and power. So, my research study is very impotent because this study will help to increasing learner's strength and make usage of their own ability and power on the education ground.

Nurul (2012) uttered that parent doesn't want to send their child to the school because of their family poverty. It is a social cause but he did not show the psychological causes about the influence of ataraxia on drop out among Secondary School Children.

Atiqur (2012) described parent cannot send their child to the school because they are unable to bear education expenditure. It is also a social cause but he did not show the psychological caused influence of ataraxia. We have to keep in mind, if we want to know the real cause of drop out, we have to analyze both the psycho-social aspect of the school going drop out student.

Halim (2012) said there are not enough educational institutions to teach the people of our country but he did not mention specifically about real cause of the school going drop out student. Haque and Azad (2012)at the school going age, many children are compelled to earn money for the cause of family poverty. This book showed that father's poverty is more responsible for illiteracy. Hosen,(2008) he discourse on how to solve the drop out problem but he did not discourse why children don't want to go to school. So, my proposed research will attempt to fill the gap of Mr.Enam's study.

Sharma (2002) described that Indian women are different than the other women in the world. Because, Indian women fail to equip themselves with the skills and recourse. But he did not express about proper education and ataraxia free environment. If women are not acquire knowledge for preparation themselves, how many way they can able to clear role for their country. So, my research is very impotent to build up knowledge of students. Education helps to reduce poverty by mitigating its effects on population, health and nutrition by increasing the value and efficiency of the labour. The central idea of the book is that education is the key input to development society but we have to keep in mind economic development is not the only goal of education. Actually proper education depends on proper education process. The book doesn't cover

this impotent issue. So, it is very impotent to know about ataraxia or emotional detachment.

According to Barcelona Conference(1997) Ataraxia mission is to promote the reunion of human being with their own origins, helping to shed negative feelings accumulated over time and giving them the clarity for the recovery of their own values. They are the foundation and strength to make usage of their own abilities and power and thus build their own life. So my proposed study will help to increasing learner's strength and make usage of their own abilities and power on the education ground. According to ataraxia European Association (A.E.A) its objectives are promote research and knowledge of ataraxia" my proposed study influence of ataraxia on dropout among secondary school children will help to give a new idea about the knowledge of ataraxia. According to definition of ataraxia"A pleasure that comes when the mind is at rest." This definition will help to clear the conceptual definition of terms used in my proposed study.

According to BANBEIS surveys 55% student has been dropped out in secondary school level in this year. They blamed the poverty as a main cause. They also blame to social illiteracy, unemployment problems and marriage in early age etc. We think a little bit, all are social causes but to know the real cause of drop out school going student, we have to analyze both the psycho-social causes.

Ahmad (2017) established how ataraxia and educational background of the parents affects the education of their children; examine the role of parents" socio-economic status and their educational background on the Educational process of their children. In addition, studies and researches

from the previous works of scholars relating to the factors that influence of ataraxia were also analyzed and discussed throughout the paper. The discussion in the paper is based on the theoretical framework of conflict theory. This theory is appropriate for the study because it allows the reader to understand how children's education is significantly affected by the ataraxia and educational background of their parents. Finally, Suggestions for parents on how to overcome personal and economic challenges and to help in the Educational process of their children were presented. Conclusions from the literature were drawn, and the paper concludes that Parents educational and ataraxia influenced the Education of their children.

Shahidul(2015) concerned with school dropout issue for both girls and boys, dropout pattern significantly differs by the gender of the students. This paper clarifies the factors that contribute to the increasing dropout rate of children, particularly among girls by making a detailed review of available literature. Most past reviews on the school dropout issue have been carried out regardless of the gender of the students. A few of the studies in this context have been done on girls' dropout outcome based on particular regions and cultures of the world. In this paper, researcher identify ataraxia is the main factor for girls' dropout from school. Researcher demonstrate that though some factors can cause an increase in the dropout rate regardless of the gender of students, these factors mainly contribute to an increase in the dropout rate particularly for female students. In our conceptual model we try to illustrate how a range of particular factors can affect students' educational outcome which consequently produce dropout among girls in schools in general. And finally, Researcher provided a few recommendations which policy planners may adopt in reducing girls' dropout from schools.

Oyinloye (2017) investigated the effectiveness of Counseling in reading the rate of school dropout among secondary school students in Ondo State. Three research questions on causes, effect and counseling measures were formulated while descriptive survey design was adopted. Samples of 150 teachers were drawn from ten (10) secondary schools in Akure South local government area of Ondo State. A 36-item out was used for data collection while frequency count and percentages were used to analyses the data. It was observed that poverty, lack of interest in schooling, poor academic performance are some of the causes of school dropout. It was also gathered that many school dropout would become social menace and that counseling would be an unquantifiable measure for reducing the spate of school dropout in our country. Adequate suggestions for teachers, parents and government to forestall further deterioration and loss of manpower through school dropout syndrome.

Musa(2018)assess factors contributing to high secondary school pupils dropouts in Bulimia District in Zimbabwe. Bulimia District has for a long time been experiencing high dropout rates amongst secondary school pupils due to a number of factors which needed exploration in order solve the problem. The main cause of dropout is ataraxia. The study used a case study design and a qualitative method with individual and group interviews (focus group discussions) as data collection techniques. The study participants included teachers, heads of schools and members of the community who included both adults and the youths, selected through the purposive convenience sampling technique. The study was anchored on the human capital theory which advocates for investing in human capital through education that in turn is expected to stimulate socio-economic development of a country. The findings are absentee parents, financial hardships, hunger and poverty, home school distance, teenage

pregnancies and peer pressure .The study recommends that the government of Zimbabwe subsidizes examination fees, implements 'free primary education for all' in line with the constitution of Zimbabwe. Furthermore the government of Zimbabwe in collaboration with key stakeholders builds more secondary schools in Bulimia district. Finally more research is done on the problem of secondary school pupils drop out in order to bring more insight on this problem bedeviling Bulimia district.

Molla(3017)Persistent high dropout rates of secondary school students generate huge social and private costs. Thus, this study was intended to identify theataraxia, status and causes of secondary school students' dropouts in East Gojjam administrative zone. To achieve this objective descriptive survey research design with mixed approach was employed. From 18 words of the zone, six words were purposively selected to conduct the study. From these six words, six secondary schools were selected using simple random sampling techniques. 175 teachers were selected through systematic random sampling technique to fill questionnaire and 168 of them were properly filled and returned the questionnaires. Qualitative data also collected through interview from 5 principals, 5 supervisors and 5 district education experts. 18 dropout returnee students and 30 Parent Student-Teacher Association (PSTA) members were also participated in focus group discussions. Documents of schools and zone education department were consulted to examine the trends and status of dropout rates. The obtained quantitative data was analysed using one-sample t-test and qualitative data was analysed through word narration thematically. Hence, the study revealed that the trends of students' dropout rates in secondary schools of the study area showed a declining tendency and the highest dropout rates were existed in grade nine. The study also identified that the magnitude of dropout

rates of students vary from year to year and among grade levels. The result of the study pointed out that several student-related, parents-related and school-related factors were contributed to secondary school students' dropout in the zone. It is suggested that teachers, principals and school administrations should work with students and their families to minimize early departure of pupils' from secondary schools.

Ronald(2017) was investigating school-based factors as determinants of secondary school dropout in Bomet County. The study employed the causal comparative design. Ataraxia is one of the great reasons of dropout. The researcher used stratified random sampling technique to obtain 180 Form two students. The data from the field was mainly collected using questionnaires, interview schedules and document analysis. The data was analysed mainly through descriptive methods such as tabulation of frequencies, mean and percentages. The finding of this study revealed that the governments' objectives of retaining all students in secondary school have not been met in the study area. The study established that an average 10.2% of students dropped out of secondary schools in the study area. This was against the global commitment of attaining Education for All (EFA) as agreed in the Jomtien Conference in 1990 and Dakar, Senegal in 2000. The study recommended that, there is need to efficiently and effectively run the Constituency Development Fund (C.D.F) and bursary schemes operated by the Ministry of Education (MEO). There is need also for the government of Kenya and Non-Governmental Organizations (N.G.O's) to assist parents to start up small businesses through micro financing.

Ajaja(2016) determine the pattern and reason of dropout among secondary school students in Delta State. First reason of drop out is

ataraxia. To guide this study, 7 research questions were asked and answered, 3 hypotheses stated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The design of study was Exposit facto using the past school attendance registers as the major instrument. The samples of the study consisted of 120 senior secondary schools and 120 vice principals. The collected data were expressed in percentages, and analysed with t-test statistic. The major findings of this study included: (i) a higher percentage of dropouts in SSI, and a decline in SSII; (ii) a higher percentage of dropouts among females in all parameters; (iii) a higher percentage of dropouts in rural schools; (iv) a higher percentage of dropouts in mixed schools; (v) a higher percentage of dropouts in public schools; (vi) a significant difference on percentage dropouts between male and female single sex schools; (vii) a significant difference on percentage of dropouts between mixed and single sex schools; and (viii) a significant difference on percentage dropouts between schools in urban and rural areas. It was concluded that the single most important factor, which influenced pattern of dropouts, was student's sex.

Charles (2016) study about the impact ofataraxia on students' academic performance in universities, a case study of students in Kisii University College. The objectives of the study were to evaluate the factors that influenced the student academic performance and the relationship between the student socio-economic background and academic performance. To achieve this, a sample of 186 respondents in Kisii University College was selected in all the six faculties using simple random sampling. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents. Research Assistants presented copies of the questionnaires to students to complete and supplementary information was obtained from the university academic staff. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive

and inferential statistics. Regression analysis was used to establish the relationship between the student socio-economic background and academic performance The Likert analysis were used to analyses the data, the weighted mean, standard deviation and ANOVA to measure the level of dispersion from conformity, the results revealed that the ataraxiainfluenced student academic performance since Education plays a major role in skill sets for acquiring jobs, as well as specific qualities that stratify people with higher and lower social economic status. The middle class parents take an active role in their children's education and development by using controlled organized activities and fostering a sense of entitlement through encouraged discussion. Families with lower income do not participate in this movement, causing their children to have a sense of constraint. A division in education attainment is thus born out of these two differences in child rearing. Lower incomes families can have children who do not succeed to the levels of the middle income children have a greater sense of entitlement, more argumentative, or better prepared for adult life.

Sultana H (2016) shown that the children belonging to lower socio-economic background also perform good in schools due to more facilities available in their homes rather than dilution of recourses in larger and poor families9-12 .Ataraxia prevents academic performance of primary school children. In many studies a strong and direct correlation was seen between the condition of aataraxiaor classroom and student's achievement. In general, student's attendance in school with newer facilities scored more points than those attending in substandard building. Clean air, good light, comfortable school environment and less classroom noise also have a positive effect on children's achievementand these findings were consistent with our study. Cognitive behavior of the school

children was also studied by other worker who as well reported that learning of one subject was significantly associated with the learning of other subject and so on. Similar findings were also seen in our study where four main subjects were evaluated and learning of each subject was associated with the learning of other. Gender was not associated with school achievement which is contrary to our study where boys did less well than girls. Some workers have attributed lesser achievement by boys to their involvement in higher levels of activities of different types as well as having different approaches to academic achievement. In the present study relationship of sports and physical activity with school achievement was found and same has been reported by others.

Chapter-III
Research methodology

3.1 Introduction

The study sought to investigate the influence of ataraxia on dropout among Secondary School Children: A Psycho-social Study in Naogaon District. This chapter discusses the research methodology. Different methods are adopted for a systematic and effective research work. Actually research is a systematic process which helps to find out the problem solving process. Methodology varies from one research to another. It depends upon mainly on the nature of the research. However, it is essential to apply suitable methods which carry out the research properly on the basis of research problem. As every research has to follow some methods, so, my present study is basically primary data based analysis. In this study interview based questionnaire method was followed in collecting the final data. However, A really research method is very important because it help to accept or reject statement or hypothecs in support of study. The following aspects are discussed here: research design, sampling and sampling procedure, instrumentation, data collection procedure, data analysis and ethical issues.

3.2 Research design

A research design is a general plan that describes how the research studies be conducted. A research design is a complete strategy for data collection (May, 2011). A research design is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation so conceived as to obtain answers to a research question or problem (Kumar, 2005). The research design for this study therefore enabled the researcher to anticipate what the appropriate research decisions should be, so as to collect and analyses data about

influence of ataraxia on dropout children at secondary schools. A qualitative research design was followed in this study. Qualitative research takes place in the natural world, interactive, context focused, humanistic, emergent and basically interpretative (Marshall, 2011). It is expressed in words, pictures and objects (Neuman, 2006). Since the present study sought to establish about the influence of ataraxia on dropout among the secondary schoolchildren dropout perspective of parents, learners and educators, the qualitative design was seen as appropriate. Qualitative research is based on human experience (Parry, 2013). Hence the present study intended to establish the experiences of learners, teachers and parents about the phenomenon of learners who drop out of school. It also sought to engage individuals that have been affected by learner dropout. A qualitative research design allows participants in the study to take part in open-ended interviews during which the researcher can establish the causes as well as the solutions to the research problem (Henning, 2004). The qualitative research design proved relevant to the present study because the participants were able to express themselves in face-to-face interviews conducted in their own languages to relate what they thought influence of ataraxia on dropout.

3.3 Nature of the study

The study is both qualitative and quantitative by nature. A qualitative method is used to explore the objectives and some quantitative procedures were followed to support the qualitative data. The nature of this study is to identity the situation of ataraxia influenced children in the study area and to find out its causes. After analyzing the collected data the study has focused on ataraxia cycle and a problem solving process. Actually this research is an exploratory social survey and descriptive in nature.

3.4 Sources of data

The required data of the study have been collected from both Primary and secondary source.

3.4.1 Primary data

Primary data was collected through questionnaires, interviews and observation. Academic teachers, students and drop out students were participants of study. These respondents were chosen in the consideration that they are dealing with study.

3.4.1.1 Questionnaires

Data were collected mainly by the use of questionnaires. Structured questionnaire were used in order to control the answers (Jowel, 2008). Questionnaires are useful instrument in situations where the responds are literacy and in evaluating educational programs. This method is free from the bias of the interview and the answers are in the responds' own words. Responds who are not easy approachable can be reached conveniently and this method is expensive. However with this method, there are no controls for misunderstood questions and there is often a low return of the duly filled in questionnaires. To minimize this problem the researcher assisted two teachers in each School physical administered the questionnaires. In this study, three types of questionnaires were designed:

(a) Teachers; required to give information about their age, education, how long they have been in teaching profession, their duties duration in present duties, duration of stay in their respective schools and ataraxia which lead to students 'dropout in secondary Schools in home environment, School environment and community environment, also to identify the Government contribution on School dropout.

(b) Students; were required to give information about their class and to give social, economic and political factors in School, home, and community environment lead to students' dropout.

(c) Dropout Students; were required to give information about their causes of dropout and influence of ataraxia in school.

3.4.1.2 Interview

A research interview is a two person conversation initiated by the interviewer for specific purposes of obtaining research relevant information, focused by the interviewer on content specified by research objectives of systematic description and interpretation (Enock, 2011). It is a research instrument that involves the collection of data through direct verbal interaction between the interviewer and the interviewee. At the beginning of each interview the researcher explained to the respondents the purpose and nature of the study and ensure of a report given to be confidential. All interviewing was done in Bangle language to make easy and allow maximum freedom for the respondent to express their views, attitudes, perceptions and feeling more freely (but was presented in English). The use of interviews in this research was based on the fact that it is particularly good at producing data which deals with a topic in detail, requires simple equipment and is built on conversational skills of the researcher. In addition

at the same time, the researcher gained valuable insight based on the depth of the information gathered and the wisdom of key informants. These interviews enabled the researcher to probe further on the controversial areas so that the respondents could explain their views and ideas. The interviews were unstructured however themes of interviews for different interviewees were similar. They targeted teachers, students and dropout students of Naogaon district.

3.4.1.3 Observation schedule

It involves a process of data collection where by information is sought by a way of investigators own experiences without asking from respondents (Kothari, 1990). This is a technique of data collection by the researcher's eye witness. Observation schedules were used in order to observe the student in the classroom and see how many are there. This technique was used to mark the presence of particular documents example attendance register, duty books and Admission register. The check list was used to mark the presence or the absence of variables and rating scale to rate the frequency and magnitude of the behavior. However, although the technique was useful, there were some limitations, some head teachers, second masters, academic and class teachers were not cooperative, especially when it required showing the academic documents such as attendance register, admission register and duty books. Also some social phenomena such as feeling, reactions, and emotions which were in nature were easily detected through observations. The limitations occurs, in such circumstance however were solved through the use of other techniques of data collection such as interviews and questions.

3.4.2 Secondary data

In this study secondary data was obtained from Government Office Records, School Records, the internet and library books, journals, articles Newspapers etc. to find information on influence of ataraxia on secondary school dropout.

3.4.2.1 Internet

In this study the researcher used Internet to find the Literature Review or to see what other researcher have done on dropout in Secondary Schools.

3.4.2.2 Library

The researcher used the Rajshahi University library, IBS library and Dhaka University library to find data about student drop out and other works done by other researcher.

3.4.2.3 Records in secondary schools

The researcher used the school records to get data of dropout. Some of school records were attendance register, admission register, duty books and results of the examination. Those records helped the researcher to get the rate of dropout on each School.

3.5 Frame work of the study

Different methods are adopted for a systematic and effective research work. Actually, research is a systematic process which helps to find out the problem and solving process. What methods and technique should be followed in a research, a good result depends on it. For a good research conceptual framework is very necessary. The conceptual framework is shown below:

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out among Secondary School      │
│ Children: A Psycho-social Study in Naogaon District           │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                              │
                              ▼
        ┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
        │ To identify the emotional detachment of       │
        │ dropout students                              │
        └─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                              │
                              ▼
        ┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
        │        Methods of the data collection         │
        └─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
              │                              │
              ▼                              ▼
   ┌──────────────────┐          ┌──────────────────┐
   │  Primary Source   │          │  Secondary Source │
   └──────────────────┘          └──────────────────┘
      │        │       │
      ▼        ▼       ▼
 ┌─────────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌───────────┐
 │Question-│ │Interview │ │Observation│
 │naire    │ │Schedule  │ │           │
 └─────────┘ └──────────┘ └───────────┘

 ┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
 │ Books, Newspaper, Web and Document etc.   │
 └─────────────────────────────────────────┘

 ┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
 │ Analysis and interpretation of data using     │
 │ statistically program                          │
 └─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
        ┌──────────────────────────┐
        │ Socio economic condition  │
        └──────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
        ┌──────────────────────────┐
        │    Causes of Ataraxia     │
        └──────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
        ┌──────────────────────────┐
        │     Ataraxia Cycle        │
        └──────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
        ┌──────────────────────────┐
        │ Measure influence of      │
        │ Ataraxia                  │
        └──────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
        ┌──────────────────────────┐
        │ Finding and recommendation │
        └──────────────────────────┘
```

3.6 Selection of the study area

The basic objective of the study is to examine the influence of Ataraxia on drop out among secondary school children: A psycho-social study in Naogaon district. This is an exploratory and descriptive in nature. Considering practical situation including time and resources, Naogaon district has been selected purposively as a study area for the primary data. There are eleven upazilas in Naogaon district. Among these, Naogaon sadar Upazila, Manda and Niamatpur Upazila have been chosen for the study area purposively. Besides this, due to the insufficiency of time, money and logistics the researcher has selected the area so that he could

manage to obtain precise data. The selected study are accessible for ensuring the quality of the data to be collected within the limited time. However, we take all possible care and measures in making sure the quality of the data to achieve the objectives of the study.

My selected district, Upazilla and schools are shown bellow.

Name of district	Name of Upazilla	Name of schools
Naogaon	Naogaon Sadar	1. Hapania High School 2. Kushadanga High School 3. Paharpur G.M High School 4. Hashaigari High School 5. Kathkhor High School 6. Chakpran High School 7. Hat Naogaon High School 8. ParNaogaon High School 9. Bottoly Girls High School 10. Morsula Girls High School 11. Shaluka High School 12. Khidirpur High School 13. Fatehpur High School 14. Pirojpur High School 15. Balihar High School 16. Bhimpur ML High School 17. Chak Prosad High School 18. Seemanta Public High School

Name of district	Name of Upazilla	Name of schools
Naogaon	Manda	01. Turukbaria High School
		02. Chatamulluk Girls High School
		03. Tentulia D.B.B High School
		04. Ekrukhi High School
		05. Balubazar S.M.B High School
		06. Daspara High School
		07. Paranpur High School
		08. Karnabhag High School
		09. Satihat High School
		10. Ramnagar High School

		11. Musidpur High School
		12. Chakumed High School
		13. Goalmanda High School
		14. Manda S.C pilot High School
		15. Kusumba D.P.B High School
		16. Gopalpur Chagowri High School
		17. Shahapur D.A High School
		18. Bathoil Gopal Pramanik High School
		19. Bharsho High School
		20. Buridaha High School

Name of district	Name of Upazilla	Name of schools
Naogaon	Niamatpur	01. Niamatpur High School
		02. Niamatpur Girls High School
		03. B.F.C High School
		04. Kapastia High School
		05. T.L.B High School
		06. Balataior High School
		07. Jharupara High School
		08. Bamain High School
		09. Bhabanipur Girls High School
		10. Vimpur High School
		11. Nimdighi High School
		12. Malonchi High School
		13. Rasulpur High School
		14. Sangoil High School

3.7 Population of the study

Population refers to the aggregate of all cases that conform to some designated set of specifications (Nachmias, 2007). According to (McMillan, 2006), the concept of "population" is a group of individuals, events or objects that conform to a certain criteria which make them the focus of a study. It is a predetermined number of convenient cases that the researcher assumes to be the sample which corresponds to the population of interest (Royce, 2010). This is what the researcher intends to use to generalize the results of the research. Population refers to the total of items about which information is desired and is defined in keeping with the objectives of the study (Ziam 2008). The population of the study has been selected through using the purposive sampling in order

to get the representative data. Before conducting the interview method the list of the dropout students were prepared from 52 schools of Naogaon sadar Upazila, Manda and Niamatpur Upazila. A specific list was also prepared among the dropped out students who were stopped going to school. The students (both boy's and girl's) who were dropped out due to various causes under the area of study, the total number of respondents is 231 among all of students 3640 of 52 schools of Naogaon district. Population of the study at a glance

Criteria		Tools
Naogaon District		purposively
Upazila,	1. Naogaon sadar 2.Manda and 3.Niamatpur Upazila.	purposively
52 schools		formula (Kothery 2003)
231 respondents		formula (Kothery 2003)

3.8 Sampling and Sampling Techniques

3.8.1 Sampling

A sample refers to a portion or a subset of a larger group to be studied Mason, (2009). Sampling is needed when the researcher uses a partial or subset of the whole population to conduct the research (Merriam, 2002). A sample is investigated to reveal characteristics which can be generalized for the entire population (Bless, 2000). The advantages of sampling are that the gathering of data is less time consuming than using the whole population, and the research is cost efficient and practical. The sample for the current study consisted of 514 participants (52 teacher from 52 schools, 231 school going students and 231 dropout students from Naogaon districts. These schools were selected because they were

situated in the informal settlement and easily accessible to the researcher. The participants were selected based on their experience with the dropout phenomenon for instance parents were selected because they had children who were dropouts.

3.8.2 Sample size

Sampling may be defined as the selecting some part of the aggregation on the bases of judgment or influence about the aggregate made (Saluman, 2008). It is the process of obtaining information about an entire population by examining only part of it. It is very difficult for an academic researcher to collect information from all the respondents of naogaon district because of insufficiency of time, money and resource. Sample size estimation are very important for a good research. At first Naogaon district has been selected purposively as the area of the study. Then purposively three upazillas have been selected

1. A representative sample size of institutions, following statistical formula have been used.

$$n = \frac{Z^2 . p.q.N}{e^2(N-1) + z^2 . p.q}$$

Where, n= sample size

Z=2.005(confidence level of 95.5 %)

P=0.05 (estimated population proportion)

q=0.95 (1-p)

N=152 (population)

e= 0.05 (error limit)

$$n = \frac{Z^2 . p.q.N}{e^2(N-1) + z^2 . p.q}$$

$$n = \frac{(2.005)^2 (0.05)(1-0.05)(152)}{(0.05)^2 (152-1) + (2.005)^2 (0.05)(1-0.05)}$$

=51+1

=52

**According to this formula (Kothery 2004) sample size of institutions has been selected/ calculated as 52.

2. A representative sample size of drop out Respondents, following statistical formula have been used.

$$n = \frac{Z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

Where, n= sample size

Z=2.005 (confidence level of 95.5 %)

P=0.05 (estimated population proportion)

q=0.95 (1-p)

e= 0.05 (error limit)

$$n = \frac{Z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

$$n = \frac{(2.005)^2 (0.05)(1-0.05)}{(0.05)^2}$$

=76+1

=77

**According to this formula, sample size of the respondents have been calculated as $(77 \times 3) = 231$.

Table: 3.1 Sampling Frame

District	Number of Upazillas	Number of Schools	Number of teachers	Number of Parents of dropout students	Number of dropout students	Selection tools
Naogaon	Naogaon sadder	18	18	80	80	Purposive Sampling
	Manda	20	20	89	89	
	Niamat	14	14	62	62	

		pur					
Total			**52**	**52**	**231**	**231**	**514**

3.9 Method of data collection

An exploratory social survey has been conducted using scheduled questionnaire to carry out the study. A face to face interview technique has been used through both structured and non-structured questionnaire. So the major tools in this investigation for the collection of primary data, was an interview methods, based on schedule questionnaire. The questionnaire contained both closed and open ended questions arranged systematically.

3.10 Data collection period

The researcher was involved in data collection for duration of time about one year that took from July 2014 to June 2015 the researcher further was involved when conversion from MPhill to PhD program confirm. It observed that high schools are open 10.00 am to 4.00 pm. This time will be best to meet with head master to get necessary information. Most of the time is carefully chosen so that my research work is not disrupted due to rain or other environ-mental problem. In the first phase I went to Niamot pur Upazila and then Manda Upazila and last Naogaon sadar. All data are collect with very carefully. The researcher has maintained further visit and follow up in the study area while raised any inconsistency of data.

3.11 Data entry and processing

The researcher regularly entered all the information into computer at the end of the day. If he found my inconsistency in the data, he went back to the concerned field and made required change to remove the discrepancy. My research was very difficult because, they had no idea about Ataraxia.

So, they did not want to face my interview willingly. But when I understand them, they help the researcher cordially.

3.12 Analysis, tabulation and presentation of data

The SPSS programmed of computer was use to process and tabulated the collected data. Collected data were tabulated according to the order of criteria. Data analysis and tabulations are the integral part of the study. At first the researcher collected data from the field but it would be invalid if the data is not coded, edited, analyzed and summarized. Data processing was carefully so that it could be easily understand. All data and information are presented in tabular graphical and necessary other formats.

3.13 Validity and Reliability

3.13.1 Reliability of the instrument

The instrument was pilot tested at some secondary school in Naogaon district. The researcher interviewed 10 teachers, 30 school going students, 30 dropout students from three upazila of Naogaon district. The researcher wanted to check on any possible weaknesses, inadequacies and ambiguities in the interview instrument. The school that took part in the pilot study did not take part in the main study. Reliability of data of any study depends on honesty, impartiality and sincerity of the researcher. The researcher took utmost care in order to collect reliable data. He observed the all information at the time of interviewing get reliable and authentic information. Moreover, the researcher spent his time to get accurate information. So, it can say that the collected information of this research were reliable.

3.13.2 Validity of the instrument

Validity means seeking advice and help from professionals on the instrument to be used on the area under investigation (Seale, 2012). The

supervisor as an expert in the area checked on the appropriateness of the items. The researcher also used personal judgment to check the validity of the questions to measure if they indeed covered and addressed the influence of ataraxia on dropout phenomenon (Royce, 2010).

3.14 Ethical issues

Ethical issues require that the researcher conforms to the accepted professional practices of research (Bailey, 2oo7). Ethics are considered to deal with beliefs about what is right or wrong, proper or improper, good or bad. The researcher must act in a moral and responsible way, that she or he should conduct the research with care, be truthful in report findings and open to criticism and new ideas (Patton, 2002). In order to do that, the researcher conducted the interviews in such a way that they elicited cooperation, trust, openness and acceptance with participants as recommended.In this study the following ethical issues were considered:

3.14.1 Permission

The researcher asked for permission from the upazila education officer, Head teacher and class teacher by consent letter to conduct the research because the study involved teachers and learners.

3.14.2 Informed consent

Participants were informed about the study and also received a description on the intended use of data that was to be collected. The time required for participation and the role of the researcher as non-interfering and non-judgmental was explained. Each participant was asked to sign a consent form and parents of minors were asked to sign for their children.

3.14.3 Confidentiality

The researcher tried by all means to protect the confidentiality of the participants from other people in the study and from the general public. Participants were assured that the information that they provided would be treated as confidential.

3.14.4 Anonymity

Participants were asked to use code names and the location of the interviews was not divulged. The purpose was to ensure that they were not identifiable in the tape recorder and in print.

3.14.5 Ensuring privacy

The individual had a right to decide when, where, to whom, and to what extent his or her attitudes, beliefs, and behavior were to be used. The participant's rights were not violated by the unauthorized use of one way mirrors, microphones and cameras. The researcher made sure that he avoided the humiliation of participants and that he protected their self-esteem from any harm that might lead to mistrust.

3.15 Limitation of study

Some of the respondent did not co-operate frankly, most of the time they neglected to answer the question. The reason behind was they have already been dropped out. So, they did not interest to Answer about dropped out situation. Some of the respondents were busy with their work. For this reasons they could not give enough time for clear answer. The researcher himself is a government officer. He gets only three years leave to complete the study. But three years length of time is hardly enough to complete the whole study. The researcher had to spend a lot of time for data collection. Moreover, it took a lot of time to collect, process, tabulate, analyze and interpret the whole data. So, it was really very difficult for the researcher to maintain all the procedure in time. Over all, the study was conducted a specific area of Naogaon district but not all over of Bangladesh.

Chapter-IV

General Information and the Socio-Economic Background of the respondents

The researcher selected 231 drops out students from the study area. The total numbers of schools were selected 52. For the purpose of the study, the researcher has visited fifty two schools in Naogaon district. At first the researcher collects the name of drop out students with headmaster of this school and the researcher collected data by using interview schedule. Data have been collected all of total sample sized and data have been tabulated by statistically. The general information and the Socio-Economic Background of the ataraxia influenced students are given bellow:

4.1 Level of gender of the respondents

Table 4.1: Knowledge about the gender of the respondents.

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Male	46	68.7		
Female	21	31.3	1.31	0.467
Total	67	100.0		

The table 4.1: shows that among the respondents 68.7% were male and 31.3% were female with their mean 1.31 and SD 0.467. At a glance, the result can be showed by the following figure.
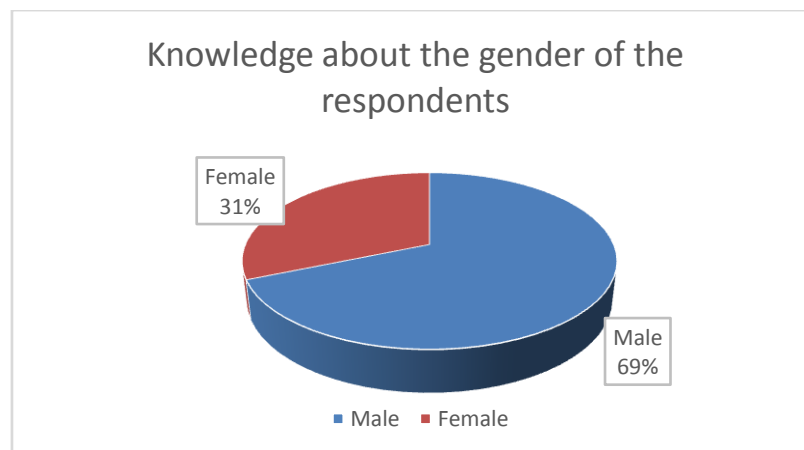
Figure 4.1: Knowledge about the gender of the respondents.

4.2 Level of education of the respondents

Table 4.2: Knowledge about the education level of the respondents

Class	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Class IX	24	35.8		
Class X	43	64.2	1.64	0.483
Total	67	100.0		

The table 4.2: shows that amongthe respondents35.8% students were in class IX and 64.2% were in class Xwith their mean 1.64 and SD 0.483.At a glance, the result can be showed by the following figure.
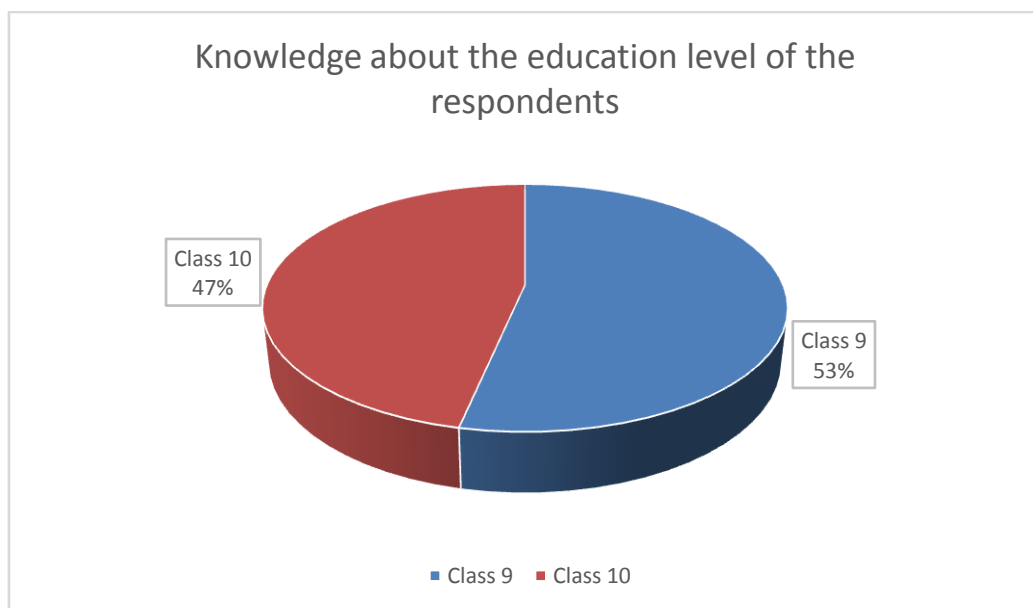
Figure 4.2: Knowledge about the education level of the respondents

4.3 Level of education of the fathers

Table 4.3: Level of education of the fathers of respondents

Criteria	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	20	29.9
Primary	26	38.8
JSC	9	13.4
SSC	6	9.0
HSC & UP to	6	9.0
Total	67	100.0

Education play significant role for the development of personality, improve the quality of life style and status of the individuals. It makes person conscious about their rights and responsibilities. The table shows that 29.9 percent fathers of the Childress are illiterate. 38.8 percent fathers passed the Primary level. 13.4 percent fathers passed the JSC level. 9.0 fathers passed the SSC level and 9.0 percent fathers passed the read HSC & up.At a glance, the result can be showed by the following figure.
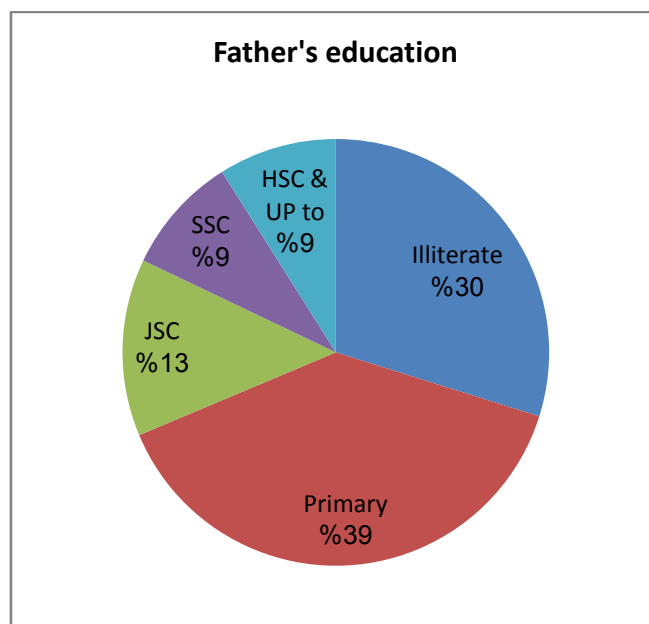
Figure 4.3: Level of education of the fathers of respondents

4.4 Level of education of the mothers

Table 4.4: Level of education of the mothers of respondents

Criteria	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	18	26.9
Primary	24	35.8
JSC	15	22.4
SSC	8	11.9
HSC & UP to	2	3.0
Total	67	100.0

Education has a vital role to play in increasing and seeding the levels of living. The level of education of mothers refers those children's mothers who have dropped out by influence of Ataraxia. The table shows that 26.9 percent mothers of the Children's are illiterate. 35.8 percent mothers passed the Primary level. 22.4 percent mothers passed the JSC level. 11.9 mothers passed the SSC level and 3.0 percent mothers passed the read HSC & up.
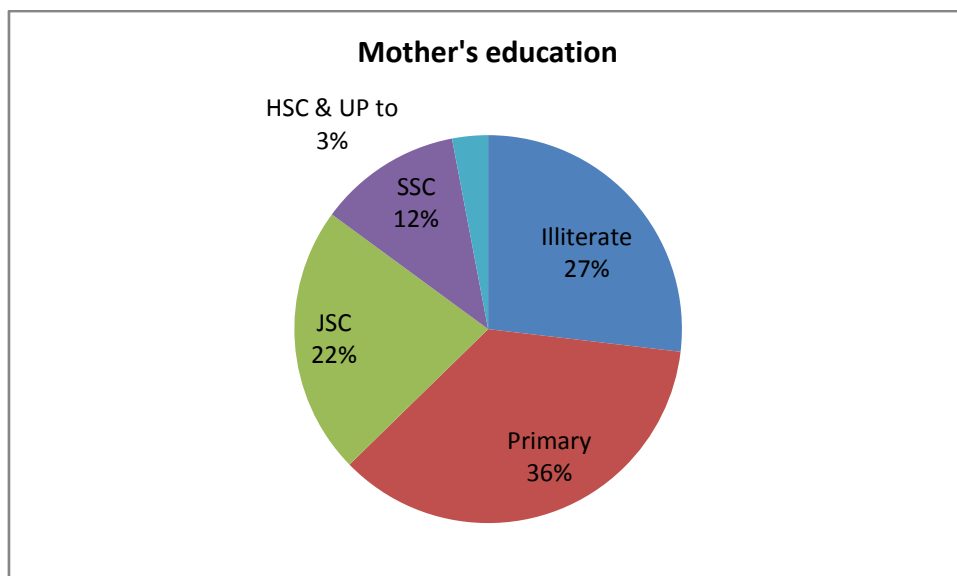
Figure 4.4: Level of education of the mothers of respondents.

4.5 Family types

Table 4.5: Knowledge about head of the atraxia influenced family.

Criteria	Frequency	Percent
Father	52	77.6
Mother	10	14.9
Others	5	7.5
Total	67	100.0

The table 4.5: shows that 77.6 percent fathers are the head of the families.

14.9 percent mothers are the head of the families and 7.5 are others.
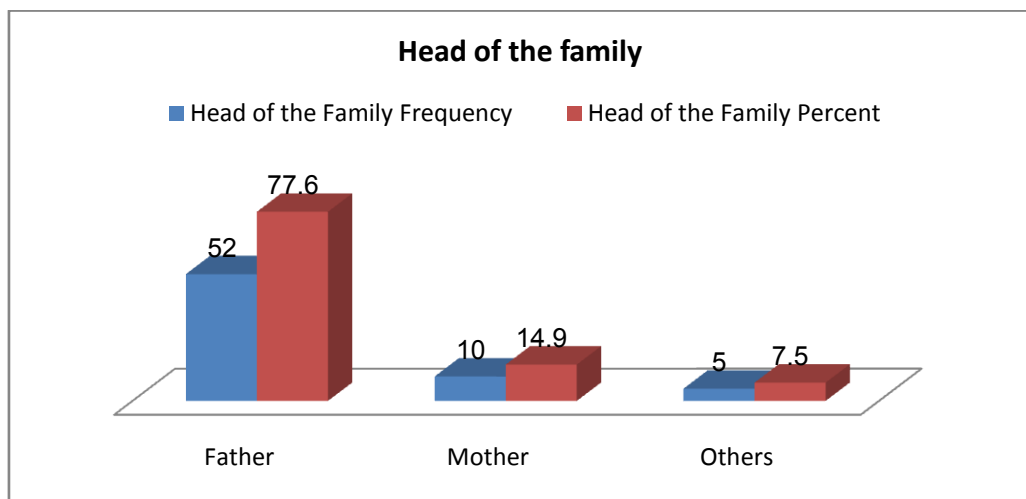
Figure 4.5: Knowledge about head of the atraxia influenced family

4.6 Family sizes

Table 4.6: Knowledge about issue number of atraxia influenced family

Issue Number	Frequency	Percent
1	2	3.0
2	21	31.3
3	22	32.8
4	14	20.9
Above 5	8	11.9
Total	67	100.0

The table 4.6 shows that 3.0 percent children are only one issue of their families. 31.3 percent children are two issues of their families. 32.8 percent children are three issues. 20.9 percent children are five issue and 11.9 percent children are about five issues and up.
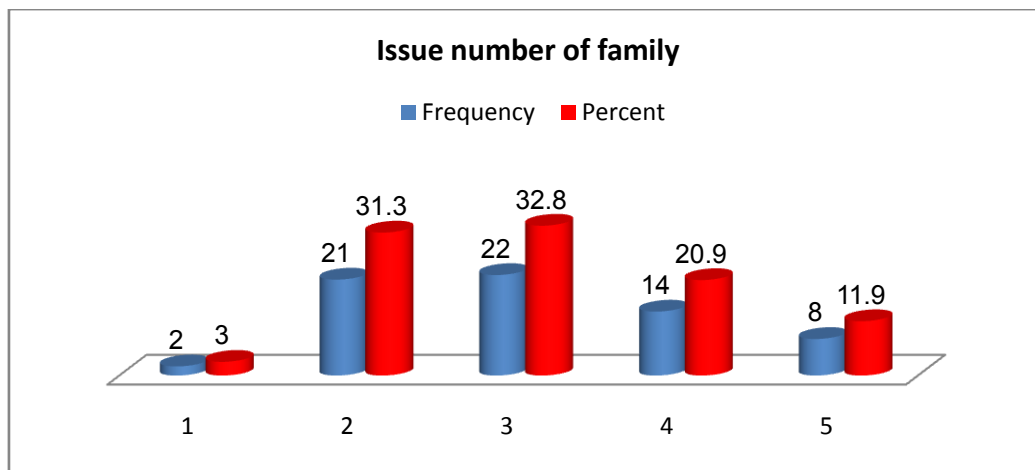
Figure 4.6: Knowledge about issue number of atraxia influenced family

4.7 Income of the parents

Table 4.7: Level of income of the parents of respondents

Criteria	Frequency	Percent
Under 3000	33	49.3
3000/- to 6000/-	18	26.9
6000/- to 9000/-	10	14.9
9000/- to 12000/-	4	6.0
12000/- above	2	3.0
Total	67	100.0

The level of income refers the monthly income of the parents if the child's who have been dropped out by influence of Ataraxia. It is very difficult task to get accurate information about the Income of the fathers because many of them do not have monthly fixed income. However, 49.3 percent fathers have monthly income is less than 3000/- thousand taka. It

refs that many of them are living in below poverty line. 26.9 percent families have monthly income about 3000-6000/-. 14.9 percent families have monthly income about 6000-9000/- 6.0 percent families have monthly income about 9000-12000/- 3.0 percent families have monthly income 12000/- up.
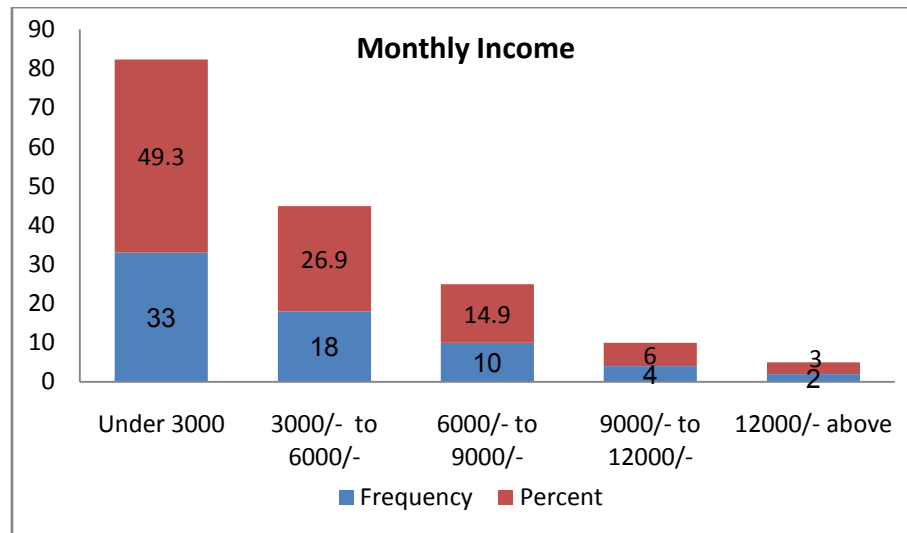
Figure 4.7: Level of income of the parents of respondents.

4.8 Level of religion

Table4.8: Religion structure of the family of respondents.

Criteria	Frequency	Percent
Islam	52	77.6
Hindu	14	20.9
Christian	1	1.5
Buddhist	0	0
Total	67	100.0

The table 4.8 shows that the children's who have been dropped out by influence of Ataraxia about 77.6 percent students are Muslims. 20.9 percent students are Hindus. 1.5 percent students are Christians and no students are Buddhism.
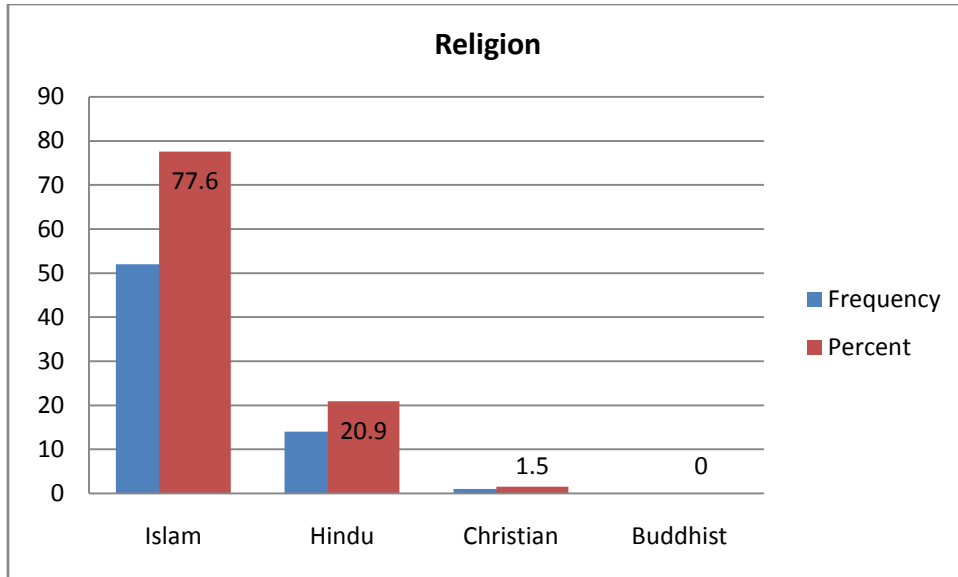
Figure 4.8: Religion structure of the family of respondents

4.9 Level of occupation of the fathers

Table 4.9: Occupation structure of the fathers of respondents

Criteria	Frequency	Percent
Service	7	10.4
Business	16	23.9
Agricultural	37	55.2
Others	7	10.4
Total	67	100.0

The table 4.9 shows that the occupation structure of 67 fathers of the children who have been dropped out by influence of Ataraxia about 10.4 percent fathers are involved with job service. 23.9 percent business men are involved in petty business and about 55.2 percent fathers are involved in agricultural activities directly through cultivation of their lands and 10.4 percent fathers are involved in other occupations.
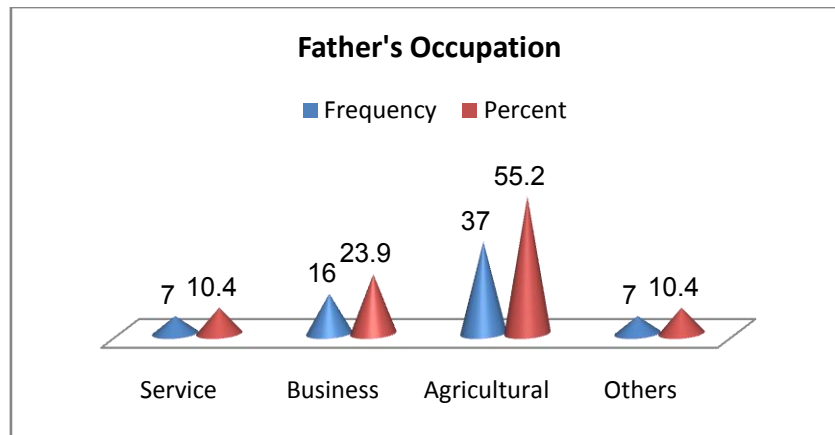
Figure 4.9: Occupation structure of the fathers of respondents.

4.10 Level of occupation of the mothers

Table 4.10: Occupation structure of mothers of respondents

Criteria	Frequency	Percent
Service	1	1.5
Business	2	3.0
Agricultural	15	22.4
Others	49	73.1
Total	67	100.0

The table 4.10: shows that the occupation structure of 67 mothers of the children who have been dropped out by influence of Ataraxia about 1.5 percent mothers are involved with job service. 3.0 percents are involved in petty business and about 22.4 percent mothers are involved in agricultural activities and 73.1 percent mothers are housewife other occupations.
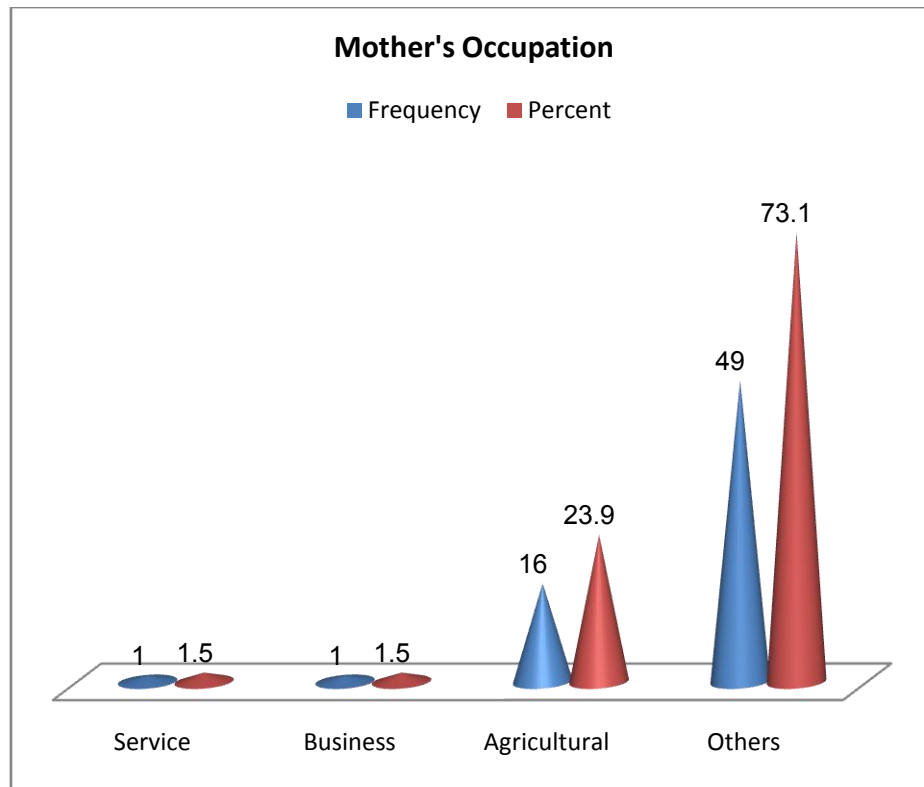
Figure 4.10: Occupation structure of the mothers of respondents

4.11 Level of socio-economic condition of the respondents

Table 4.11: Socio-economic condition of the respondents

Criteria	Frequency	Percent
Very Good	4	6.0
Good	17	25.4
Average	29	43.3
Bad	14	20.9
Very Bad	3	4.5
Total	67	100.0

The table 4.11 shows that 6.0 percent student told that their socio-economic condition is very good. 25.4 percent student told that their socio-economic condition is good. 43.3 percent student told that their socio-economic condition is average. 20.9 percent student told that their socio-economic condition is bad. 4.5 percent student told that their socio-economic condition is very bad.
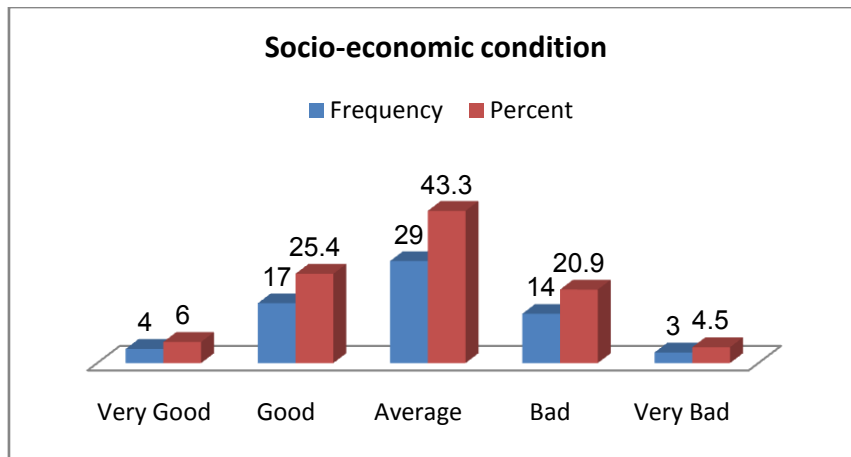
Figure 4.11: Socio-economic condition of the respondents.

4.12 Level of membership with socio-cultural organization

Table 4.12: Level of membership with socio-cultural organization

Criteria	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	22.4
No	52	77.6
Total	67	100.0

The table 4.12 shows that only 22.4 percent student are member of various socio-cultural organization and 77.6 percent student no engage with any socio-cultural organization.
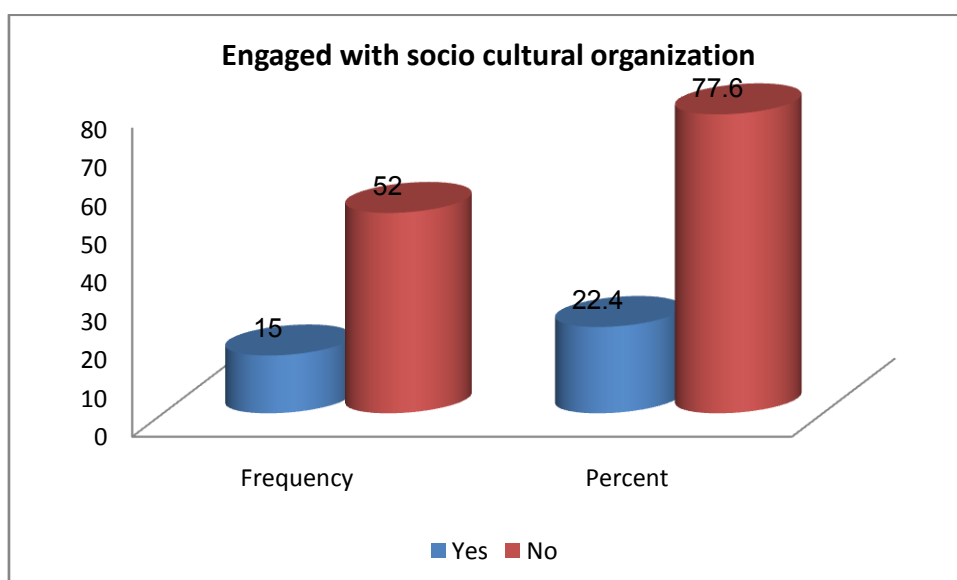
Figure 4.12: Level of membership with socio-cultural organization.

4.13 Knowledge about the criteria list of respondents

Table 4.13: Knowledge about the necessary books, cloths, food supply and expenditure ability of parent.

S.L.	Criteria	Number of Respondents	Percent
1	Brought necessary books	157	76.60
2	Brought necessary cloths	201	87.00
3	Supplied adequate food	183	79.20
4	Necessary education expenditure	151	65.36
5	Healthy	115	49.78
6	Good environment/socio-eco condition	168	72.72
7	Very low scare (100 marks)	67	29.00

The table 4.13 shows that 76.60 percent parents brought books for their child. 87.00 percent parents brought cloths for going to school of their child and 79.20 percent parents Supply adequate food for their child and 65.36 percent parents were able to bear necessary education expenditure for their child.49.78 percent students were healthy.72.72 percent students said about their good environment/socio-eco condition but 29.00 percent students achieved very low scare
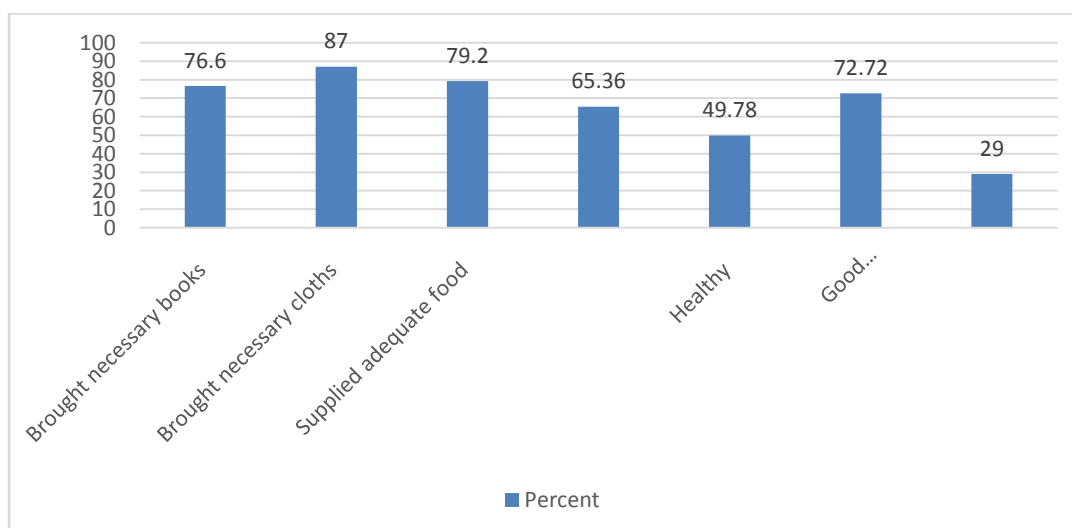
Figure 4.13: Knowledge about the necessary books, cloths, food supply and expenditure ability of parents.

4.14:Question of knowledge realization

Table 4.14.1: Knowledge about writing a letter, dialogue and summary of the passage among the respondents.

Criteria of Knowledge	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Letter	91	39.39	140	60.61
Dialogue	87	37.66	144	62.34
Summary of the passage	58	25.11	173	74.89

The table4.14.1 reveals that only 39.39 percent students know and 60.61 percent students have no idea about the meaning of letter, 37.66 percent students know and 62.34 percent students have no idea about the meaning of dialogue and 25.11 students have idea about the meaning of summary of the passage and 74.89. Students have no idea about the meaning of summary of the passage.
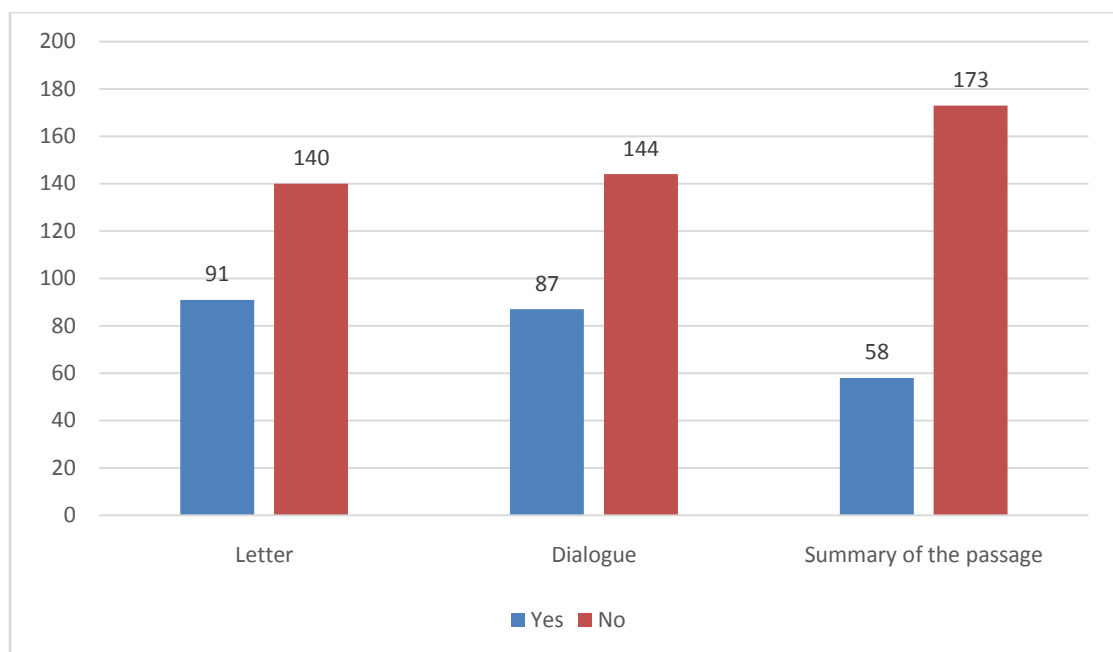
Figure 4.14.1: Knowledge about writing a letter, dialogue and summary of the passage among the respondents.

Table 4.14.2: Making mistakes in writing school name and permanent address among the respondents.

Type of Criteria	Frequency	Percent
Right	153	66.23
Wrong	78	33.77
Total	231	100

The table 4.14.2 shows that only 66.23 percent students have good idea about the school name and permanent address and 33.37 percent students have no good idea about the school name and permanent address.
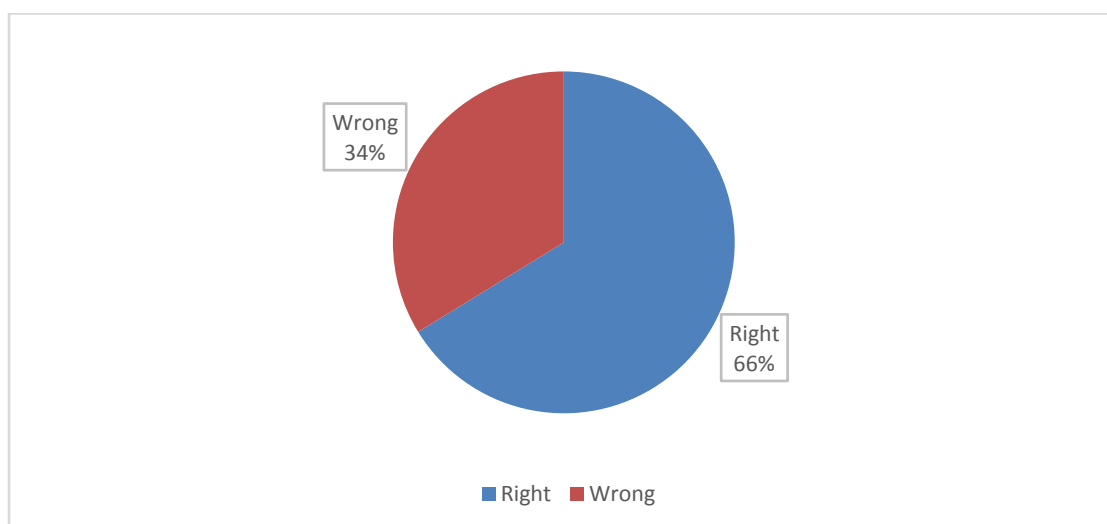
Figure4.14.2: Making mistakes in writing school name and permanent address among the respondents

Table-4.14.3: Knowledge about the classification of sentence and example of sentence among the respondents.

Name of sentences			Percent
Knowledge about the classification of sentence	Yes	139	60.17
	No	92	39.83
Knowledge about the example of sentence	Yes	144	62.34
	No	87	37.66

The table 4.14.3: reveals that 39.83 percent students have no idea about classification of sentence and 37.66 percent students have no idea about example of sentence.
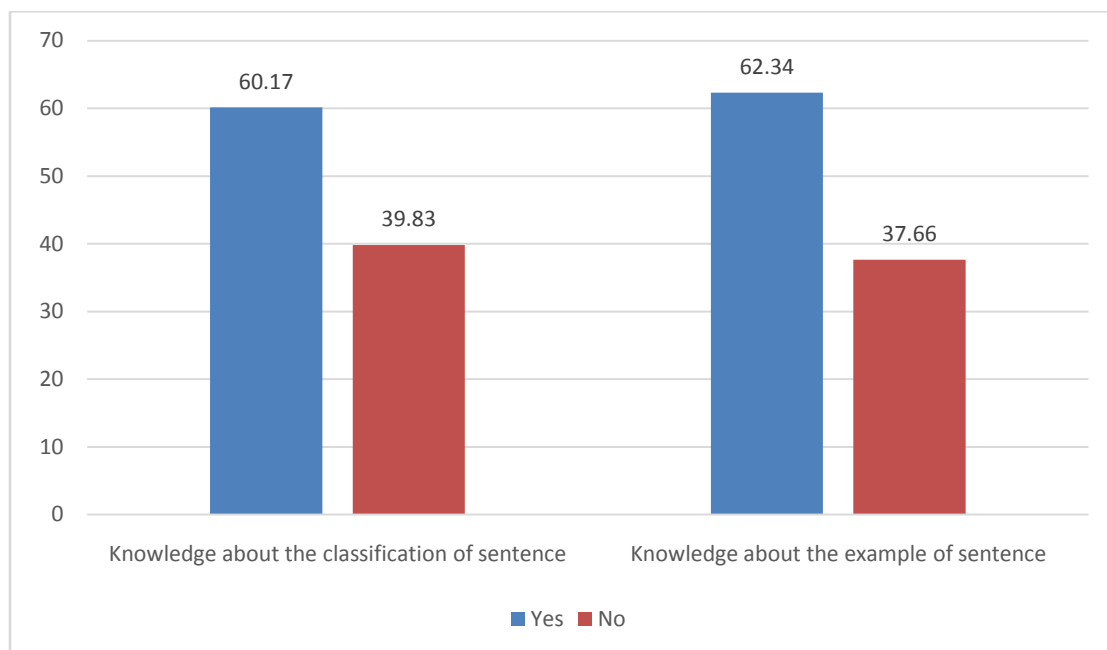
Figure 4.14.3: Knowledge about the classification of sentence and example of sentence among the respondents

Table 4.14.4: Knowledge of word-meaning among the respondents.

Criteria	Right	Percent	Wrong	Percent	No ans	Percent	Total
Alarm	109	47.18	120	51.94	02	0.86	231
Try	131	56.71	92	39.83	08	3.46	231
Build	116	50.22	108	46.75	07	3.03	231
Dimension	64	27.74	148	64.09	19	8.28	231
Solve	135	58.44	83	35.93	13	5.62	231

The table 4.14.4: reveals that only 47.18% percent students know about the meaning of Alarm, 57.71% percent students know about the meaning of try, 50.22% percent students know about the meaning of Build, 27.74% percent students know about the meaning of dimension, 58.44% percent students know about the meaning of solve.
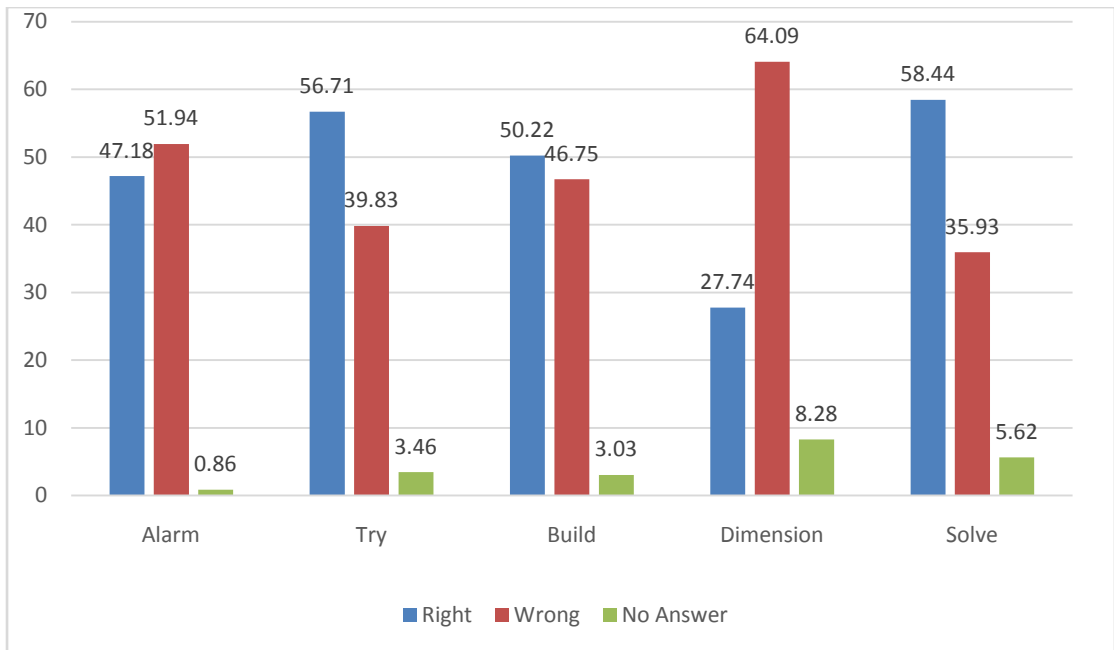
Figure 4.14.4.: Knowledge of word-meaning among the respondents

Table 4.14.5: Knowledge about the tense, classification and spelling.

Name of tenses	Yes	Percent	No	Percent	Total
Knowledge about tense	99	42.85	132	57.14	231
Classification of tense	93	40.25	138	59.74	231
Spelling check of present tense	133	57.37	98	42.42	231
Spelling check of past tense	153	66.23	78	33.76	231
Spelling check of future tense	76	32.90	155	69.09	231

The table 4.14.5: shows that 57.14% percent students have no idea about tense, 59.74% percent students have no idea about Classification of tense, 42.42% percent students have no idea about spelling present tense, 33.76% percent students have no idea about spelling past tense, 69.09% percent students have no idea about spelling future tense.
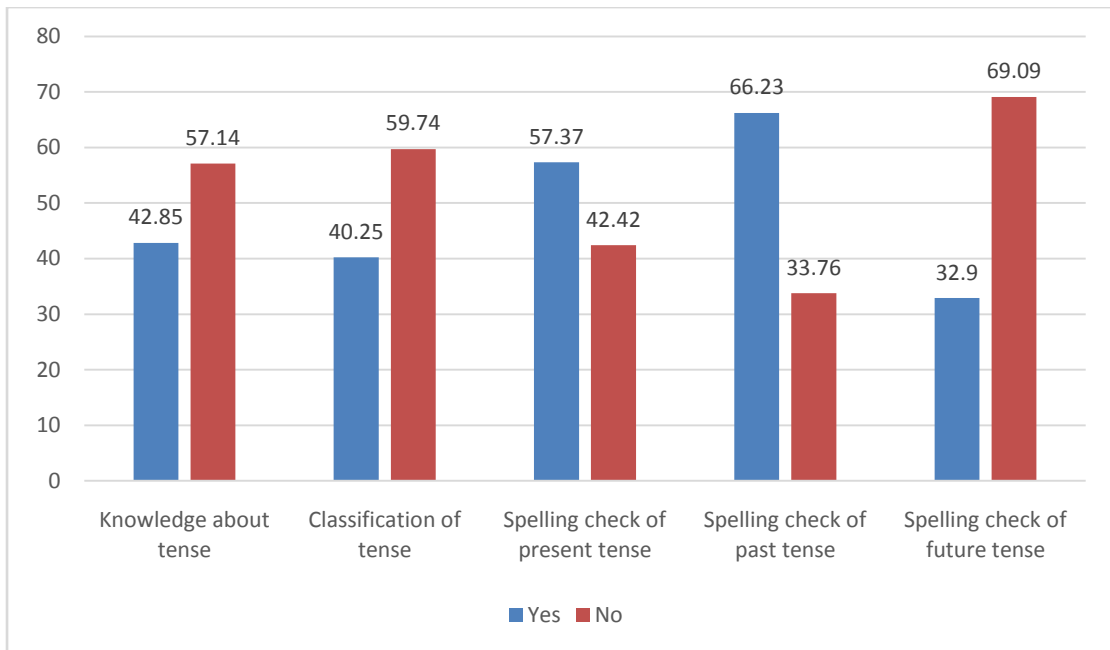
Figure 4.14.5: Knowledge about the tense, classification and spelling

Table 4.14.6: Knowledge about the past and past participle.

Name of word	Past tense		Percent	Past participle	Percent
Try	Yes	111	48.05	103	44.58
	No	120	51.95	128	55.42
Build	Yes	97	41.99	86	37.22
	No	134	58.01	145	62.77
See	Yes	115	49.78	107	46.32
	No	116	50.22	124	53.68

The table 4.14.6: reveals that 51.95% percent students have no idea about past tense of the word 'try', 55.42% percent students have no idea about past participle of the word 'try', 58.01% percent students have no idea about past tense of the word 'build', 62.77% percent students have no idea about past participle of the word 'build', 50.22% percent students have no idea about past tense of the word 'see, 53.68% percent students have no idea about past participle of the word 'see'.
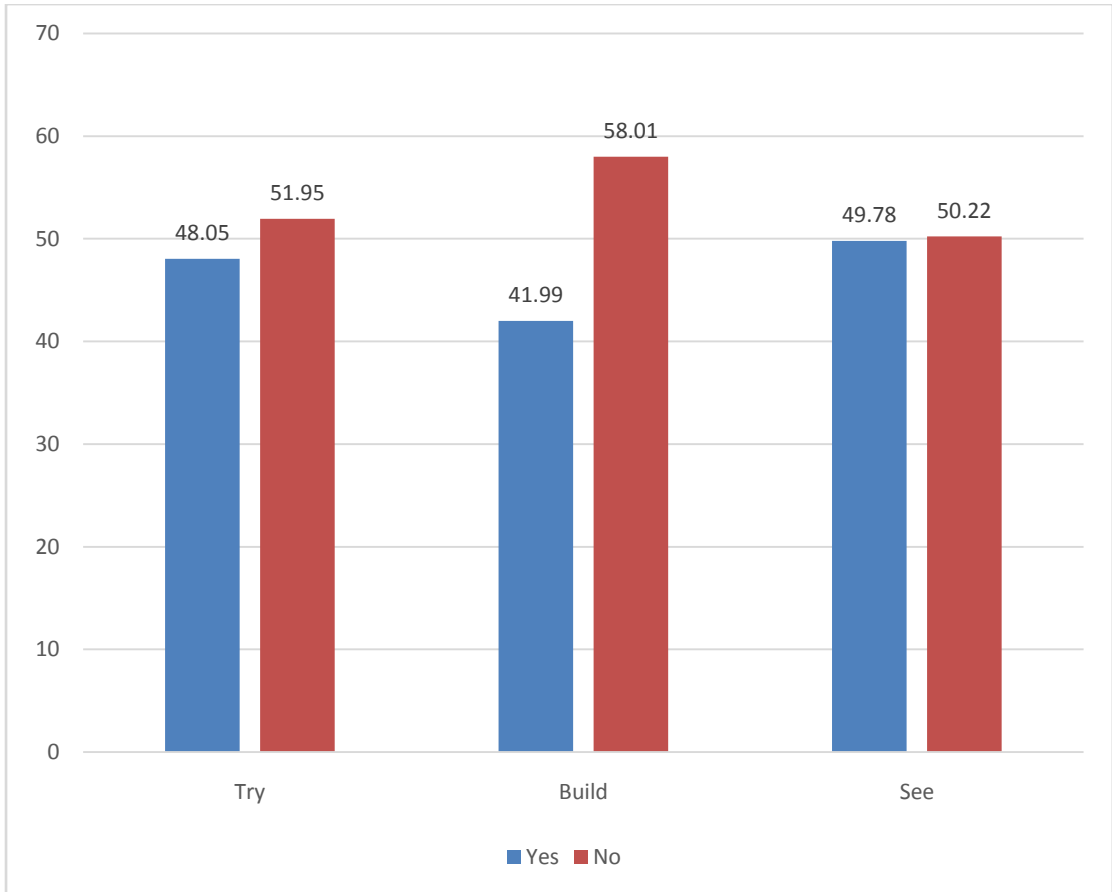
Figure4.14.6: Knowledge about the past and past participle

Table 4.14.7: Knowledge about the narration, subject and object and auxiliary verb.

Name of criteria			Percent
Knowledge about narration	Yes	98	42.42
	No	133	57.58
Knowledge about subject and object	Yes	103	44.59
	No	128	55.41
Knowledge about auxiliary verb	Yes	87	36.66
	No	144	62.34

The table 4.14.7: revealsthat 57.58 percent students have no idea about narration, 55.41 percent students have no idea about subject and object and 62.34 percent students have no idea about auxiliary verb.
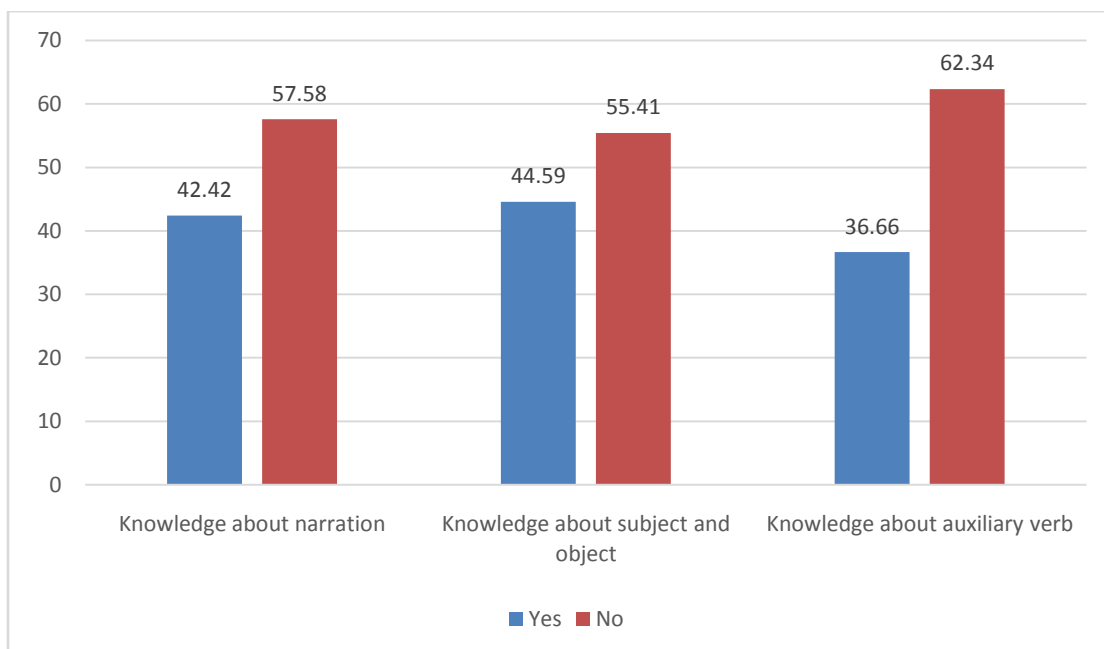
Figure4.14.7: Knowledge about the narration, subject and object and auxiliary verb

Table-4.14.8: Knowledge about the simple, complex and compound sentence.

Name of word			Percent
Knowledge about the simple sentence	Yes	112	48.48
	No	119	51.52
Knowledge about the complex sentence	Yes	89	38.52
	No	142	61.48
Knowledge about the compound sentence	Yes	83	35.93
	No	148	64.07

The table 4.14.8 portrays that 51.52 percent students have no idea about simple sentence 61.48 students have no idea about complex and compound sentence and 64.07. Students have no idea about compound sentence.
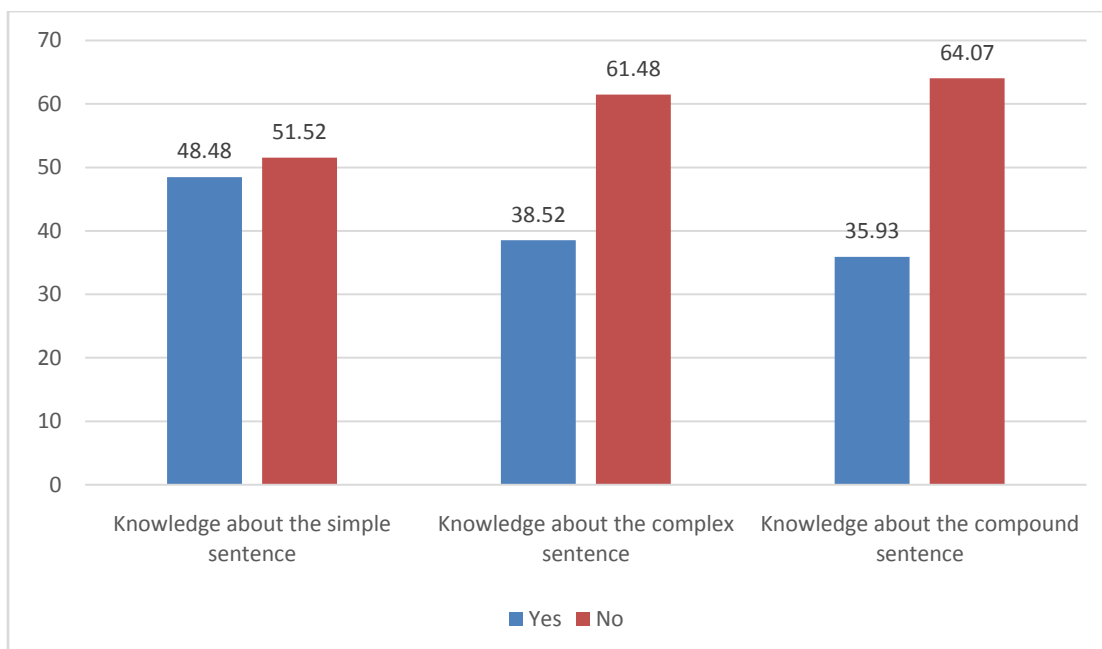
Figure4.14.8: Knowledge about the simple, complex and compound sentence

4.15: The summery of the research

The summery was carried out 231 selected drops out students from the study area. The total numbers of schools were selected 52. For the purpose of the study, the researcher has visited fifty two schools in Naogaon district. At first the researcher collects the name of drop out students with headmaster of this school and the researcher collected data by using interview schedule. Data have been collected all of total sample sized and data have been tabulated by statically. The results are shown below:

Table 4.15.1: General Information of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Male	46	68.7		
Female	21	31.3	1.31	.467
Total	67	100.0		
Class	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Class 9	24	35.8		
Class 10	43	64.2	1.64	.483
Total	67	100.0		

Religion	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Islam	52	77.6		
Hindu	14	20.9		
Christian	1	1.5	1.27	.566
Buddhist	0	0		
Total	67	100.0		
Education Expenditure	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Mean**	**SD**
Father	52	77.6		
Mother	10	14.9	1.30	.603
Others	5	7.5		
Total	67	100.0		
Socio-cultural organization	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Mean**	**SD**
Yes	15	22.4		
No	52	77.6	1.78	.420
Total	67	100.0		

The table 4.15.1 shows general information of the respondents who have been dropped out by influence of Ataraxia and percentage through gender, class, religion, education expenditure, socio-cultural organization etc. with total number, mean and standard deviation. It shows that among the respondents 68.7% were male and 31.3% were female with their mean 1.31 and SD .467. Among them 35.8% students were in class IX and 64.2% were in class X. 77.6% students were Muslims. 20.9% students were Hindus. 1.5% students were Christians and no students were Buddhism. 77.6% fathers bear their education expenditure and 14.9% mothers bear their education expenditure and 7.5% were others. 22.4% students were member of socio-cultural organization and 77.6% students were not member of socio-cultural organization.

The first objective of the study was-

a) To know the socio-economic condition of Ataraxia influenced children.

Table 4.15.2: Socio economic condition of the respondents

Fathers Education	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Illiterate	20	29.9		
Primary	26	38.8		
JSC	9	13.4	2.28	1.241
SSC	6	9.0		
HSC & UP to	6	9.0		
Total	67	100.0		
Mothers Education	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Mean**	**SD**
Illiterate	18	26.9		
Primary	24	35.8		
JSC	15	22.4	2.28	1.084
SSC	8	11.9		
HSC & UP to	2	3.0		
Total	67	100.0		
Fathers Occupation	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Mean**	**SD**
Service	7	10.4		
Business	16	23.9		
Agricultural	37	55.2	2.66	.808
Others	7	10.4		
Total	67	100.0		
Mothers Occupation	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Mean**	**SD**
Service	1	1.5		
Business	1	1.5		
Agricultural	16	23.9	3.72	1.87
Others	49	73.1		

Total	67	100.0		
Parents Income	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Mean**	**SD**
Under 3000	33	49.3		
3000/- to 6000/-	18	26.9		
6000/- to 9000/-	10	14.9	1.87	1.072
9000/- to 12000/-	4	6.0		
12000/- above	2	3.0		
Total	67	100.0		
TV in Home	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Mean**	**SD**
Yes	26	38.8		
No	41	61.2	1.67	.491
Total	67	100.0		
Dis Connection	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Mean**	**SD**
Yes	22	32.8		
No	45	67.2	1.67	.473
Total	67	100.0		

Education play significant role for the development of personality, to improve the quality of life style and status of the individuals. It makes person conscious about their rights and responsibilities. The table4.15.2: shows that 29.9% fathers of the Childress are illiterate. 38.8% fathers passed the Primary level. 13.4% fathers passed the JSC level. 9.0 fathers passed the SSC level and 9.0% fathers passed the read HSC & up and mean were 2.28 and SD 1.241. Among them 26.9% mothers of the Childress are illiterate. 35.8% mothers passed the Primary level. 22.4% mothers passed the JSC level. 11.9 mothers passed the SSC level and 3.0% mothers passed the HSC & up. 10.4% fathers are involved with job service. 23.9% fathers are involved in petty business and about 55.2% fathers are involved in agricultural activities directly through cultivation

of their lands and 10.4% fathers are involved in other occupations. 1.5% mothers are involved in job service, 1.5% mothers are involved in petty business and about 23.9% mothers are involved in agricultural activities and 73.1% mothers are housewife. 49.3% fathers have monthly income is less than 3000/- thousand taka. It refers that many of them are living in below poverty line. 26.9% families have monthly income about 3000-6000/-. 14.9% families have monthly income about 6000-9000/- 6.0% families have monthly income about 9000-12000/- 3.0% families have monthly income 12000/- up and 38.8% families enjoyed only TV and 32.8% families enjoyed TV with satellite connection.

The second objective of the study was-

b) To identify the causes of ataraxia among the respondents.

Table 4.15.3: Causes of ataraxia of students in study area.

SL.No	Causes of *Ataraxia*	Yes	Percent
1	Indifference of parents	8	11.94
2	Lack of knowledge	17	25.37
3	Addicted to sports	7	10.44
4	Impact of electronics media	6	8.96
5	Freedom of child	6	8.96
6	Avoid tendency	5	5.46
7	Love and affairs	6	8.96
8	Mobile phone	4	5.97
9	Peer-group	5	7.46
10	Household work	3	4.48
	Total		**100**

The table 4.15.3: shows that, the 11.94 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of parent's indifference 25.37 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of lack

of knowledge. 10.44 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of Addicted on sports.8.96 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of impact of electronics media 8.96 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of freedom of child 5.46 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of Avoid tendency. 8.96 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of Love and affairs. 5.97 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of mobile phone. 7.46 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of peer-group. 4.48 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of household work

The third objective of the study was-

c) To find out the vicious cycle of Ataraxia among the respondents.

We know that cycle means some elements which come one after another again and again. So, ataraxia cycle means some elements which come on after another again and again. Ataraxia has five elements. Every element is described in bellow.

Table 4.15.4: According to elements of ataraxia cycle

Element of Ataraxia cycle	No. of Respondents	Percent
Lack of Knowledge	25	37.3
Empty Memory	32	47.8
Lost Combination Power	54	80.6
Study Complexity	38	56.7
Lost Eagerness	47	70.1

The table 4.15.4: shows that 37.3 percent students have said about lack of knowledge. 47.8 percent students have said about empty memory. 80.6 percent students have said about lost combination power. 56.7 percent

students have said about study complexity and 70.1 percent students have said about lost eagerness.
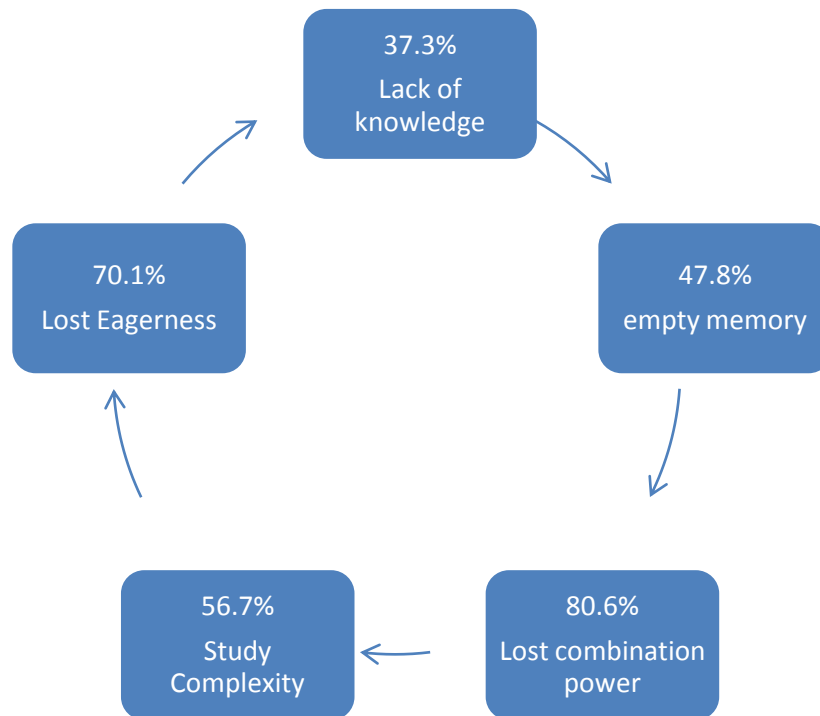
Ataraxia Cycle

4.15.4.1. Lack of knowledge

The first stage of ataraxia is lack of knowledge. When children do not go to school or when children are not attentively in the class, then he does not understand the lesson. In this stage it is called lack of knowledge. We can give example here, one day teacher teach the student about tense. If the student is not present in the class, he has no idea about tense. That is to say, he has lack of knowledge about tense.

4.15.4.2. Empty memory

The second stage of Ataraxia is empty memory. When children do not go to school or when children are not attentively in the class, he does not understand the lesson. So, his memory is now empty. We can give example here, one day teacher teach the student about tense. If the student is not present in the class, he has no idea about tense. That's to say, his memory is now empty about tense.

4.15.4.3. Lost combination power

The third stage of ataraxia is lost combination power. As the children have no idea about tense or sentence, he will not understand about voice or narration. We can give example here. One day teacher teach the student in the class about voice, he cannot understand the voice. As he has no idea about tense or sentence so, for perform voice his brain lost combination power.

4.15.4.4. Study complexity

The fourth stage of Ataraxia is study complexity. As the children have no idea about tense or sentence, he will not understand about voice or narration. We can give example here. One day teacher teach the student in the class about voice, he cannot understand the voice. As he has no idea about tense or sentence so, for perform voice, he will suffer on study complexity.

4.15.4.5. Lost eagerness

The last stage of Ataraxia is lost eagerness. As the children have no idea about tense or sentence, he will not understand about voice or narration. We can give example here. One day teacher teach the student in the class about voice, he cannot understand the voice. As he has no idea about tense or sentence so, for perform voice, he lost eagerness.

The fourth objective of the study was-

d) To measure the influence of Ataraxia on drop out among Secondary School Children in the study area.

H_1 : Ataraxia does not play a vital role on drop out among secondary school children.

H_2 : Ataraxia plays a vital role on drop out among secondary school children.

According to statistically method the result is given bellow.

Table4.15.5: Relationship between dropout students and Ataraxia Influenced students.

Research area	Number ofdrop out students	Number of Ataraxia Influenced students	Total
Naogaon Sadar	80	19	99 R_1
Manda	89	37	126 R_2
Niamot Pur	62	11	73 R_3
Total	231 C_1	67 C_2	N= 298

o	e	$(o-e)^2$	$\dfrac{(o-e)^2}{e}$
80	76.74	10.62	0.14
89	97.67	75.18	0.77
62	56.58	29.29	0.52
19	22.25	10.62	0.48
37	28.32	75.19	2.65
11	16.41	29.29	1.78
			$\chi^2 = \dfrac{(o-e)^2}{e} = 6.34$

df (R-1) (C-1) = (3-1) (2-1) = 2×1 = 2

According to statistical formula, If the result is shown bellow <5.99, null hypothesis will be accepted. On the other hand, If the result is shown up >5.99, null hypothesis will be rejected. As the results is shown 6.34 which is very up than 5.99. That is to say, the result is shown 6.34>5.99. So, the null Hypothesis is rejected and I can declare that Ataraxia play a vital role on drop out among secondary school children.

The fifth objective of the study was-

e) To find out the Ataraxia problem solving process.

The study has focused on Ataraxia problem and a problem solving process. It is not possible for a person to remove ataraxia. Teacher, parents and government have to come forward to remove the ataraxia. They have many duties and responsibilities.

Duties and responsibilities of government/society

Government has to launch massive propaganda by using following slogans.

- Send your child to school and be aware about ataraxia.
- If your child want to eat at night, he must read in the evening

Duties and responsibilities of parents

As the every child get their first lesson with parents. They have many duties & responsibilities for their children. Such as-

- They will send their child to school regularly.
- Their child will take highest preparation in the previous night of going to school.

Duties and responsibilities of teacher

- The class teacher will ensure present the student in the class.
- If a student not present in the class, he will look for behind absent of this student.
- The teacher will teach the student part by part and easily way.
- The teachers have to knowledge about ataraxia. So, they need training.

Duties and responsibilities of home-coordinator

Home-coordinator means them who teach the student in the evening or night. So, it may be the learners Father, Mother, Brother-sister, Teacher, Villager-neighbour etc. They have many duties and responsibilities.

- When student learn the lesson in the class, it is called primary concept but when he practice the lesson in the previous night before going to school, then is called permanent knowledge. We can example here, one day teacher teach the student in the class about mathematic add such as 4+3=7.It is primary concept in the class about add. When he practice in the night again and again, then add will be permanent knowledge for him. A home-coordinator main duty is primary concept change in to permanent knowledge.

Comments

The table shows that 76.6 percent parents brought books for their child. 87.0 percent parents brought cloths for going to school of their child and 79.20 percent parents Supply adequate food for their child and 65.36 percent parents were able to bear necessary education expenditure for their child. 49.78 percent children were healthy. 72.72 Children told their socio-economic condition is good. But they have been dropped out.

It proves that though all necessary elements are present for study, they were detaching by many way. They have no internal ability to carry on their education. Though they go to school, they fail to give answer in the class room, For cause of failure to study negative remarks come from teacher To escape from such kind of dishonor and negative remarks one kind of phobia to study grows in him. Such kind of phobia remains dormant for some days in the boys and girls. Gradually it becomes active and he/she tries to find out a plea for not going to school. After few months it was found they stopped going to school.

Causes of influence of Ataraxia

The study was both qualitative and quantitative by nature. A qualitative method is used to explore the objectives and some quantitative procedures were followed to support the qualitative data. The nature of this study is to identity the situation of ataraxia influenced children in the study area and to find out its causes. The researcher said the respondents about the impotent of influence of ataraxia. The researcher also saidthe respondents "Your answers to the items of these questionnaires are very much essential for the research. So you are requested to answer the questions with sincerity and honesty. Your answers will be treated as confidential and will be used only for the research purpose. So you can feel free to give any opinion or observation, which you think appropriate for the questions." As a result, many kinds of causes of ataraxia have been derived from the respondents. All causes are shown bellow.

Table 5.0: The Causes of Ataraxia

SL.No	Causes of Ataraxia	Yes	Percent
1	Indifference of parents	8	11.94
2	Lack of knowledge	17	25.37
3	Addiction to Sports	7	10.44
4	Impact of electronics media	6	8.96
5	Freedom of children	6	8.96
6	Avoid tendency	5	5.46
7	Love and affairs	6	8.96
8	Mobile phone	4	5.97
9	Peer-group	5	7.46
10	Household works	3	4.48
	Total		**100**

The table 5.0: shows that, the 11.94 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of parent's indifference 25.37 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of lack of knowledge. 10.44 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of interesting on playing 8.96 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of impact of electronics media 8.96 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of freedom of child 5.46 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of Avoid tendency. 8.96 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of Love and affairs. 5.97 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of mobile phone. 7.46 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of peer-group. 4.48 percent students have been emotionally detachment by the causes of household works.At a glance, the result can be showed by the following figure.
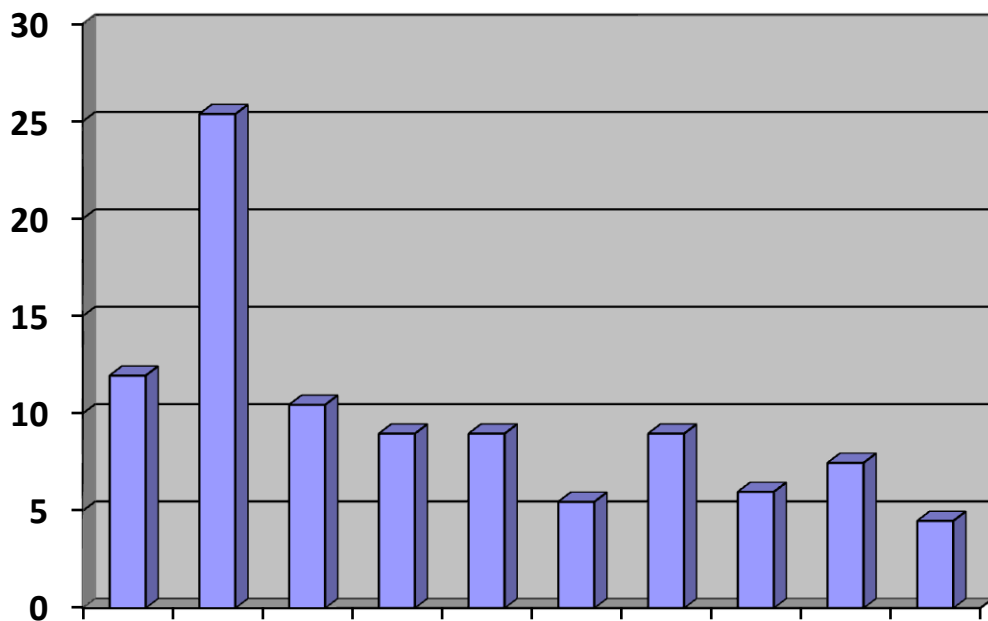
Figure 5.0- Level about causes of ataraxia

5.1 Indifference of parents

Either boys or girls, in the subject of education get the initial teaching from parents. At this time, the children learn mother tongue with raw mind from one year age, just being grown up at five years age learn to capture the book languages at movement. In this case the children is not taught by force; spontaneously as per own utmost affordability continue to learn. At this stage the children do not maintain any balance in the case of education. He when and then as per wishes learn but from which day children admitted into school, from that day necessity to save the balance of home learning with school learning was fallen indispensable. At this level mother's first work is to help the children to maintain balance of home lesson with school lesson that means to make children understand well the lessons before previous night which is given by teacher at school. If children go to school sir will select the lesson to read and in this manner, mother will teach the children these at night. Balance of home lesson is to save with school lesson. In this manner, if the children are able to take highest preparation of school text books before previous night their mental blooming is more healthful. Because when he can learn well at previous night, rising early from bed he is eager with busyness to go to school. As soon as teacher ask lesson he will answer in quickness. At that time if teacher gives him "thank you" he will get very pleasure at unknown mind. His acceptability is increased with multiplication to other students in this way his mental dare is massively enhanced, he learn to think himself merit and promise with own unknowing to carry on study at any situationbut11.94% students think the main cause of ataraxia is the parent's Indifferent. The parents get their child admitted in to the school. They think then their responsibility is being completed. Now the responsibility is being entrusted upon the teachers. Now they (the teachers) will build up their child a proper man. They do not aware of

whether their children go to the school regularly and do their studies properly. Though, sometimes the teachers remind the parents that his/her child does not study properly. In reply to such question the father says that I have handed over my child to you. Now you will do whatever you need to do. Many fathers even say that I am an illiterate person, what I understand. You are a teacher, you are a knowledgeable person. I wish my child be a good person. Do whatever is needed to do for this. If punishment is needed to give my son, for this, then go ahead. I have no objection for this. And I will give how much money is needed. The parents do not understand that spending money only does not ensure children studies. They (parents) have to spend time for their children. The parents have to take steps so that their children go to school regularly, sit for study at night. But many parents not paying attention to their children put more attention to their household works. As a result, children walk around as their own and gradually they get detach from their studies. When father gets sensation of the consequence of his child then his child does not have ability to continue his study.
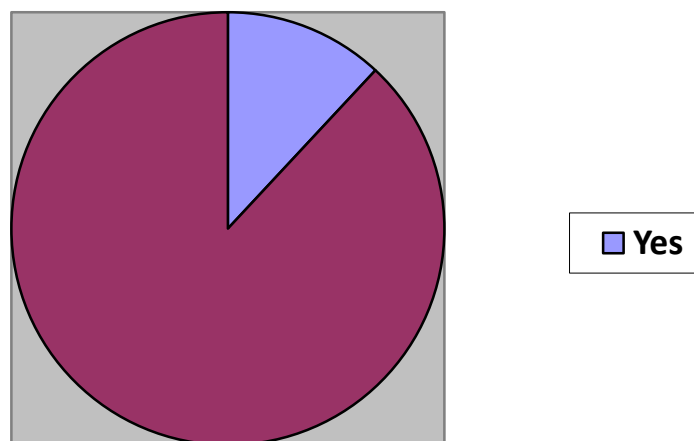
Figure 5.1: Level of indifference of parents

5.2 Lack of knowledge

25.37% students think the main cause of ataraxia is the Lack of knowledge. The students do not know that the influence of ataraxia can increase if they do not study regularly. What is ataraxia. How can ataraxia put detrimental influence on the students? What causes ataraxia? They (the students) do not have any idea about this. As a result they do not go to school regularly. Sometimes even go to school but do not pay attention to their studies. In such circumstances he gradually started to lag behind from studies. The matter would be clear enough by citing an example. For instance, a student has gone to visit his grand mom with his mother instead of going to school. He could not learn his math lesson on that day. Another day due to his aloofness he/she could not learn his counting (namta) lesson. Hence, as he gets to the upper classes of study, the periphery of his unknown increases. Thus, when he got admission in class five then he cannot understands mathematics because he does not know how to do adding, subtraction, multiply and divide. Under such circumstance, it is not possible for him to understand simple mathematics. Teacher then thinks that there is cow dung in his head. Nothing would be done by him. He is an ass. In fact he is being a meritorious; study has gone out of his control for not studying part by part. Then nothing is easily understood by him. Study seems to become very difficult matter to him and once a time it paves the way to forget.
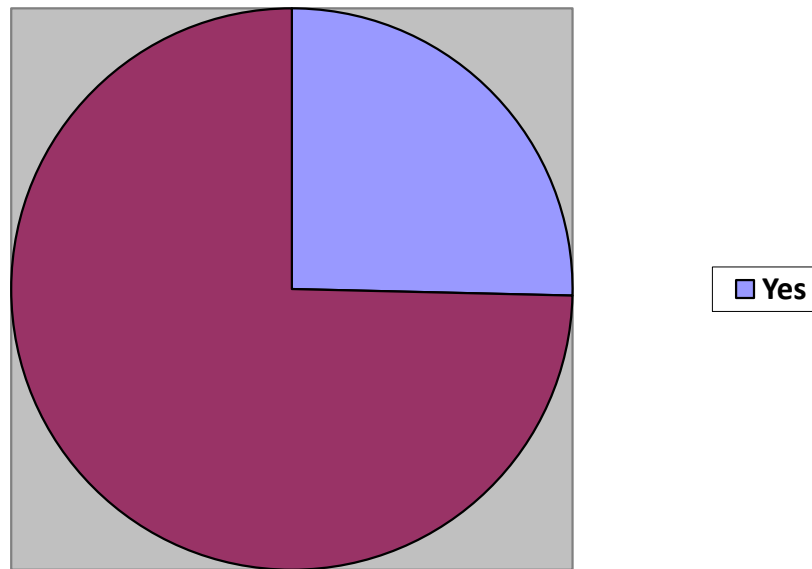
Figure 5.2: Level of lack of knowledge

5.3 Addiction to sports

Too much addiction to sports is the main cause of ataraxia is thought by 10.14% students. We heard from the elders of our society that should be read when it is time to read and during play time should play. The importance of sports is enormous for the proper growth of the students. Sport is a must besides study. But too much addiction to sports makes disturbances to study. It is seen in the research that due to being creation of attachment to cricket by a student for which the student has dropped out from the school. A student now studies in class seven (Grade VII). He is good at cricket. There will be a cricket match with the nearby village. He often practices cricket emphasizing more importance to cricket than study. He instead of practicing his lesson, he practices more about how to score boundary or sixes in cricket. The cricket match has been held; his team lost the cricket match, so he is very upset. The date of the match is fixed again in the coming week. This time have to win the match. There is no thought of going to school, no thought of studies, only thinking is to play cricket. The match has been held, this time won the match. There is

happiness in mind. There had been stress and hard work in last two days. This is why taking rest is needed. Thus, no study takes place due to anxiety when loose the match and when win the match cannot study lesson because of taking rest. Hence, good study never is happened either wins the match or loss the match. The exam is imminent. The exam has been not good. He gradually has been lagging behind in studies. Once a time, a thought comes up in his mind that study would not be done by him. Thus few days later, he stopped going school.
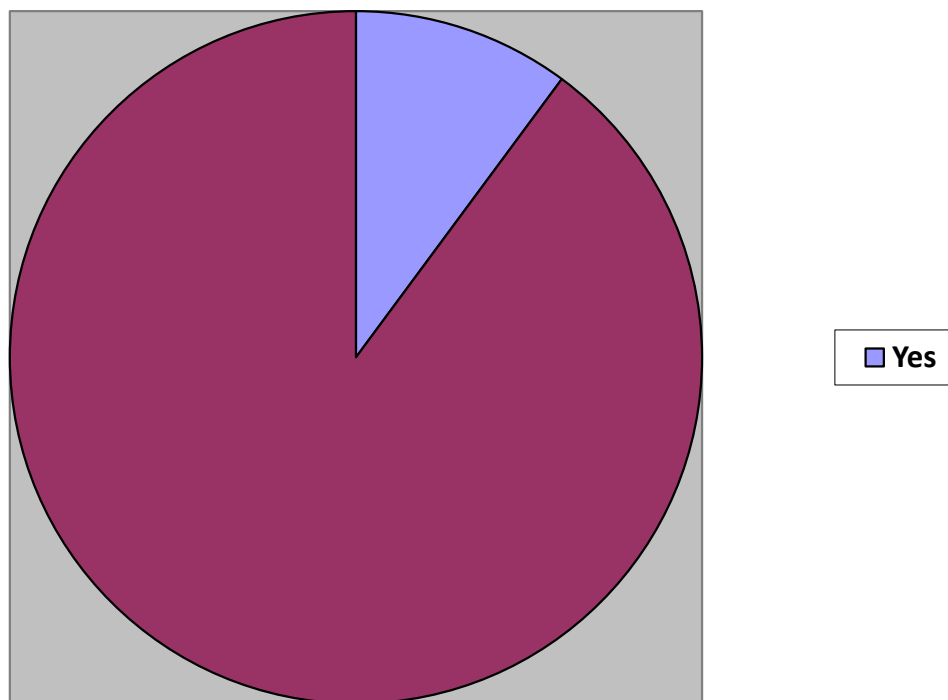
Figure 5.3: Level of addiction to sports

5.4 Impact of electronics media

One of the main reasons of ataraxia is the impact of electronics media which is believed by 8.96% students. By the blessing of science, electricity and television have reached in almost every village beyond the cities. Not only had that dish antenna also added with television. Now a day a person sitting in any remote village can enjoy a lot of TV channels. When a "student" think that he would study after watching television for

a while, he switched on the television there is a beautiful cinema airing on, he thought of himself that lets study tomorrow, watch the cinema, it has been very exciting. As usual tomorrow is cricket match between Bangladesh and India, so today also not sitting down to study. Thus one kind of addiction is created to watch TV. Now, he doesn't wait for evening to study, he wait for evening to enjoy TV program. All the times become busy with different TV channels. So, he cannot sit down to study. Parents do not give as much as importance as they give to their household works. As a result their children do not pay that much attention to their studies, thus, they gradually lag behind of their studies. At one stage, his mind does not fix to study. He cannot understand easily though study a little bit. Study seems very difficult to him and he thinks himself that study would not be done by him. As result he stopped going school.
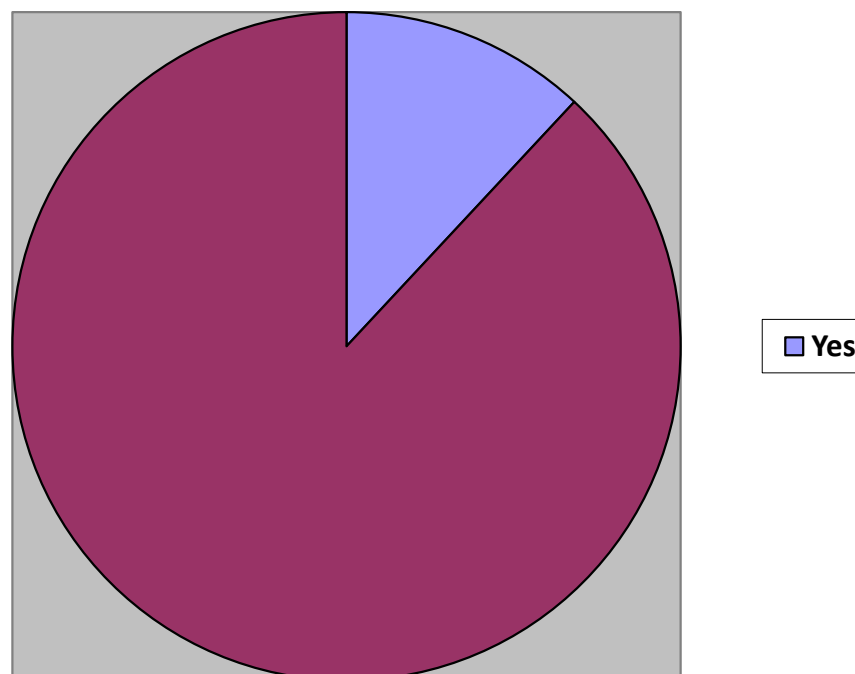
Figure 5.4: Level of impact of electronics media

5.5 Freedom of children

When a child enters to secondary school passing primary school, at that time he touches his feet to the outside world crossing the boundary of the family. At this stage children enjoy least freedom. In this time mothers do not pay attention to their children as they hold on their children during their childhood. Mothers think that their children have grown up and they have least sense of understanding. Now let him learn to walk like himself. These children learn how to speak lie while enjoying freedom of life. This time children play football in the name of going to school or do smoke cigarettes avoiding lessons in the classroom. They come back home showing different plea. They do not want to study. For this chance one kind of mental tendency births for this cause he is finding a excuse differently not to sit to study and because he gets any plea which is called mental tendency of running away. Ataraxia births from this mental running away tendency. For cause of Ataraxia when student falls back to study gradually, then his eager tendency is reducing to go to school in his unconscious mind. Moreover, for cause of failure to study scolding level of teacher is increasing. Such as you are not able to study anything will be in your life etc. finding to way with own unknowing for escape from such kind of dishonor and one kind of phobia of him births to study. Such kind of phobia exists sleeping for some days among the boys and girls. Gradually it is being active and finding out plea for not going to school. As this boy is finding the way of running away from school in unconscious mind, he gives his mind to family works for plea of poverty and stop school going. If ask the cause of downfall from school they are overtaking main cause in his unconscious mind and claim the inferiority cause. That means they are poor of father, properly can not to eat, cannot bear school cost and many others pretext is stood. Thus they gradually fall behind in studies. As he accelerates to the upper grades his extent of

not knowing increases. Thus he reaches to that extent through increasing of not knowing from where it is not possible for him to come back. As a result he does not have any ability to continue his studies. Once he stopped going school.

The main cause of ataraxia is freedom of children which is thought by 8.96 % students.
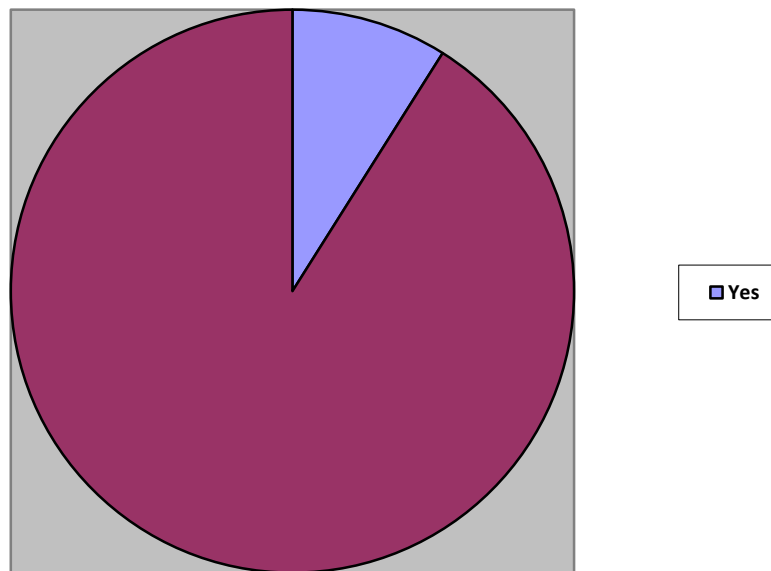
Figure 5.5: Level of freedom of children

5.6 Avoid tendency

One of the most important characteristics of human being is the attraction to the matter he likes and rejects whatever he dislikes. A student thinks that memorizing an English essay is very difficult to him. As a result he becomes scared when sees an English essay and he rejects that subject. Thus, an avoid tendency is created to essay. In many cases, avoid tendency is created to studies for many students. Feel good to eat, play and hang up with friends but does not feel good to study. Mind becomes upset when talk about studies. One day he thought of himself that today evening he would sit for study, but due to different plea no more sitting down to study, because If this Ataraxia influence any student he cannotset

his mindattention to study table. As if any non visible power regularly removes him away from study table. If an example is given, it can be understood. Think, Hasan take decisions with whispering mind, he will read today night after sunset. As per universal rules sun set, came down evening. Now before sitting down to study he wanted to see breaking news at TV at a glance but an interested scene of cinema just to switch on the T V. Mentally think, slight to be seen. After sometimes seen, cinema is charming on. Today the cinema is seen, from tomorrow will start. Again as per universal rules evening came tomorrow, argument started with younger sister quarrel started between two. Father came out from room and scold loudly. As a result Hasan mind was very gloomy. Now study tendency is mote off. Mentally thought, today let be stopped from tomorrow study will be started. As per usual rules evening came down. Why body is drowsing, head is whirring. No, today let be stopped, just date after tomorrow 1st day of next month study will be started well. Now 1st day of new month came, that day is cricket match of Indian and Pakistan. He did not sit to study went to see this match. Why does this do? Actually a very un eagerness is acting in his unconscious mind to study. As a result, in case of evening coming down one kind of mental tendency births for this cause he is finding a excuse differently not to sit to study and because he gets any plea which is called mental tendency of running away. Ataraxia births from this mental running away tendency. For cause of Ataraxia when student falls back to study gradually, then his eager tendency is reducing to go to school in his unconscious mind.

5.46% student's think that avoid tendency is the main reason of atarazia.
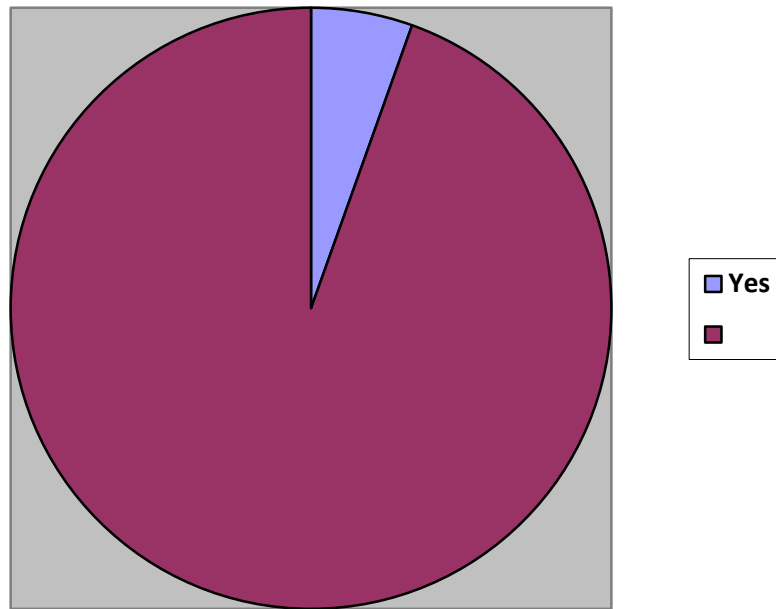
Figure 5.6: Level of avoid tendency

5.7 Love and Affairs

For those reasons ataraxia influences among the students, Love of Affairs is one of them when children enter in secondary school at that time they put their feet in youth life. At this time children are attracted more to opposite sex. The concept of the Students is that Love has come from heaven. Love does not come to all's fate. Since love comes from heaven so, they would like to make success of love at any cost. A student has fallen in love. He dreams of his love now a day. He meets his lover secretly not attending his class in school. At night asks for how about his lover by mobile phone instead of study. He becomes more eager to know about what his lover has done today, what she is doing now than to study. Love becomes so intense to them that have no time to think about their studies. As a result their studies degrade day by day. They detach themselves from the goal of life in order to make their love a success. At the beginning of studies the aim of being a doctor has gone away, now he wants to reach at the final goal of love by executing marriage. Now his

only aim is to get accompany of his lover. Mind is not fixed to study, having no eagerness to go to school. Only eagerness is to skipping school meeting each other and chats. Thus getting detach gradually from studies. 8.96% children lose their ability to continue studies due to love affairs and once stop going to school.
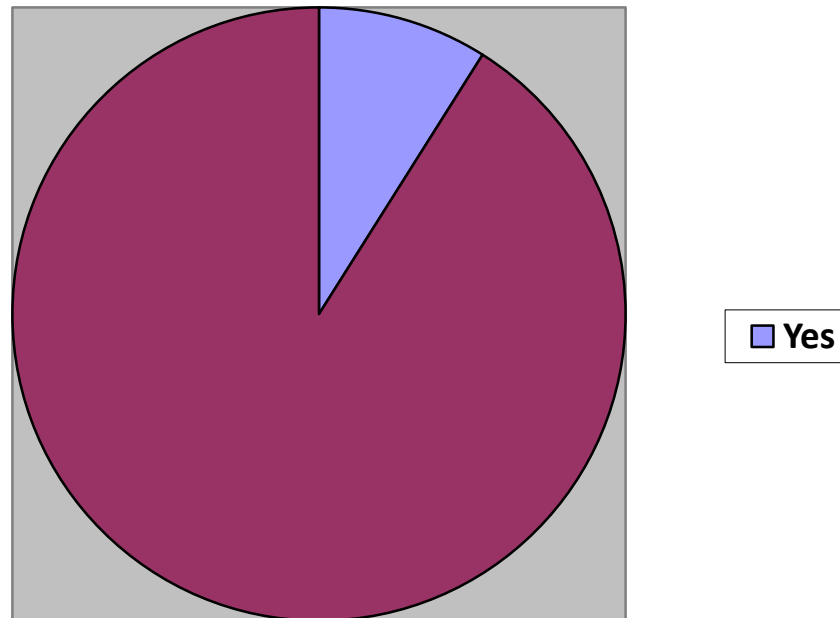
Figure 5.7: level of love of affairs

5.8 Mobile phone

5.97% students think that the main cause of atarazia is mobile phone. The most important psychological aspect of mobile phone is that though the parents buy their children mobile phone considering the security of the children and to communicate with them regularly but the children not communicating with their parents regularly do communicate with their friends. A father bought his child a mobile phone. The child getting the mobile phone in his hand has informed a friend that he bought a new mobile phone. He will show this mobile phone this afternoon. In the afternoon he showing the mobile phone to his friend has some snacks with joy. He learned about all functions of the phone from his friend

during taking snacks. He got the idea about games here. Now very often he plays game. He passes few days playing games though later on he gets the idea about face book. Thus, he started watching drama, songs and gradually different kinds of porn pictures. He started detaching himself from studies unknowingly. One day suddenly his mobile rang up. He receiving the phone came to know that one of his friends has bought a mobile phone. In the past days he fell behind in studies in order to know mobile system. Now a day he is detaching from his study due to teaching friends about the function of mobile phone. He cannot fix his mind to his study any more. He cannot understand his lesson though sometimes sits to study. Studies seem mountain height difficult to him and he stopped going school.
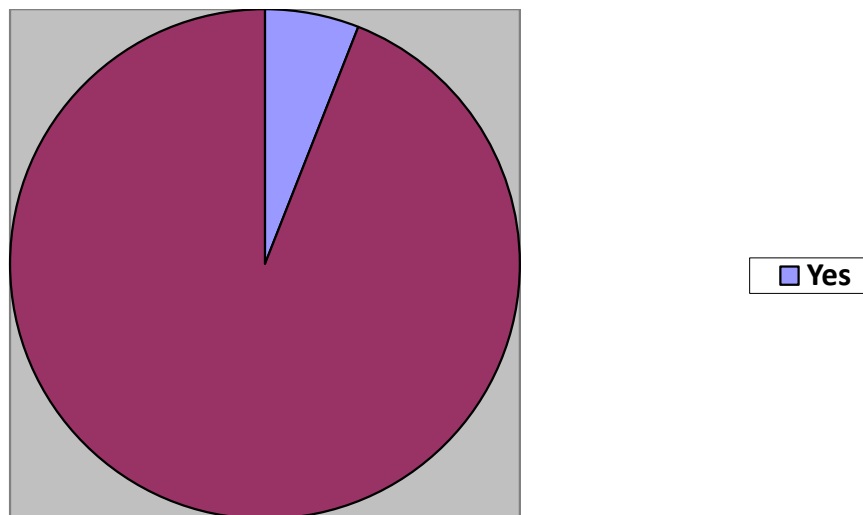
Figure 5.8: Level of mobile phone

5.9 Peer-groups.

When each child get admission in high school after completing primary school, at that time they create an outside world releasing themselves from direct control of their parents. In this time they introduced to new friends. New mates party is created. Many students fall behind in studies due to the influence of mate party. For instance, in the afternoon, a student passing time sitting at a side of the field. At that time a friend of

him sit beside him. Both after sitting and chatting for a while the Azan of Murgab prayer is come up. The student said, friend let's move, I have to go home. The friend immediately said wait up, what will you do going home. He remains sitting there listening to his friend. They started chatting again in new way. He is no longer sitting down to study today. He returned home late. After that he slept taking his supper. The story of another day, the friends will go for hang around by motor cycle today. Both hang around with joy and returned home late. He is no longer sitting down to study today too. Hence, he gradually falls behind in studies. The guy, who used to study regularly, has detached from his studies now due to the influence of mate team. It has been too late when his father came to the recent circumstances of his son. It was not possible for him to continue his study any more. Though few days passed this way but after some times he had stopped going school. 7.46% students think that the main cause of ataraxia is the influence of mate team.
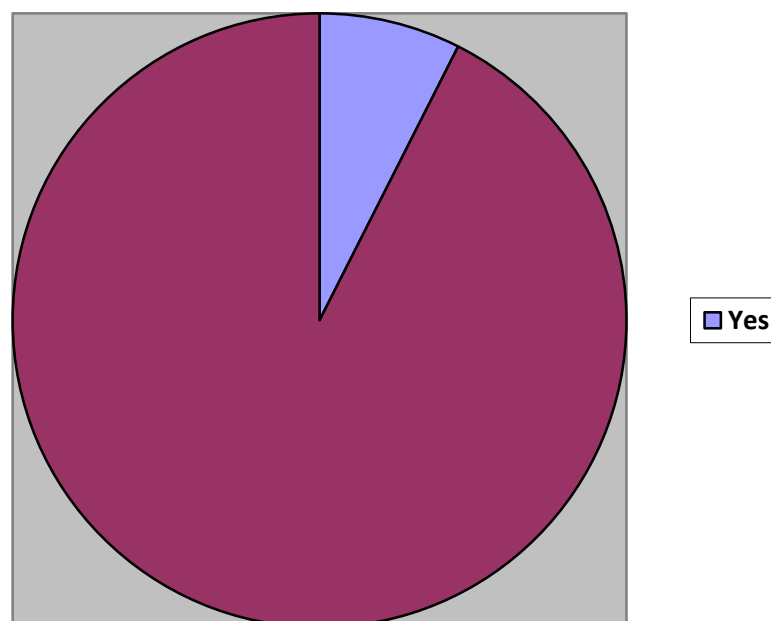
Figure 5.9: Level of Peer-groups.

5.10 Household works

4.48% students thinks that household works is one of the main reasons of ataraxia. In the schools of rural environment of Bangladesh, most of the students (boys & girls) come from farmers' family. Physical labors require more in agricultural activities. As a result father encourages his son to work in the agricultural fields than go to school. Son also likes to stands beside father with gratefulness. Hence son takes care of cattle along with cultivation. Parents never almost think such a way that their children will fall behind in studies if they do not go to school. The idea of the parents is that what will happen if their children do not go to school for couple of days. Such kind of idea is created due to lack of awareness of the parents. Many poor families cannot support educational expenses for their children. And for some families it is difficult to arrange foods for three times. Parents of these types of families make use of their children in household works rather than sending to school. It increases income of their families; as a result, the poverty of the family diminishes. If the child is a girl then the issue is different. After few days she will get married. Then what is the use of study up to that extent. If the boy wants to study then let him do that. But the girls don't need to go to school. They shall rather take care of duck chicken at home, assist mother in cooking, that's enough. Thus having busy with household works they start falling behind in studies. Hence they reached at such a stage that it cannot be possible for them to continue their studies anymore and once they stop going school.
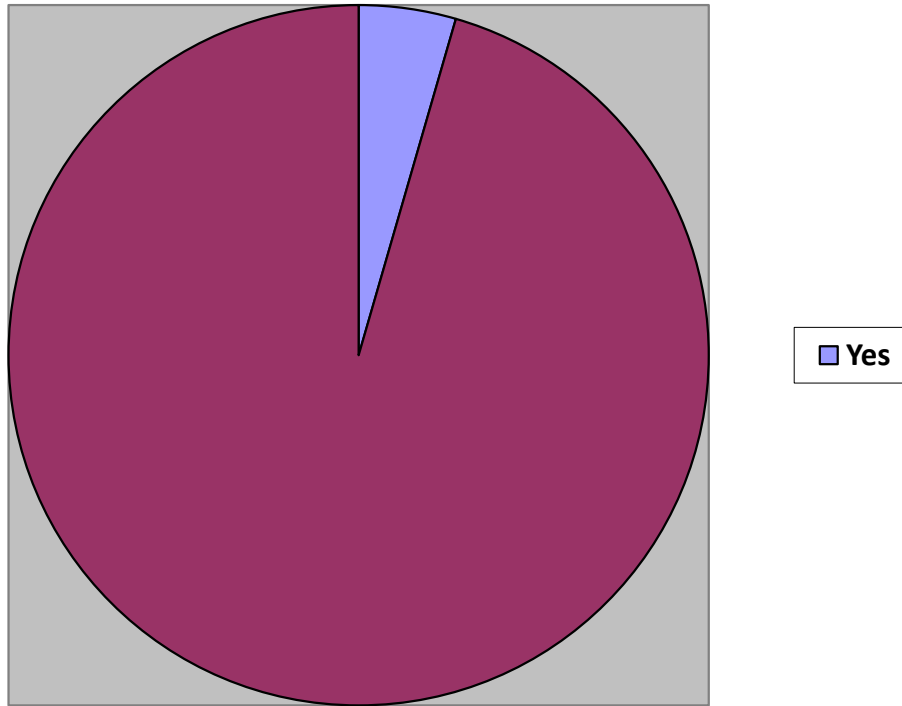
Figure 5.10: Level of Household works

4.48% students thinks that household works is one of the main reasons of ataraxia.

Chapter-VI
Cycle of Ataraxia

The study was both qualitative and quantitative by nature. A qualitative method is used to explore the objectives and some quantitative procedures were followed to support the qualitative data. The nature of this study is to identity the situation of Ataraxia influenced children in the study area and to find out on Ataraxia cycle. The researcher said the respondents about the impotent of influence of ataraxia. The researcher also said the respondents "Your answers to the items of these questionnaires are very much essential for the research. So you are requested to answer the questions with sincerity and honesty. Your answers will be treated as confidential and will be used only for the research purpose. So you can feel free to give any opinion or observation, which you think appropriate for the questions." As a result, Ataraxia cycle has been derived from the respondents.

6.0: Cycle of ataraxia

We know that cycle means some elements which come one after another again and again. So, ataraxia cycle means some elements which come on after another again and again. Ataraxia has five elements. Every element is described in bellow.

Element of Ataraxia cycle	No. of Respondents	Percent
Lack of Knowledge	25	37.3
Empty Memory	32	47.8
Lost Combination Power	54	80.6
Study Complexity	38	56.7
Lost Eagerness	47	70.1

The result shows that 37.3 percent students have said about lack of knowledge. 47.8 percent students have said about empty memory. 80.6 percent students have said about lost combination power. 56.7 percent students have said about study complexity and 70.1 percent students have said about lost eagerness.
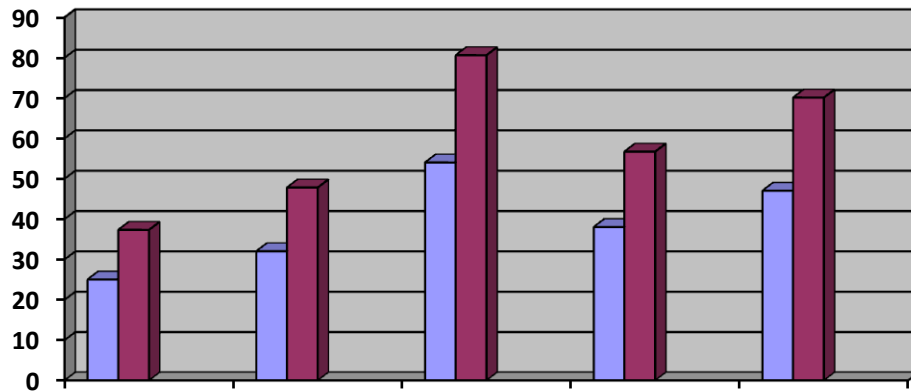
Fgure 6.1: Level of elements of ataraxia cycle

Ataraxia Cycle
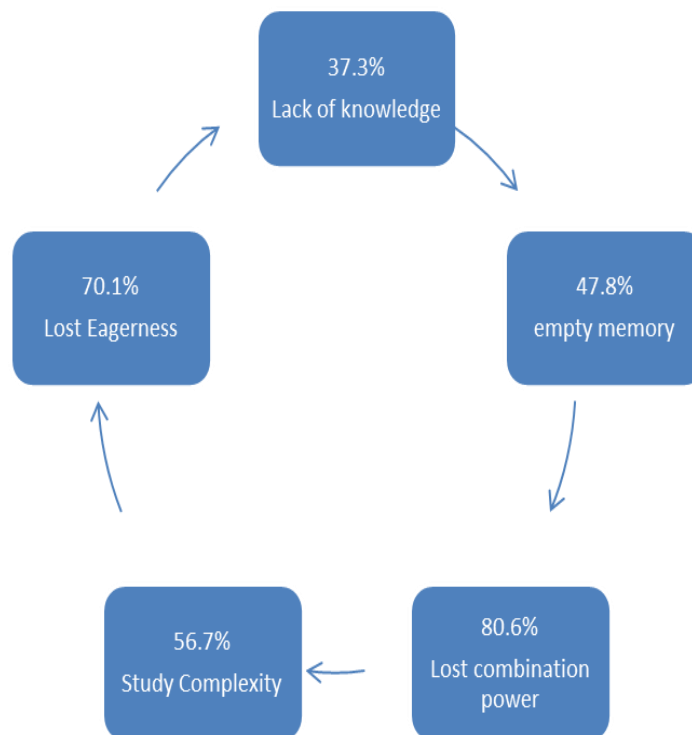
6.1: Lack of knowledge

The first stage of ataraxia is lack of knowledge. When students don't go to school regularly or when remain unconscious mind in the class room or don't study part by part according to syllabus. Then he does not understand the lesson. In this stage it is called lack of knowledge. We can give example here, one day teacher teach the student about tense. If the student is not present in the class, he has no idea about tense. That is to say, he has lack of knowledge about tense. We can explain it another way. If students are able to take heights preparation in the previous night before going to school, they are more eager to go to school immediately. if teacher asked question They can give answer quickly and properly because they have the knowledge about the class lesson on the other hand those student are able to take heights preparation in the previous night before going to school, they are more eager to go to school immediately. They cannot give answer quickly and properly because they have no idea about class lesson as they have no idea about class lesson they have lack of knowledge. 37.3 percent students have said about lack of knowledge.
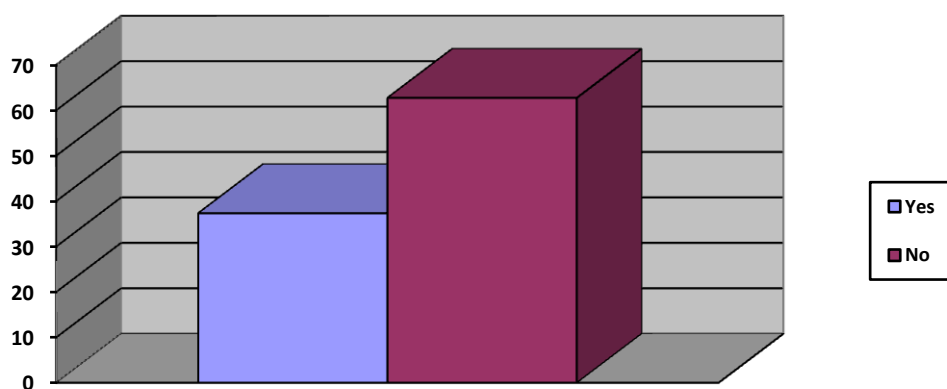
Figure 6.2: level of lack of knowledge.

6.2: Empty memory

The second stage of ataraxia is empty memory. When students don't go to school regularly or when unconscious mind in the class room remain or don't study part by part according to syllabus. Then his memory will remain empty. We can give example here, one day teacher teach the student about tense. If the student is not present in the class, he has no idea about tense. That's to say, his memory is now empty about tense. We can explain it another way. If students are able to take heights preparation in the previous night before going to school, they are more eager to go to school immediately. If teacher asked question, they can give answer quickly and properly because their memory is full with the class lesson. On the other hand those students are not able to take heights preparation in the previous night before going to school, they are not more eager to go to school immediately and they have no idea about the class lesson. That is to say, their memory is empty about the class lesson. 47.8 percent students have said about empty memory.
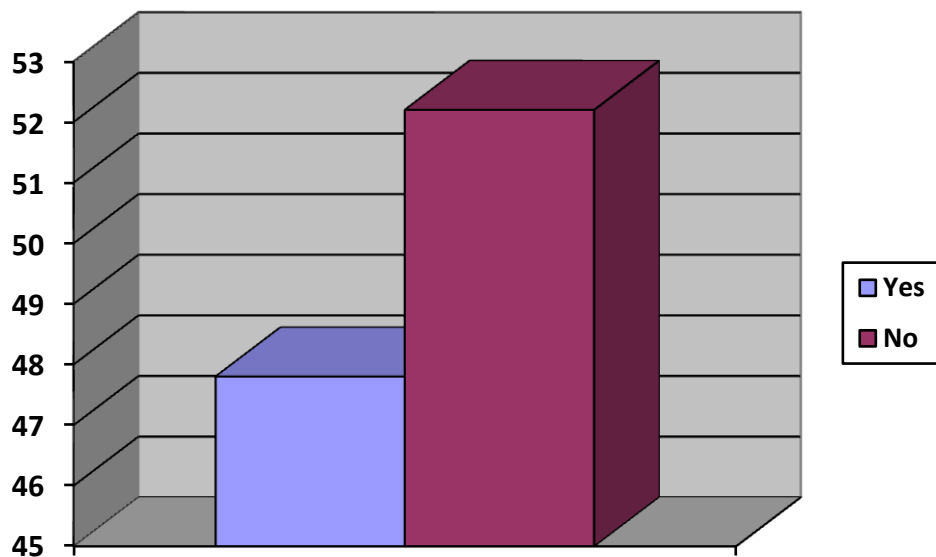
Figure 6.3: Level of empty memory

6.3. Lost combination power

The third stage of ataraxia is lost combination power. As the children have no idea about tense or sentence, he will not understand about voice or narration. We can give example here. One day teacher teach the student in the class about voice, he cannot understand the voice. As he has no idea about tense or sentence so, for perform voice his brain lost combination power. We can explain it another way. When students don't go to school regularly or when unconscious mind in the class remain or don't study part by part according to syllabus. Then his memory will remain empty. He has no idea about tense. He has no idea about part of speech. He has no idea about sentence. He cannot understand the narration. Because, his brain lost the combination power and 80.6 percent students have said about lost combination power.
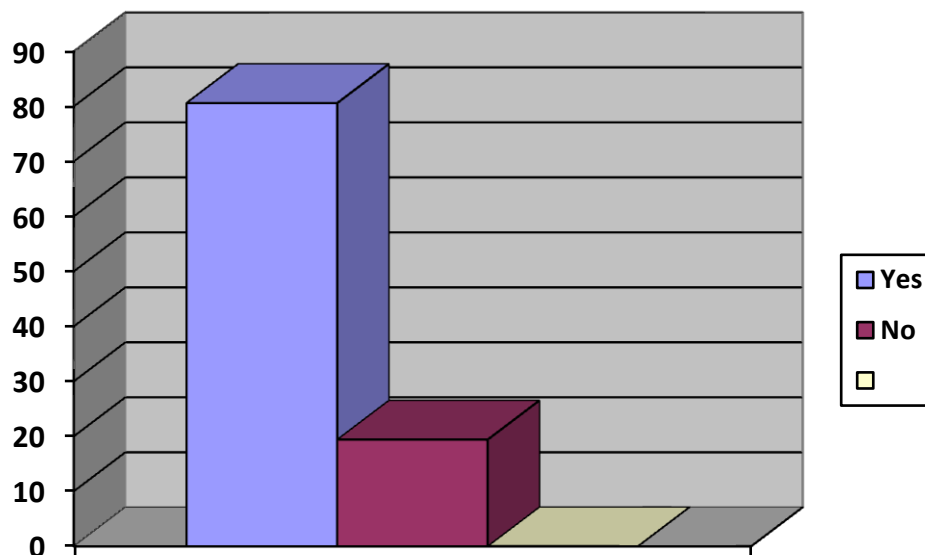
Figure 6.4: Level of lost combination power

6.4. Study complexity

The fourth stage of Ataraxia is study complexity. As the children have no idea about tense or sentence, he will not understand about voice or narration. We can give example here. One day teacher teach the student in the class about voice, he cannot understand the voice. As he has no idea about tense or sentence so, for perform voice, he will suffer on study complexity. We can explain it another way. When students don't go to school regularly or when unconscious mind in the class room remain or don't study part by part according to syllabus. Then his memory will remain empty. He has no idea about tense. He has no idea about part of speech. He has no idea about sentence. He cannot understand the narration. Because his brain lost the combination power and he will suffer on study complexity. 56.7 percent students have said about study complexity
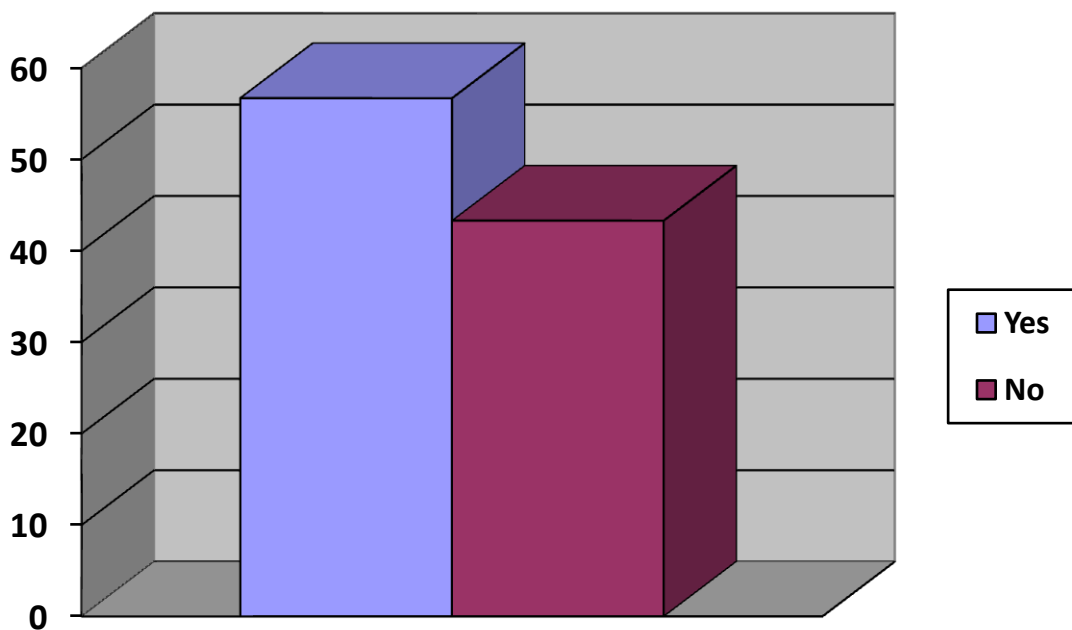
Figure 6.5: Level of study complexity

6.5. Lost eagerness

The last stage of ataraxia is lost eagerness. As the children have no idea about tense or sentence, he will not understand about voice or narration. We can give example here. One day teacher teach the student in the class about voice, he cannot understand the voice. As he has no idea about tense or sentence so, for perform voice, he lost eagerness. We can explain it another way. When students don't go to school regularly or when unconscious mind in the class room remain or don't study part by part according to syllabus. Then his memory will remain empty. He has no idea about tense. He has no idea about part of speech. He has no idea about sentence. He cannot understand the narration. Because his brain lost the combination power and he will suffer on study complexity and he will lose eagerness about more study. 70.1 percent students have said about lost eagerness.
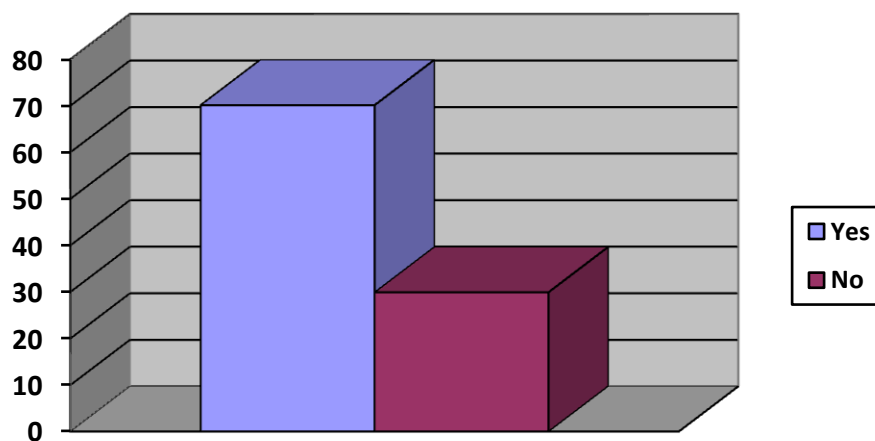
Figure 6.6: Level of lost eagerness

Chapter-VII
Dropout

7.1: Introduction

The number of children dropping out of school is alarming and it is becoming a cause of concern among educators and the governments.According to BANBEIS survey, 55% student has been dropped out in secondary school level. Dropout refers to those students that leave school without this school's consent or permission either to another school or to stay at home. Several factors contribute to poor academic performance and high school dropout among students. However, this study is done to explore the causes of school drop-out among ordinary level learners at secondary school.

7.2: Definition of dropout

The definition of the term of dropout is controversial. What makes a student drop out and how to measure dropout rates, vary it from state to state. The lake of a standard definition of formula, it is hard to give accurate definition. The most commonly used definition as "any student who leaves school for any reason graduation, or completion of a program of studies without transferring to another elementary or secondary school." As the definition of the term of dropout is controversial, some important definition is given bellow.

*A dropout is a student who was enrolled at some time during the previous school year but who was not enrolled (and who does not meet reporting exclusions) on day 20 of the current school year.

* A single individual may be counted as a dropout more than once, if he/she drops out of school in multiple years.

*Students who fail to return to school after a long-term suspension is called dropout student.

*Students who are known to have left the country.

* Students who are serving suspensions.

*A person who leaves a school or college without having completed the course of study.

7.3: Causes of dropout

It is very alarming that more and more children are dropping out of schools. Here is an insight into the top common reasons why students drop out of school. In a glance, it cans Shaw by following table.

Table7.3.0 Level of causes of dropout

Serial no	Causes of dropout	Number	Percent
1	Lack of interest.	22	9.523 %
2	Delinquency.	06	2.597 %
3	Pregnant	07	3.030 %
4	Working in family business.	08	3.463 %
5	Fail in exam.	06	2.597 %
6	Lost family member.	03	1.298 %
7	Academic pressure.	08	3.463 %
8	Unable to adjust.	07	3.030 %
9	Poverty.	32	13.852 %
10	Early marriage.	15	6.493 %
11	Unpredictable Home Environment	08	3.463 %
12	Negative Relationship Roles	07	3.030 %
13	Lack of realization	14	6.060 %
14	Push and pulled out of school	07	3.030 %
15	Teacher and school problem	09	3.896 %

16	Expel	7	3.030 %
17	Mental health issue	10	4.329 %
18	Physical health issue	02	0.865 %
19	Gradually falls back.	16	6.926 %
20	Illiteracy of parents.	14	6.060 %
21	School was not related to my life	04	1.731 %
22	Become a caregiver	07	3.030 %
23	Bullied	06	2.597 %
24	Have no near school	04	1.731 %
25	Eva-teasing.	02	0.865 %

7.3.1. Lack of interest

It is usually found that every class of students has some of those pupils who refuse to show any attention to the subjects being taught. Their lack of interest is caused by their lack of attention in whatever is being taught. It is not that such students do not try. They do try as and when they are Forced and pressurized to.

7.3.2. Delinquency

This is a harsh truth of life. Children in their teens, as school students are not well aware of the various facets of the world. They get fascinated by the fancy things that life seems to offer. But every short-cut taken to acquire all those fanciful things is a step ahead towards delinquency. Sometimes willingly and sometimes unknowingly they get caught and they lost their ability to carry on their study.

7.3.3. Pregnant

Pregnant is the most impotent cause of drop out. When students reach the class nine or ten, they already have been grownup .parents think that it is

their most responsibilities to married their issues. After being marriage she can carry on her study. It has been promised with bright groom but when she pregnant she could not complete theschool.

7.3.4. Working in family business

Children sometimes don't see the point of continuing with their studies while they have the option of working in their family business. They Find working in shops run by family members as more useful and benefitting in comparison to six to seven hours of schooling.

7.3.5. Fail in exam

Some students fail repeatedly, be it in class tests or semester examinations. The constant failure causes the jack of self confidence in them. As and when the failure persists, the lack of self-confidence vanishes. They no longer find any logic behind succumbing to the rules and regulations thereby following what are desired of them. In the-.face of repeated failures, they give up school education.

7.3.6. Lost family member

Not much can be done in such situations for these are sheer tragic moments in. life. Tragedies like these have the full potential to destroy the life of the person who is to face it single handedly. More so is the case if the sufferer is a school going child.

7.3.7. Academic pressure

The generation today is not very well equipped in combating stressed situations. They resort to alcoholism or substance abuse of any sort to overcome the feeling of excessive anxiety. Sometimes the pressure escalates to such heights, that the student loses her/his ability to think

rationally. She or he becomes more and more vulnerable to panic attacks as a result they drop out of schools.

7.3.8. Unable to adjust

Some students adapt themselves pretty easily irrespective of the number of schools they change. On the other hand there are some students who won't be able to cope up even with a single change of school. Soon, they are bound to give up.

7.3.9.Early marriage

The important cause of drop out is also early marriage. Early marriage is an act of -getting married at a younger age when the individual is not fully mature to take responsible or not reaching the proper adult age. When students reach the class nine or ten, they already have been grownup .parents think that it is their most responsibilities to married their issues and when students are married therefore they do not complete school.

7.3.10. Poverty

The important cause of drop out is also poverty. Poverty is the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions. Poverty is said to exist when people lack the means to satisfy their basic needs. When parent can't bear education expenditure for their child, can't buy their necessary books, they don't like go to school regularly.Due to economic hardships, parents cannot raise the required money for school fees, uniforms and stationery. Financial costs include also other indirect costs such as the costs of food, transport, writing paper/exercise books, textbooks, pens and school uniforms forcing many children to leave school.

7.3.11. Unpredictable home environments

Unpredictable home environments means causes of parents, divorce/ separation, Domestic quarrels by parents, child neglect, unstable homesick etc. The ordinary level learners to divorced Parents, unstable homes which are characterized by domestic quarrels by parents and negative role models from an early age contribute not only to poor academic performance but also to learners' dropping out. Thus, children from intact homes were less likely to drop out of school.

7.3.12. Negative relationship roles

Teacher-student interactions can have a large influence on the likelihood of a student dropping out of high school. The better the relationships between students and teachers, the less likely the student is to drop out of school. However, if a teacher identifies a student as on track and having a positive attitude towards school, but does not necessarily have personal interaction with the student, that student has a higher chance of dropping out.

7.3.13. Lack of realization

The significant amount of dropouts from high school is an ongoing dilemma and a silent epidemic that has become a national crisis. Although preventative measures are being used, students are still dropping out. The question educators continue to ask them is, "what is making students leave school?" Although there is no single reason why students are leaving, research presents various reasons mentioned by dropouts. Many students quit school before S.S.C because the students thought that high school had nothing to offer them. Students felt that they could do better without the education that was being provided to them. Other students said the exact opposite, that school was too difficult, and

that they could not succeed.They don't realize what they are giving up when they choose to drop out?

7.3.14. Push and pulled out of school

A student is pushed out when adverse situations within the school environment lead to consequences, ultimately resulting in dropout. These occur when factors, such as financial worries, out-of-school employment, family needs, or even family changes, such as marriage or childbirth, pull students away from school.

7.3.15. Teacher and school problem

Teacher and school problem means, various school teacher, classroom, head teacher and peer factors, didn't feel safe in school, Labeling and stigmatization, too many students in a class, we are failing, getting poor grades, didn't get along with teachers and/or other Students. Teachers tend to favor learners from affluent family's influence the school dropout of the learners.

7.3.16. Expel

There is a proverb that Student life will be very happy if not remain exam.Many students don't go to school regularly, remain unconscious mind in the class room and don't study part by part according to syllabus. So, he or she copied in the exam for pass but expel and stopped study.

7.3.17. Mental health issue

Research has shown that mental health issue also cause of high school dropout. poor academic achievement, deviant affiliation, personal deviance, family socialization and structural strains, associated with school dropout.

7.3.18. Physical health issue

Physical health issue is the great factor of drop out. It is very necessary to be healthy for carry on study.   % student can not complete the school for various kind of illness.

7.3. 19. Gradually falls back

When students don't go to school regularly, remain unconscious mind in the class room and don't study part by part according to syllabus, studentgradually falls back in his study, his interest to going to school reduces in his unconscious mind. Moreover, for cause of failure to study negative remarks from teacher also increases. Such as you are not able to study, nothing will be in your life etc. To escape from such kind of dishonour and negative remarks he/she tries to find out a plea for not going to school. In this way, he writes his name under drop out children.

7.3.20. Illiteracy of parents

Either boys or girls, in the subject of education get the initial teaching from parents. At this time, the children learn mother tongue with raw mind from one year age, just being grown up at five years age learn to capture the book languages at movement. In this case the children is not taught by force; spontaneously as per own utmost affordability continue to learn. At this stage the children do not maintain any balance in the case of education. He when and then as per wishes learn but from which day children admitted into school, from that day necessity to save the balance of home learning with school learning was fallen indispensable. At this level mother's first work is to help the children to maintain balance of home lesson with school lesson that means to make children understand well the lessons before previous night which is given by teacher at school. If children go to school sir will select the lesson to read and in this manner, mother will teach the children these at night. Balance of home lesson is to save with school lesson. In this manner, if the children are able to take highest preparation of school text books before previous

night their mental blooming is more healthful. Because when he can learn well at previous night, rising early from bed he is eager with busyness to go to school. As soon as teacher ask lesson he will answer in quickness. At that time if teacher gives him "thank you" he will get very pleasure at unknown mind. His acceptability is increased with multiplication to other students in this way his mental dare is massively enhanced, he learn to think himself merit and promise with own unknowing to carry on study at any situation. If parents illiterate they cannot teach the children.

7.3.21. School was not related to my life

The important cause of dropout is negative ideology about education. Parent thinks that they are very poor. They live from hand to mouth. School is not important for them. When parent can't bear education expenditure for their child, can't buy their necessary books, they don't like go to school regularly. So, costs of food, transport, writing paper/exercise books, textbooks, pens and school uniforms forcing many children to leave school.

7.3.22. Become a caregiver

Caregiver means a person or family member or paid helper who regularly looks after a child or a sick or disabled person. It is really truth; many children of our country become a caregiver for their family crises.

7.3.23. Bullied

Bullied means a boy or person who are habitually cruel. Many children become bullied by birth heritage. They don't care anything. They don't obey the rules and norms. When teacher punished them, they stopped going to school.

7.3.24. Have no near school

Though there are many enough primary school in village but number of high school is comparatively rare. Many high schools are far difference from their home. So, many children don't go to school willingly.

7.3.25. Eva-teasing

Eva-teasing is one another cause of drop out. Most of the people of rural area are very conservative about their daughter. If some nutty boys tease her, they feel assumed and dishonor. They don't send their daughter to school.

Comments

The causes of dropout are early marriage. It is a really cause but it is not causes of ataraxia. It is result of ataraxia. The researcher can example here in that if a student go to school regularly or remain conscious mind in the class room and studied part by part according to syllabus. Parent thinks that their son is meritorious. Her future is very bright. We shall not marriage her but the real fact she don't go to school regularly, remain unconscious mind in the class room, don't study part by part according to syllabus. She gradually falls back in his study; his interest to going to school reduces in his unconscious mind. It is a kind of mental evasive tendency which keeps the children apart from study but it is hard to be understand outwardly but she is interested about love and affairs. As a result parents took decision they will marriage her son and dropout. If analyze this fact, apparently her causes of dropout is early marriage but actually is not real cause. It is the result of ataraxia.

We have to keep in mind ataraxia isn't some sub-conscious mental disease, it is still a conscious condition. We can find that all are given emphasis on poverty and illiteracy as the causes of drop out problem but many students who are poor but meritorious. How it is possible? Because he goes to school regularly or remains conscious mind in the class room and studies part by part according to syllabus. He learns to think his future is very bright. He will carry on his study at any cost. He is poor but not dropout student. So, it is proof that ataraxia is the grass root of dropout problem.

7.4: Theories and Reasons for High School Dropouts

7.4.1. Academic mediation theory

Research has shown that poor academic achievement is one of the strongest predictors of high school dropout. This theory examines the mediation effect of poor academic achievement on other factors, such as deviant affiliation, personal poor academic achievement on other factors, such as deviant affiliation, personal deviance, family socialization and structural strains, associated with school dropout.

7.4.2: General deviance theory

This theory looks at the relationship between deviant behavior and dropout. Deviant behavior includes delinquency, drug use, and early pregnancy.

7.4.3: Deviant affiliation theory

The relationship described in this theory is one between an individual bonding with antisocial peers and its effect on dropout rates. If an individual has antisocial friends, he/she is much more likely to drop out of school regardless of how well he/she is doing in school.

7.4.4: Poor family socialization theory

The institution of family appears to very formative for a developing child. As such, this theory examines the relationship between family background and dropout rates. The relationship is not particularly strong; pas academic achievement has much more of an influence than poor family socialization.

7.4.5: Structural strains theory

This theory focuses on the relationship between demographic factors, such as socioeconomic status, gender and ethnicity, and dropout. Boys are much more likely to drop out than girls and dropouts are most likely

from a family with a low socioeconomic status. Low socioeconomic status is a significant predictor of dropout beyond poor academic achievement.

7.4.6: Ataraxia theory

This theory looks at the relationship between emotional detachment and dropout. Ataraxia means emotional detachment. It mission is helping to shed negative feeling and recovery of their inabilities and power. Ataraxias come when students don't go to school regularly or when remain unconscious mind in the class room or don't study part by part according to syllabus. It is a kind of mental evasive tendency which keeps the children apart from study but it is hard to be understand outwardly. We have to keep in mind ataraxia isn't some sub-conscious mental disease; it is still a conscious condition. We can find that all are given emphasis on poverty and illiteracy as the causes of drop out problem. It is really an important cause but we have to keep in mind causes are really of two kinds. One is social and other is psychological. If poverty is social cause, psychological cause is influence of ataraxia. When a student influence of ataraxia gradually falls back in his study, his interest to going to school reduces in his unconscious mind. Moreover, for cause of failure to study negative remarks from teacher also increases. Such as you are not able to study, nothing will be in your life etc. To escape from such kind of dishonor and negative remarks he/she tries to find out a plea for not going to school. In this way, he writes his name under drop out children.

7.5: Factors That Influence Students to Drop Out

7.5.1: Student related factors

Student Related Factors means got a job had a family to support, or had trouble managing both school and work, got married, got pregnant, had a

drug or alcohol problem Walking long distances to school, don't see the reason of going to school, my educated brothers and sisters are not employed. Illness due to hunger, had disciplinary problems, were suspended, or expelled etc.

7.5.2: School-related indicators

School related factors means, various school teacher, classroom, head teacher and peer factors, didn't feel safe in school, Labeling and stigmatization, too many students in a class, we are failing, getting poor grades, didn't get along with teachers and/or other Students. Teachers tend to favor learners from affluent family's mat influence the school dropout of the learners.

7.5.3: Family-related indicators

Family factors include qualities like family environment, composition, socio-economic status, and drug use in the home. Family related factors are more likely the cause of students leaving school. Parental support, parenthood, and other home life related factors are the very ones that contribute to a student's decision to leave or stay in school. The researcher explained that a lack of parent support along with an abusive home is connected with a higher incidence of dropping out

7.5.4: Community-related indicators

Community indicators played a vital role in influencing students to stay or leave school. Community factors include things such as their ethnicities, cultures, environment, social class and community support. A student's background and identity play a huge role in their decision to leave. Poverty is a community related factor that is often correlated with the dropout rate.

Chapter-VIII
Recommendation
Problem solving process

Ataraxia is now very important and new kind of modern idea in the education world. After a lengthy investigation Ataraxia institute was inaugurated 2001 in Barcelona. It mission is helping to shed negative feeling and recovery of their inabilities and power. Ataraxia means emotional detachment. Ataraxia comes when students don't go to school regularly or when unconscious mind in the class room remains or don't study part by part according to syllabus. It is a kind of mental evasive tendency which keeps the children apart from study but it is hard to be understand outwardly. Ataraxia isn't some sub-conscious mental disease; it is still a conscious condition. When a student influence of Ataraxia gradually falls back in his study, his interest to going to school reduces in his unconscious mind. Moreover, for cause of failure to study negative remarks from teacher also increases. Such as you are not able to study, nothing will be in your life etc. To escape from such kind of dishonour and negative remarks he/she tries to find out a plea for not going to school. In this way, he writes his name under drop out children.

After analyzing the collected data the study has focused on Ataraxia problem and a problem solving process. It is not possible for a person to remove ataraxia. Teacher, parents and government have to come forward to remove the ataraxia. They have many duties and responsibilities. At first, discourse here about parent's duty.

8.1 Teacher's duty

8.1.1: An ideal teacher has to use training based teaching procedure. Training based procedure means teaching has to give taking each student as an unit. That means teaching as a whole does not end the duty of the teachers. For instance, one hundred soldiers are selected

to give them training in a fundamental training camp. Now, one hundred soldiers have to run 200 meters in the field. When the training takes place in gun fire spot, then all of the hundred soldiers have to penetrate the target, that means in this case training to the soldiers is given considering each soldier as an unit. But in case of education teaching is given just like that as a whole not as an unit. As an example, in the mathematic class adding is taught, in this case the teacher finished his/her lecture teaching the class about adding as a whole. Each student does or does not understand the math of adding, it is not a matter to the teachers but to the students. In case of the soldier, each soldier has to penetrate the target in firing spot and each student has to learn mathematic. But the training method of the soldier does not use in case of education. As a result when teachers teach adding of mathematics, 29% students do not understand the same which is found in the research. The foundation of the mathematics being weak of these students falls prematurely. Therefore, in case of teaching, the teachers have to follow the training method of the soldiers.

8.1.2: Prior to go to class the teachers have to have complete knowledge of their teaching matter. It is not possible to make students understand through teaching if the teachers do not have adequate pre concept of the subject. The teachers have to remember about that. Just after one year you will be teaching in the same class same subject as you are teaching today. As such, before going to class for teaching any subject without preparation will not be possible to teach properly.

8.1.3: Present in the class of the students has to be assured. If a student is being absent from the class, and then the cause of being absent has to be investigated.

8.1.4:Realization of the lessons from the students is one of the main duties of the teachers. The lessons/teachings that is providing today has to take back that in the subsequent class. Otherwise, a student who does not understand adding today will not understand multiply tomorrow and thus gradually his/her periphery of no knowing will increase day by day. As a result that student will suffer from lesson difficulties. He/she will not understand simple math due to lack of knowledge about adding & subtracting. That means he/she will suffer during doing simple math. Therefore, it is very important to collect lessons back from the students regularly.

8.1.5:One of the main important duties of the teachers is to maintain discipline in the class. Some students do chit chat in the class, some make noise while some other students whisper to each other, thus the teaching environment gets destroyed and teaching gets disrupted. Therefore the teachers have to take care of taking control of teaching environment in the class.

8.1.6: Students those who are comparatively weak in studies should be given more attention to them consulting with their parents. All of the students are equally merit or not, that does not matter. But the arrangement has to be made so that the comparatively weak students get proper attention or understand complicated matters outside of the class.

8.1.7: Group or team has to be formed in order to make the students self-dependent. For instance, making the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th positioned meritorious students as leaders a group or team shall be formed consisting of 10/12 students in each group or team so that they solving their own complicated matters through group discussion can understand themselves. Hence, the students will be self-dependent and the leadership will be evolved.

8.1.8: The teachers will prepare daily routine for practicing lessons. The routine shall be prepared mentioning when they shall wake up from bed, when they shall study and when to play etc. Then the students will learn how to use time properly and shall learn to sit for study by themselves.

8.2: Parent's/Guardian's duty

8.2.1: The important duty of the parents is to send their children to school regularly. In case of practicing knowledge deviation takes place if not go to school regularly and will suffer from lesson difficulties. For instances, a student does not go to school regularly, as a result he cannot learn subtracting while learns adding, he cannot learn dividing while he learns multiplying. Thus he will not understand simple math as he promotes to upper class and he will suffer from lesson difficulties.

8.2.2: Another important duty of the parent is to arrange regular lesson practice at home during evening time for their children. The parents have to tell their children that "if they wish to have dinner at night then they have to sit for study in the evening".

8.2.3: Such a habit has to establish so that the child sit for study in his/her own during evening time. If the child is to sit for study due to bad sayings then his/her mind will be upset and he/she will not be attentive to study. As a result normal studies will be disrupted.

8.2.4: The parents have to be aware of giving food regularly to their child prior to go to school because if the child is hungry then he/she cannot pay attention to the study.

8.2.5: The parents have to be very careful in their behavior while their children are beside them. If there is conjugal brawl between parents then the children will feel anxiety in school. The child may think

that his/her parents is quarreling now, father may beating mother etc. Such kind of anxiety may create hindrance to mental development of the child.

8.2.6: One of the main important duties of the parents is to make their child self-independent. The parents have to keep eye on that matter that their child can prepare themselves to go to school and can solve small problems by themselves.

8.2.7: Money is must to keep continuing education. Money is needed to maintain education expenses, to get admission in to the school, or pay the fees of the exam, or buy child a school uniform. For this reason, the parents have to be aware of their financial matter.

8.2.8: The parents often emphasize more importance to their household works than the education of their children. But it has to be remembered that if their children do not become proper human being then what will be the use of doing such household works. Therefore, it always has to be remembered that it is more impotent to make children proper human being.

8.3**: Duty of the government/society**

The first duty of the government has to realize the real fact of the dropout situation. A pond cannot big size by nursery, we have to cut. If you want to remove the dropout, you have to know the dropout solving process. The researcher can help to realize the government by following table.

Table 8.3.0   Classification risk of dropout

Serial no	criteria	Symbol
1	The causes of ataraxia	*****
2	The result of ataraxia	****
3	Natural power	***
4	Unconsciousness	**
5	Government	*

Table8.3.01 Causes of dropout

Serial no	Causes of dropout	Number	Percent
1*****	Lack of interest.	22	9.523 %
2 ****	Delinquency.	06	2.597 %
3**	Pregnant	07	3.030 %
4****	Working in family business.	08	3.463 %
5****	Fail in exam.	06	2.597 %
6***	Lost family member.	03	1.298 %
7**	Academic pressure.	08	3.463 %
8****	Unable to adjust.	07	3.030 %
9***	Poverty.	32	13.852 %
10****	Early marriage.	15	6.493 %
11*****	Unpredictable Home Environment	08	3.463 %
12****	Negative Relationship Roles	07	3.030 %
13*****	Lack of realization	14	6.060 %
14****	Push and pulled out of school	07	3.030 %
15****	Teacher and school problem	09	3.896 %
16****	Expel	7	3.030 %
17****	Mental health issue	10	4.329 %
18***	Physical health issue	02	0.865 %
19*****	Gradually falls back.	16	6.926 %
20*****	Illiteracy of parents.	14	6.060 %
21****	School was not related to my life	04	1.731 %

22***	Become a caregiver	07	3.030 %
23***	Bullied	06	2.597 %
24*	Have no near school	04	1.731 %
25****	Eva-teasing.	02	0.865 %

The table shows that ataraxia is the main cause of dropout. Government has to come forward to remove the ataraxia. They have many duties and responsibilities.

8.3.1: Huge publicity has to carry out throughout the country so that the students do not fall due to the influence of ataraxia. A slogan can be used in this regard:

<div align="center">

"Send your children to school

Be aware of Ataraxia".

</div>

8.3.2: No teacher in the class knows about ataraxia, they just came to know this new word from a researcher. Therefore, training has to be given regarding what ataraxia is, what the reasons of ataraxia are, how to save the students from the influence of ataraxia.

8.3.3: Seminars have to be arranged at the schools regarding ataraxia. Exchange views between the guardians and school authority has to be arranged.

8.3.4: In order to create awareness about ataraxia among students, it has to be included in the education policy.

8.3.5: Every year 29% students fall apart due to the influence of ataraxia. In order to protect this kind of fall, joint initiative by the Government has to be taken.

8.3.6: So that the environment at the schools becomes study friendly and the students are not influenced by the ataraxia, for this reason advice can be given to the school authority to become aware of that matter.

8.3.7: The students are often attacked by the influenza. So, the slogan can be raised among students such as "Let be attacked by the influenza but ataraxia".

8.3.8: "Go to school regularly, sit to study in the evening" this sort of slogan can be written in the wall of the school corridor.

8.4: Duty of the home-coordinator

Home-coordinator means them who teach the student in the evening or night. So, it may be the learnersFather, Mother, Brother-sister, Teacher, Villager-neighbour etc.They have many duties and responsibilities.

8.4.1:When student learn the lesson in the class, it is called primary concept but when he practice the lesson in the previous night before going to school, then is called permanent knowledge. We can example here, one day teacher teach the student in the class about mathematic add such as 4+3=7.It is primary concept in the class about add. When he practice in the night again and again, then add will be permanent knowledge for him. A home-coordinator main duty is primary concept change in to permanent knowledge.

8.4. 2:The parents get their child admitted in to the school. They think then their responsibility is being completed. Now the responsibility is being entrusted upon the teachers. Now they (the teachers) will build up their child a proper man. They do not aware of whether their children go to the school regularly and do their studies properly. If parent is remain indifference, it is not harmful for student but if a home-coordinator is remain indifference, and it will be harmful for student because primary

concept will be no change in to permanent knowledge. He falls back gradually by influence of ataraxia.

8.4.3: Though the student doesn't go to school regularly or do not pay attention to their studies. In such circumstances he gradually started to lag behind from studies. The matter would be clear enough by citing an example. For instance, a student has gone to visit his grand mom with his mother instead of going to school. He could not learn his math lesson on that day. Another day due to his aloofness he/she could not learn his counting (namta) lesson. Hence, as he gets to the upper classes of study, the periphery of his unknown increases. Thus, when he got admission in class five then he cannot understands mathematics because he does not know how to do adding, subtraction, multiply and divide. Under such circumstance, it is not possible for him to understand simple mathematics. Teacher then thinks that there is cow dung in his head. Nothing would be done by him. He is an ass. In fact he is being a meritorious; study has gone out of his control for not studying part by part. So, A home-coordinator would be conscious about study part by part.

8.4.4: Read when it is time to read and during play time should play. The importance of sports is enormous for the proper growth of the students. Sport is a must besides study. But too much addiction to sports makes disturbances to study. It is seen in the research that due to being creation of attachment to cricket by a student for which the student has dropped out from the school. A student now studies in class seven (Grade VII). He is good at cricket. There will be a cricket match with the nearby village. He often practices cricket emphasizing more importance to cricket than study. He instead of practicing his lesson, he practices more about how to

score boundary or sixes in cricket. The cricket match has been held; his team lost the cricket match, so he is very upset. The date of the match is fixed again in the coming week. This time have to win the match. There is no thought of going to school, no thought of studies, only thinking is to play cricket. The match has been held, this time won the match. There is happiness in mind. There had been stress and hard work in last two days. This is why taking rest is needed. Thus, no study takes place due to anxiety when loose the match and when win the match cannot study lesson because of taking rest. Hence, good study never is happened either wins the match or loss the match. The exam is imminent. The exam has been not good. He gradually has been lagging behind in studies. Once a time, a thought comes up in his mind that study would not be done by him. A home-coordinator would be conscious about much addiction to sports.

8.4.5: Many students have one kind of addiction to watch TV. He doesn't wait for evening to study, he wait for evening to enjoy TV program. All the times become busy with different TV channels. So, he cannot sit down to study. An ideal home-coordinator has to follow his/her behavior and give importance for study.

8.4.6: When children admitted into high school, their parent may think that children have grown up and they have least sense of understanding. Now let him learns to walk like he but A ideal home-coordinator have to remember that at this stage children learn how to speak lie while enjoying freedom of life. This time children play football in the name of going to school or do smoke cigarettes avoiding lessons in the classroom. They come back home showing different plea. They do not want to study. For this chance one kind of mental tendency births for this cause he is finding a

excuse differently not to sit to study.A ideal home-coordinator must compel to study them.

8.4.7:One of the most important characteristics of human being is the attraction to the matter he likes and avoids whatever he dislikes. In many cases, avoid tendency is created to studies for many students. Feel good to eat, play and hang up with friends but does not feel good to study. Mind becomes upset when talk about studies. An ideal home-coordinator must protect learners avoid tendency.

8.4.8:When children enter in to secondary school at that time they put their feet in youth life. At this time children are attracted more to opposite sex. The concept of the Students is that Love has come from heaven. Love does not come to all's fate. Since love comes from heaven so, they would like to make success of love at any cost. An ideal home-coordinator must learn the learners following idea-

" je prem kore , se purus

je prem niontron kore ,se moha purus"

Thus, against love and affairs mind will take decision and promise to carry on their study at any cost.

8.4.9:The most important psychological aspect of mobile phone is that though the parents buy their children mobile phone considering the security of the children and to communicate with them regularly but the children not communicating with their parents regularly do communicate with their friends. An ideal home-coordinator follows the learner so that he cannot abuse the mobile phone.

8.4.10:When each child get admission in high school after completing primary school, at that time they create an outside world releasing themselves from direct control of their parents. In this time they introduced to new friends. New mates party is created. Many

students fall behind in studies due to the influence of mate party or peer group. An ideal home-coordinator set a good peer group.

8.4.11: In the schools of rural environment of Bangladesh, most of the students (boys & girls) come from farmers' family. Physical labors require more in agricultural activities. As a result father encourages his son to work in the agricultural fields than go to school. Son also likes to stands beside father with gratefulness. Hence son takes care of cattle along with cultivation. Parents never almost think such a way that their children will fall behind in studies if they do not go to school. An ideal home-coordinatormust influence go to school regularly.

Chapter-IX:
APPENDIX

Title: Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out Among Secondary School Children:-A Psycho-Social Study in Naogaon District

APPENDIX-I: Questionnaire for Drop out students [English]

APPENDIX-II: Questionnaire for Teacher of the Drop out students [English]

APPENDIX-III: Questionnaire for Guardian/Relatives of the Drop out Students [English]

APPENDIX-IV: Questionnaire for Drop out students [Bengali]

APPENDIX-V: Questionnaire for Teacher of the Drop out students [Bengali]

APPENDIX-VI: Questionnaire for Guardian/Relatives of the Drop out Students [Bengali]

APPENDIX –VII: Cheque List-1

Cheque List-2

 Cheque List-3

APPENDIX –VIII: Difference between Autism and Ataraxia

APPENDIX –IX   Similarities between Ataraxia and Nihilism

Reference

APPENDIX-I

Questionnaire for Drop out students

Title: Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out Among Secondary School Children:-A Psycho-Social Study in Naogaon District

(Questionnaire for PhD Thesis)

N. B.This is just a part of a Ph.D. research on 'Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out Among Secondary School Children:-A Psycho-Social Study in Naogaon District. The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain information about your views of some important aspect of Influence of Ataraxiais very important for this research. This questionnaire is meant for collecting data for a research work. Your answers to the items of these questionnaires are very much essential for the research. So you are requested to answer the questions with sincerity and honesty. Your answers will be treated as confidential and will be used only for the research purpose. So you can feel free to give any opinion or observation, which you think appropriate for the questions. Please spare a few minutes of your time to fill out this questionnaire. Read the questions/statements carefully and give answer or tick (√) in the appropriate place(s)/box(s) that best suit you for each of the questions/statements.

Thank you for participation

TITLE: INFLUENCE OF ATARAXIA ON DROP OUT AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN:A PSYCHO-SOCIAL STUDY IN NAOGAON DISTRICT INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

General Questions

1. Name of the student :   Mobile   :
2. Name of the school   :   Class   :
3. Father's name   :   Mobile   :
4. Mother's name   :   Mobile   :
5. Permanent address   : Village   Upazilla :

6. Who is the head of the family?
    □ Father □ Mother □ Others

7. Number of children in the family?
    □ 1 member □ 2 member □ 3 member □ 4 member □ 5 member/above

8. Father's education:
    □ Illiterate □ Primary □ Lower Secondary □ Secondary □ Higher Secondary &
above

9. Mother's education:
    □ Illiterate □ Primary □ Lower Secondary □ Secondary □ Higher Secondary &
above

10. Father's profession:
    □ Service □ Business □ Agriculture □ Others

11. Mother's education

    □ Service □ Business □ Agriculture □ Housewife

12.

Father's/Mother's Income (monthly) :	Below 3,000/-	From 3,000/- to 6,000/-	From 6,000/- to 9,000/-	From 9,000/- to 12,000/-	Above 12,000/-

13. Religion:

    □Islam □Hindu □ Christian□Buddhist □Others

14. How is your socio-economic condition at present?

    □ Very good □ Good □So-so □ worse □ very bad

15. Do you eat full stomach?

    □ofcourse □ Yes □ Sometimes □seldom □ No

16. Did your parents buy you books?

17. Did your parents buy you the uniform to go to school?

Information of Recreation Affairs

18.	Do you have TV at home?	□ Yes	□ No
19.	If the answer is yes, then do you have dish connection?	□ Yes	□ No
20.	Are you engaged with any club?	□ Yes	□ No

21.   What kind of sports do you like to play?

22.   If the answer is no, then why don't you like?

23.   How does most of your time pass?

Information regarding health

24.   How is your health at present?

25.   Have you had any complex disease?   □Yes □ No

26.   If your answer is yes, then what kind of disease?

27.   What kind of treatment do you take when you get sick?

□ MBBS Doctor □ Village Doctor □ Kabiraj □ Homeo □none of them

28.   What kind of toilet do you have at your home?

        □Sanitary□ of earth □ made of sackcloth □ Others □Don't have

Evaluation of Attitude

29.   What kind of problems may create due to irregular studies, write step by step?

30.   How did your education begin to decline?

31.   What did cause your study to stop?

32.   What actions were if taken would not stop your study?

33.   At what percentage education depend on luck and at what percentage it is the result of hard work? What do you think about it?

Information regarding taking facilities

34.   Have you got books with free of charge? □ Yes   □ No

35.   Have you got any financial assistance from the Government? □Yes □ No

36. Have you got education expenses from your family as needed?

37. Who do help you study at home?

38. How many private tutors did you have?

39. Which subject you thought was more difficult to you?

40. Did your parents have capability to maintain your education expense or not?

Question of knowledge realization

41. Write the meaning in Bangle:

    Alarm ....Try ....Build ....

    Dimension ....Solve ....

42. How many types of "Tense" is there, write the name of each type and give an example of each type.

43.

Present	Past	Participle
Turn		
Try		
Build		
Solve		
Understand		

44. What do you know about the use of Preposition? Write down as much as Preposition you know.

45. Write down some rules when Article (A, An, The) are not used.

46. Write down the Bangle meaning of the following phrases:

    a. a white elephant

    b. by fits and starts

c.   part & parcel

d.   at stretch

e.   ups and downs

47.   "What are you doing now Jack?" I said, I am watching an interesting program on television". "Are not you wasting your time?" I said, No I don't think so," he said.

a.   Write the Bangle meaning of the above stated English sentences

b.   Who is the Subject & Object here?

c.   How many auxiliary verbs are here?

48.   What do you understand about the following sentences. Give one example of each.

a. Simple Sentence

b. Complex Sentence

c. Compound Sentence

49.   How many Sentences are there, write the name and give one example of each.

50.   What is Parts of Speech, how many types, and give example of each.

51.   What are the Bangle meaning of the following words and make sentence:

Since   :

Provided that   :

If   :

No sooner had   :

Scarcely had:

52.   Translate in Bengali of the English sentences stated below:

Suppose, you are an inhabitant of the village Shibpur in Umar Union in the district of Sylhet. The road of your village have been

damaged during the recent flood. Now, write an application to the chairman of your union perished for repairing the damage road.

53. Translate in Bengali of the English sentences stated below:

Think that you are Simul/Sima. Your SSC Examination is near at hand and you are passing a busy time doing various thing regarding your preparation for a good result. Now write a dialogue between you and your friend Limon and Lima on your preparation for the ensuing examination.

54. Translate in Bengali of the English sentences stated below:

Education is the process by which our minds develop through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities for growth and helps to overcome obstacles to progress.

Signature & date

APPENDIX-II

Questionnaire for Teacher of the Drop out students

Title: Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out Among Secondary School Children:-A Psycho-Social Study in Naogaon District

(Questionnaire for PhD Thesis)

N. B. This is just a part of a Ph.D. research on 'Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out Among Secondary School Children:-A Psycho-Social Study in Naogaon District. The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain information about your views of some important aspect of Influence of Ataraxiais very important for this research. This questionnaire is meant for collecting data for a research work. Your answers to the items of these questionnaires are very much essential for the research. So you are requested to answer the questions with sincerity and honesty. Your answers will be treated as confidential and will be used only for the research purpose. So you can feel free to give any opinion or observation, which you think appropriate for the questions. Please spare a few minutes of your time to fill out this questionnaire. Read the questions/statements carefully and give answer ortick (√) in the appropriate place(s)/box(s) that best suit you for each of the questions/statements.

Thank you for participation

TITLE: INFLUENCE OF ATARAXIA ON DROP OUT AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN: A PSYCHO-SOCIAL STUDY IN NAOGAON DISTRICT
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
[For Teacher of the Drop out students]

Teacher's Name   :

School's Name   :

Designation   :

Educational qualification   :

1.   Do you think he/she has failed making effort to study?

      □ did not try □ Tried little bit □ Tried enough □ Good try □ Tried heart and soul

2.   Why was his study interrupted?

3.   Had he have no intention to continue his study?

      □ Not at all □ had little bit □ had a lot of eagerness but......

4.   Did he go to school regularly?

      □Not at all □ suddenly one or two days □ Sometimes □Would have been fine □ Regularly

5.   Did he study properly at night?

      □Not at all □ suddenly one or two days □ Sometimes □Would have been fine □ Regularly

6.   Did he spend more time on other works than study? □ Yes □ No

7.   If the answer is yes, then in what job he did spend more time?

8.   Why was it not possible to continue his studies?

      □ Financial problem □ Badness of mind □ others

9.   Did he get opportunity to have proper education?

10.   Who helped him in his study at home?

11.   Did he suffer from different kinds of sickness?

12.   What quality student do you think he was?

13.   How were his surroundings in case of his study?

14.   Why has he stopped his study?

15.   What was his roll number?

16.   How many students were there in that class?

17.   Whether the parents had capability to let the student study till SSC?

Signature & date

Questionnaire for Guardian/Relatives of the Drop out students

Title: Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out Among Secondary School Children:-A Psycho-Social Study in Naogaon District

(Questionnaire for PhD Thesis)

N. B. This is just a part of a Ph.D. research on 'Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out Among Secondary School Children:-A Psycho-Social Study in Naogaon District. The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain information about your views of some important aspect of Influence of Ataraxiais very important for this research. This questionnaire is meant for collecting data for a research work. Your answers to the items of these questionnaires are very much essential for the research. So you are requested to answer the questions with sincerity and honesty. Your answers will be treated as confidential and will be used only for the research purpose. So you can feel free to give any opinion or observation, which you think appropriate for the questions. Please spare a few minutes of your time to fill out this questionnaire. Read the questions/statements carefully and give answer or tick (√) in the appropriate place(s)/box(s) that best suit you for each of the questions/statements.

Thank you for participation

TITLE: INFLUENCE OF ATARAXIA ON DROP OUT AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN: A PSYCHO-SOCIAL STUDY IN NAOGAON DISTRICT.

(INTERVIEW SCHEDULE)

Guardian's Name   :

Student's Name   :

Age of the   :   Educational   :

Guardian   Qualification

Monthly Income   :   Yearly Income   :

1. Do you think your child has failed making heart and soul effort to study?

    □ Did not try □ Tried little bit □ Tried enough □ Good try □ Tried heart and soul

2. Why was his study interrupted?

3. Had he have no intention to continue his study?

    □ Not at all □ had little bit □ Had a lot of eagerness but ....

4. Did he go to school regularly?

    □ Not at all □ Suddenly one or two days □ Sometimes □ Would have been fine □ Regularly

5. Did he study properly at night?

    □ Not at all □ Suddenly one or two days □ Sometimes □ Would have been fine □ Regularly

6. Did he spend more time on other works than study? □ Yes □ No

7. If the answer is yes, then in what job he did spend more time?

8. Why was it not possible to continue his studies?

    □ Financial problem □ Badness of mind □ others

9. Did he get opportunity to have proper education?

10. Who helped him in his study at home?

11. Did he suffer from different kinds of sickness?

12. What quality student do you think he was?

13. How were his surroundings in case of his study?

14. Why has he stopped his study?

15. Whether the parents had capability to let the student study till SSC?

Signature & date

APPENDIX- IV:

Questionnaire for Drop out students [Bengali]

Title: Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out Among Secondary School

Children:-A Psycho-Social Study in Naogaon District

<u>সাধারণ প্রশ্ন</u>

১. ছাত্র/ছাত্রীর নাম ঃ মোবাইলঃ

২. বিদ্যালয়ের নাম ঃ শ্রেণীঃ

৩. পিতার নাম ঃ মোবাইলঃ

৪. মাতার নাম ঃ মোবাইলঃ

৫. স্থায়ী ঠিকানা: গ্রামঃ উপজেলাঃ

৬. কে পরিবারের প্রধান?

☐ পিতা ☐ মাতা ☐ অন্যান্য

৭. পরিবারের সন্তান সংখ্যা?

☐ ১ জন ☐ ২ জন ☐ ৩ জন ☐ ৪ জন ☐ ৫ জন/ উপরে

৮. পিতার শিক্ষাঃ

☐ নিরক্ষর ☐ প্রাথমিক ☐ নিম্ন মাধ্যমিক ☐ মাধ্যমিক ☐ উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক ও উপরে

৯. মাতার শিক্ষাঃ

☐ নিরক্ষর ☐ প্রাথমিক ☐ নিম্ন মাধ্যমিক ☐ মাধ্যমিক ☐ উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক ও উপরে

১০. পিতার পেশাঃ

☐ চাকুরী ☐ ব্যবসা ☐ কৃষি ☐ অন্যান্য

১১. মাতার পেশাঃ

☐ চাকুরী ☐ ব্যবসা ☐ কৃষি ☐ গৃহিনী

১২.	পিতা/মাতার আয় (মাসিক)ঃ	৩,০০০/- এর নিচে	৩,০০০/- থেকে ৬,০০০/-	৬,০০০/- থেকে ৯,০০০/-	৯,০০০/- থেকে ১২,০০০/-	১২,০০০/- এর উপরে

১৩. ধর্মঃ

- ☐ ইসলাম ☐ হিন্দু ☐ খ্রিস্টান ☐ বৌদ্ধ ☐ অন্যান্য

১৪. বর্তমানে তোমাদের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থা কেমন?

- ☐ খুব ভাল ☐ ভাল ☐ মোটামোটি ☐ খারাপ ☐ খুব খারাপ

১৫. তুমি কি পেট ভরে খাবার খাও?

- ☐ অবশ্যই ☐ হ্যাঁ ☐ মাঝেমাঝে ☐ কদাচিৎ ☐ না

১৬. তোমার পিতা মাতা কি পড়ার জন্য বই কিনে দিয়েছিল?

১৭. তোমার পিতা মাতা কি স্কুলে যাওয়ার জন্য পোষাক কিনে দিয়েছিল?

চিত্তবিনোদন বিষয়ক তথ্য

১৮. তোমার বাড়ীতে টি.ভি আছে? ☐ হ্যাঁ ☐ না

১৯. উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে ডিসের লাইন আছে কি না? ☐ হ্যাঁ ☐ না

২০. তুমি কি কোন ক্লাবের সাথে জড়িত? ☐ হ্যাঁ ☐ না

২১. তুমি কোন ধরণের খেলা পছন্দ কর?

২২. উত্তর না হলে কেন পছন্দ কর না?

২৩. তোমার বেশির ভাগ সময় কি ভাবে কাটে?

স্বাস্থ্য বিষয়ক তথ্য

২৪. বর্তমানে তোমার স্বাস্থ্য অবস্থা কেমন?

২৫. তোমার কখনও জটিল রোগ হয়েছিল? ☐ হ্যাঁ ☐ না

২৬. উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে রোগের নাম কি?

২৭. অসুস্থ হলে কি ধরণের চিকিৎসা নাও?

- ☐MBBS ডাক্তার ☐ গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার ☐ কবিরাজ ☐ হোমিও ☐ কোনটাই না

২৮. তোমাদের ঘরে কি ধরণের পায়খানা আছে?

- ☐ স্যানেটারী ☐ মাটি ☐ চটের নির্মিত ☐ অন্যান্য ☐ নাই

মনোভাব মূল্যায়ন

২৯. নিয়মিত লেখাপড়া না করলে কি কি সমস্যার সৃষ্টি হতে পারে ধাপ অনুসারে লিখ?

৩০. তোমার লেখাপড়ার ক্ষেত্রে কিভাবে অবনতি শুরু হলো?

৩১. তোমার লেখাপড়া কি কি কারনে বন্ধ হয়েছে?

৩২. কি কি ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করলে লেখাপড়া বন্ধ হতো না?

৩৩. লেখাপড়া তোমার মতে শতকরা কত ভাগ ভাগ্য এবং কতভাগ পরিশ্রমের ফল বলে মনে কর?

সুযোগ সুবিধা গ্রহণ বিষয়ক তথ্য

৩৪. তুমি কি বিনামূল্যে বই পেয়েছ?

☐ হ্যাঁ   ☐ না

৩৫. তুমি কোন প্রকার সরকারি আর্থিক সহযোগিতা পেয়েছ?

☐ হ্যাঁ   ☐ না

৩৬. তুমি কি চাহিদা মত পরিবার থেকে লেখাপড়ার খরচ পেয়েছ?

৩৭. তোমাকে বাসায় লেখাপড়ায় সাহায্য করে কে?

৩৮. তোমার পাইভেট শিক্ষক কয়জন ছিল?

৩৯. তোমার কোন বিষয় বেশী কঠিন মনে হতো?

৪০. তোমার লেখাপড়ার খরচ চালানোর সামর্থ পিতা-মাতার ছিল কি না?

জ্ঞান অনুধাবন প্রশ্ন

৪১. বাংলা অর্থ লিখ

Alarm............... Try................................. Build...........................

dimension................................Solve...........................

৪২. Tense কত প্রকার,নাম লিখ ও প্রত্যেকটির ১টি করে উদাহরন দাও।

৪৩.

present	past	participle
Turn		
Try		
Build		
Solve		
Understand		

৪৪. Preposition ব্যবহার সম্পর্কে কি জান ? তুমি যতগুলো Preposition এর শব্দ জান- তা লিখ

৪৫. কখন Article (A, An, The) বসে না কয়েকটি নিয়ম লেখ ।

৪৬. নীচের phrases গুলোর বাংলা লিখ

   a. a white elephant

   b. by fits and starts

   c. part and parcel

   d. at a stretch

   e. ups and downs

৪৭. "What are you doing now jack ? " I said æ I am watching an interesting programme on television." "Aren't you wasting your time ?" I said. æNo. I don't think so." he said.

   ক. উপরে বর্ণিত ইংরেজী বাক্যের বাংলা লিখ।

   খ. এখানে subject এবং object কে ?

   গ. এখানে কয়টি axiliary verb আছে?

৪৮. নীচের sentence সম্পর্কে কি বুঝ ? ১টি করে উদাহরণ দাও

   simplesentence :

   complex sentence :

   compound sentence :

৪৯. Sentence কত প্রকার, নাম লিখ ও প্রত্যেকটির ১টি করে উদাহরন দাও।

৫০. Part of speach কি ও কত প্রকার, নাম লিখ ও প্রত্যেকটির ১টি করে উদাহরন দাও।

৫১. নীচের শব্দগুলোর বাংলা অর্থ লিখ এবং বাক্য তৈরী কর।

   Since :

   provided that :

   If :

   No sooner had :

   Scarcely had :

৫২.নিম্নে বর্ণিত ইংরেজী বাক্যের বাংলা অনুবাদ কর

Suppose, you are an inhabitant of the village shibpur in umar union in the district of sylhet. The road of your village have been damage during the recent flood. Now write an application to the chairman of your union parishad for repairing the damage.

৫৩.নম্নে বর্ণিত ইংরেজী বাক্যের বাংলা অনুবাদ কর

Think that you are Simul /Sima. Your S.S.C examination is near at hand and you are passing a busy time doing various thing regarding your preparation for a good result. Now write a dialogue between you and your friend Limon and/lima on your preparation for the ensuing examination.

৫৪.নিম্নে বর্ণিত ইংরেজী বাক্যের বাংলা অনুবাদ কর

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities for growth and helps to overcome obstacles to progress.

APPENDIX-V:

Questionnaire for Teacher of the Drop out students [Bengali]

**Title: Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out Among Secondary School Children:-
A Psycho-Social Study in Naogaon District**

শিক্ষকের নামঃ

বিদ্যালয়ের নামঃ

পদবিঃ

শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতাঃ

১. আপনি কি মনে করেন সে লেখাপড়ায় চেষ্টা করে ব্যর্থ হয়েছে?

   ☐ কোন চেষ্টা করেনি   ☐ যৎসামান্য   ☐ ভালই চেষ্টা করেছে ☐ ভাল চেষ্টা ☐ প্রাণপনে চেষ্টা

২. তার লেখাপড়া কোনভাবে বাধাগ্রস্থ হয়েছে?

৩. তার লেখাপড়া চালিয়ে যাওয়ার আগ্রহ ছিলনা?

৪. ☐ একেবারে না☐ কম ছিল ☐ ব্যাপক আগ্রহ ছিল কিন্তু..............

৫. সে কি নিয়মিত স্কুলে যেত?

   ☐ একেবারে না ☐ হঠাৎ দু'এক দিন ☐ মাঝেমাঝে ☐ ভালই যেত ☐ নিয়মিত যেত

৬. সে কি রাতে ঠিকমত লেখাপড়া করত?

   ☐ একেবারে না ☐ হঠাৎ দু'এক দিন ☐ মাঝেমাঝে ☐ ভালই করত ☐ নিয়মিত করত

৭. সে কি লেখাপড়া বাদে অন্যকাজে বেশী সময় ব্যয় করত?

   ☐ হ্যাঁ   ☐ না

৮. উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কোন কাজে বেশী সময় ব্যয় করত?

৯. তার লেখাপড়া চালিয়ে যাওয়া সম্ভব হয়নি?

   ☐আর্থিক সমস্যা ☐ মনের বদমায়িশি ☐ অন্যান্য

১০. সে কি যথাযথ শিক্ষার সুযোগ সুবিধা পেয়েছে?

১১. তাকে গৃহে পড়াশুনা কে দেখিয়ে দিতো?

১২. সে কি নানা ধরনের অসুস্থতায় ভূগত?

১৩. সে কোন কোয়ালিটির ছাত্র ছিল বলে মনে করেন?

১৪. তার লেখাপড়ার ক্ষেত্রে পারিপার্শ্বিক অবস্থা কেমন ছিল?

১৫. সে কেন লেখাপড়া বন্ধ করেছে?

১৬. তার ক্লাস রোল কত ছিল?

১৭. ঐ ক্লাসে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীর সংখ্যা কত ছিল?

১৮. শিক্ষার্থীকে এস.এস.সি পর্যন্ত লেখাপড়া করানোর মত পিতা-মাতার সামর্থ ছিল কি না?

APPENDIX-VI:

Questionnaire for Guardian/Relatives of the Drop out Students

[Bengali]

Title: Influence of Ataraxia on Drop out Among Secondary School Children:-
A Psycho-Social Study in Naogaon District

অভিভাবকের নামঃ

শিক্ষার্থীর নামঃ

অভিভাবকের বয়সঃ   শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতাঃ

মাসিক আয়ঃ   বাৎসরিক আয়ঃ

১. আপনি কি মনে করেন আপনার সন্তান/ সে লেখাপড়ায় মনেপ্রাণে চেষ্টা করে ব্যর্থ হয়েছে?

☐ কোন চেষ্টা করেনি ☐ যৎসামান্য ☐ ভালই চেষ্টা করেছে ☐ ভাল চেষ্টা ☐ প্রাণপনে চেষ্টা

২. কি কি কারনে তার লেখাপড়া বাধাগ্রস্থ হয়েছে?

৩. তার লেখাপড়া চালিয়ে যাওয়ার আগ্রহ ছিল না?

☐ একেবারে না☐ কম ছিল ☐ ব্যাপক আগ্রহ ছিল কিন্ত.............

৪. সে কি নিয়মিত স্কুলে যেত?

☐ একেবারে না   ☐ হঠাৎ দু'এক দিন   ☐মাঝেমাঝে   ☐ ভালই যেত   ☐ নিয়মিত যেত

৫. সে কি রাতে ঠিকমত লেখাপড়া করত?

☐ একেবারে না   ☐ হঠাৎ দু'এক দিন   ☐মাঝেমাঝে   ☐ ভালই যেত   ☐ নিয়মিত যেত

৬. সে কি লেখাপড়া বাদে অন্যকাজে বেশী সময় ব্যয় করত?

☐ হ্যাঁ   ☐ না

৭. উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কোন কাজে বেশী সময় ব্যয় করত?

৮. তার লেখাপড়া চালিয়ে যাওয়া সম্ভব হয়নি?

☐আর্থিক সমস্যা   ☐ মনের বদমায়িশি   ☐ অন্যান্য

৯. সে কি যথাযথ শিক্ষার সুযোগ সুবিধা পেয়েছে?

১০. তাকে গৃহে পড়াশুনা কে দেখিয়ে দিতো?

১১. সে কি নানা ধরনের অসুস্থতায় ভূগত?

১২. সে কোন কোয়ালিটির ছাত্র ছিল বলে মনে করেন?

১৩. তার লেখাপড়ার ক্ষেত্রে পারিপার্শ্বিক অবস্থা কেমন ছিল?

১৪. সে কেন লেখাপড়া বন্ধ করেছে?

১৫. শিক্ষার্থীকে এস.এস.সি পর্যন্ত লেখাপড়া করানোর মত সামর্থ ছিল কি না?

For the purpose of the study, the researcher has visited fifty two schools in Naogaon district. At first the researcher collects the name of drop out students with headmaster of this school and the researcher collected data by using interview schedule. To assess the influence of Ataraxia of the respondents the researcher has used by following Cheque list. The cheque list are given bellow-

Cheque List-1

Criteria to assess influence of Ataraxia of the respondents.

	Name of criteria	Dimension of Ataraxia				
1	Knowledge about the letter	1	2	3	4	5
2	Knowledge about the dialogue	1	2	3	4	5
3	Knowledge about the summery of passage	1	2	3	4	5
4	Knowledge about the meaning of word	1	2	3	4	5
5	Knowledge about the past and past participle	1	2	3	4	5
6	Knowledge about the making sentence.	1	2	3	4	5
7	Knowledge about the classification of sentence.	1	2	3	4	5
8	Knowledge about the example of sentence.	1	2	3	4	5
9	Knowledge about the part of speech.	1	2	3	4	5
10	Knowledge about the example of part of speech.	1	2	3	4	5
11	Knowledge about the classification of tense.	1	2	3	4	5
12	Knowledge about the present tense.	1	2	3	4	5
13	Knowledge about the past tense.	1	2	3	4	5
14	Knowledge about the future tense.	1	2	3	4	5
15	Knowledge about the use of preposition.	1	2	3	4	5
16	Knowledge about the articles.	1	2	3	4	5
17	Knowledge about the phrase.	1	2	3	4	5

18	Knowledge about simple, complex and compound sentence.	1	2	3	4	5
19	Knowledge about the narration.	1	2	3	4	5
20	Knowledge about the subject, object and auxiliary verb	1	2	3	4	5
	Total Score:		100			

Cheque List-2

Criteria of cheque list to assess influence of ataraxia of the respondents

1	Brought necessary books	Yes
2	Brought necessary cloths	Yes
3	Supplied adequate food	Yes
4	Necessary education expenditure	Yes
5	Healthy	Yes
6	Good environment/socio-eco condition	Yes
7	Very low scare (100 marks)	Yes

Cheque List-3

Criteria of cheque list to assess influence of ataraxia of the respondents

S.L.	Criteria	Number of Respondents	Percent
1	Brought necessary books	157	76.60
2	Brought necessary cloths	201	87.00
3	Supplied adequate food	183	79.20

4	Necessary education expenditure	151	65.36
5	Healthy	115	49.78
6	Good environment/socio-eco condition	168	72.72
7	Very low scare (100 marks)	67	29.00

Difference between Autism and Ataraxia

Definition of autism

Autism is a development disorder characterized by difficulties with social interaction and communication and by restricted and repetitive behavior. Parents usually notice signs during the first three years of their child's life. These signs often develop gradually; though some children with autism reach their developmental milestone at a normal pace before worsening. Autism is associated with a combination of genetic and environmental factors.

Definition of autistic child

Autistic definition, a pervasive developmental disorder of children, characterized by impaired communication, excessive rigidity and emotional detachment: Now considered one of the autism spectrum disorders.

Definition of ataraxia

Ataraxia means emotional detachment. It mission is helping to shed negative feeling and recovery of their inabilities and power. Ataraxia comes when students don't go to school regularly or when unconscious mind in the class room remains or don't study part by part according to syllabus. It is a kind of mental evasive tendency which keeps the children apart from study but it is hard to be understand outwardly. When a student influence of Ataraxia gradually falls back in his study, his interest to going to school reduces in his unconscious mind lost their understanding power gradually.

Definition of ataraxic child

Ataraxic child means those students who lost their understanding power. It isalso a kind of mental evasive tendency which keeps the children apart from study but it is hard to be understand outwardly.

Difference between autistic and ataraxic child.

There is more difference between Autistic and Ataraxic child. It cans discus with an example.

"If you cannot perform the narration in the class, teacher will punish him."

An autistic child cannot understand this sentence. because he has no séance power and understanding power but a atraxic child can understand this sentence because he has normal séance power and he also understand that he cannot perform the narration in the class, so, teacher will punish him. As his séance power is bright. He will not interested go to school. His mind grows one kind of phobia. Now he is an atraxic child.

It can compare with a table. Difference between autistic and ataraxic child are discoursed by following table.

Child	Brain	Understanding power	Séance Power
Autistic Child	No Clear bran	No Understanding power	No Séance Power
Ataraxic child	Clear bran	Lost Understanding power	Séance Power is bright

Autistic child has no clearbran, no understandingpower, and no séance Power.On the other hand an atraxic child hasa Clear bran and séance power is bright but lost understandingpower.

Similarities between Ataraxia and Nihilism

Nihilism

Nihilism comes from the Latin nihil, or nothing which means not anything, that which does not exist. Actually, Nihilism is the philosophical viewpoint that rejects, denies, or lacks belief in any or all of the reputedly meaningful aspects of life.

Nihilism is the philosophy of total negation. In short, it state that that all values are baseless and meaningless. It can discuss with an example.

Our values: If you want to be great, you must more study.

Nihilist: Ato pore Khabe ke ?

Definition of Ataraxia

Ataraxia means emotional detachment. It mission is helping to shed negative feeling and recovery of their inabilities and power. Ataraxia comes when students don't go to school regularly or when unconscious mind in the class room remains or don't study part by part according to syllabus. It is a kind of mental evasive tendency which keeps the children apart from study but it is hard to be understand outwardly. When a student influence of ataraxia gradually falls back in his study, his interest to going to school reduces in his unconscious mind lost their understanding power gradually.

Similarities between Ataraxia and Nihilism

When student start to belief the nihilism idea, mental evasive tendency has grown in himwho keeps the children apart from study but it is hard to be understoodoutwardly. He gradually falls back in his study; his interest to going to school reduces in his unconscious mind and lost their understanding power. Then, they have no power to carry on their study.

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