

Cause Analysis and Countermeasures of Pupil's Studying Weariness in Yemen

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Abstract —As the fundamental of a country, education occupies an important position in the development of a country. Primary education is an important component of the national education; however, studying weariness among pupils in primary school is the main factor affecting the development of education. It is therefore essential to detect studying weariness among students in primary school and solve them. As they grow older, pupils are having gradually strengthened self-awareness while at the same time they are facing mounting pressure of study. Hence it is imperative to find out the countermeasures of studying weariness among them. In this thesis, I carried out the research by using literature method, interviewing method and questionnaire method. Firstly, the concept of studying weariness is defined. Secondly, Questionnaires and interviews on studying weariness at a certain primary school are carried out and analyzed. Thirdly, the cause of studying weariness among pupils in primary school is analyzed. Lastly, in order to solve the problem of studying weariness among pupils in primary school, the thesis proposed the following countermeasures and suggestions, the government should strengthen supervision and management culture; school teachers to enhance and strengthen the hardware facilities of the school, attention to student mental health; teachers to upgrade their professional quality, master scientific teaching methods, the establishment of equal and harmonious relationship between teachers; parents will educate their children the proper way to create a happy family atmosphere, and actively involved in school education; students themselves to recognize the importance of learning and study hard. The countermeasures and suggestions in this study are proposed by me on the basis of personal interviews, which are designed to provide true and reliable basis to solve studying weariness among students. These countermeasures and suggestions are researchers in this survey through personal interviews and on the basis proposed, designed to provide true and reliable basis for solving problems students' weariness. This paper comes up with relevant intervention strategies on psychological features of vocational high school students' school weariness in combination with the theories of psychology, especially

affective strategies commonly used in applied educational psychology, to make psychological counseling for elementary students' school weariness, which allows the teachers of vocational high school to solve the psychological problems of students' school weariness during their educational practice in a more scientific and effective way under the guidance of theory.

Key words—“primary school” , “studying weariness” , “causes of studying weariness”, “countermeasures”, “ Psychological Intervention ”

INTRODUCTION

Research Background

Social progress and nation prosperity require a large number of professional personnel and high-qualified labor reserve forces, and require generations of qualified citizens. It calls for education basically from elementary school (1). Shortly speaking, "Revitalization of the nation's hope lies in education, (2) the future of education is also the future of the nation, is to improve the quality of the whole nation. "Compulsory education" is the core of popularizing rate, and in recent years, high dropout rate in vast areas caused a serious threat to the realization of "compulsory education" in Yemen. According to the research findings made in Sana'a ,Taiz, Ibb and other provinces by Sana'a University, average dropout rate of elementary school student is more than 25%, and dropout rates at some places are even as high as 50% (3) . According to relevant surveys, whether poor central and western regions, or well-off economically developed areas, dropout rate of elementary school is high. Empirical researches related to dropout in recent years suggest that the root cause of elementary school students drop out is studying weariness rather than family economic reasons. Up to 90% of students who drop out of school are because of studying weariness (4)

The serious phenomenon of study weariness shows most pupils in primary school fall into a state of unhealthy and unbalanced study. Unbalanced needs between learning and being needed cause students' ambivalence of having to learn and unwillingness to learn, which seriously affect their study enthusiasm, finally leading to the decline of academic performance and then drop out of school, thereby endangering the quality of education and the development of the entire education (5). At the same time, such a serious phenomenon of study weariness also caused huge talent waste for no reason. Some talented students with strong personality can neither treat learning correctly, nor recognize the importance of learning due to being impacted by adverse factors. If those students fail to be guided timely by teachers and parents, they are likely to develop negative mood, or even lose confidence in

themselves (6). When they don't think they can enter a higher school, they feel hopeless, unconfident in learning, thereby giving up the pursuit of being talented. In addition, studying weariness has potentially risked in crime, which affects the social order. Studying weariness hinders students' healthy growth and overall development, pursuit of ideals, they are likely to develop abnormal beliefs and action, weak moral sense, fuzzy legal concepts, thereby doing something illegal and disrupting the social order. Survey shows that students who took the road of crime have presented varying degrees of studying weariness. Some students often skip classes, and even develop bad habits.

The serious phenomenon of studying weariness shows some kind of crisis existed in Yemen's current elementary education in primary school (7). In recent years, as commodity economy develops, people's views and values have changed, and students' ideas include academic values and concept of career choice is also changing. But unfortunately our education has not kept pace development of the times, which would not achieve a leading role for many new ideas generated by pupils in the tide of commodity economy. New ideas cannot be actively and effectively guided, so that no every student can realize the importance of being armed with knowledge. Primary school age is the golden age of their development, during which scientific and cultural knowledge are obtained, outlook on world and life are initially formed. Suppose that studies and precious youth are neglected due to studying weariness, it is bound to affect the quality of this generation and even the nation for sure, thereby endangering national cause of four modernizations.

There is no direct discussion and study on "school weariness "but "truancy", "school dropout" and "learning burnout" abroad. Truancy is usually explicitly defined in the school's handbook of policies and procedures. "Truancy" is used to express a behavior which is objective. As long as this behavior appears, some studies on social reasons, economic reasons, school and other aspects behind "truancy" will be made, as well as a large number of plans and programs that aims to change this undesirable behavior.

As early as 1963, the Kennedy administration published a report on "anti-mid-dropout movement", focusing on the dropout of students as a serious loss of education, calling on the public to anticipate potential dropouts and help those students who have dropped out from school return to school. The factors that affect the dropout of American students can be summarized as follows: school factors, family factors, personal factors and social factors (2). The study of "learning burnout" abroad is extended by the concept of "burnout". The definition of "burnout" determined by Freudenberg (Freudenberg is considered to be the founder of burnout research) and Maslach is cited most. In the early 1990s, the Japanese media had reported that the middle school students were tired of learning math and physics. In recent years, the Japanese Ministry of Education has conducted a survey of 4966 junior

high school sophomores in the country, which showed that the number of middle school students who are tired of learning math and physics are up to 52%, which is 5 percentage higher than that in 1995 Japan, when seeking to solve the increasingly serious problem of learning weariness and dropout, stressed that the school shall be a "spiritual place" for students (3). That is, the school shall guide students to develop subjectivity and form the correct interpersonal relationship in a good collective environment through a variety of daily educational activities.

Therefore, it is of great importance and values for the development of basic education in Yemen to do a research and find out the deep-seated causes of serious phenomenon of studying weariness among pupils in primary school, and put forward corresponding countermeasures.

Present Research Situation of Selected Topic

1. Present Research Situation of Selected Topic in Yemen

Study abroad found that the major reason for playing truancy is school weariness. It is found that playing truancy is significantly related with parental education and no supervision after school and so on (8). Domestic researches focus on current situation, cause analysis and countermeasures of school weariness (9). Experts have found that a large proportion of student's weariness is related with teachers and existing educational system. Weariness rate of elementary school rises as grade goes up and now it reaches a very serious stage. Over 40% of pupils in many areas of Yemen are tired of studying, known as the "poor students." There are increasingly students who are tired of school from Second-year junior high school. One research of Yemen Pupils Research Center shows that "Yemen students are generally weary of studying," only 10% of pupils, junior high school students and senior high school students respectively like studying. Student's weariness is one kind of negative school culture spreading in classroom with textbook as the main carrier, which is indulged by the official standard culture, the mass commercialization, strict school system, laissez-faire family culture and pleasure-seeking culture foster student's weary feeling and behavior. Other studies indicate that student's unfavorable family environment, socio-economic development level of the area and cultural environment are profound social roots of weariness. Somehow serious weariness phenomenon of pupils is inevitable, and it is an educational tragedy as well.

2. Present Research Situation of Selected Topic at China

Mr. Wei Pinxian thought that pupil's weariness in primary school is caused by society-related factor, family-related factor and school-related factor (10). He believed that, to eliminate and prevent students' emotional weariness in the information age, the state should attach more attention on education, increase investment in education, conscientiously

implement the strategy of rejuvenating the country through science and education, strengthen positive ideological and propagating work and carry out ideal education, and motivate to learn cultural knowledge and thereby becoming talents for modernization construction.

Ms. Wang Ping believes that studying weariness is one harmful emotion that is currently prevalent among pupils in high grade. From teaching itself, there are three main reasons: First, attaching more importance to results than process; secondly, valuing responsibility more than interest; thirdly, treasuring lecture more than listening. To solve these problems, we can try to make the following improvements as follow: allow students have more free time and rights; change the classroom environment to complete role reversal; to promote practice through competition in the way of incentives; combination of learning and games; create opportunities for students to regain their confidence.

Mr. Liu Guoqiang went even far to have conducted a Research on the Causes and Countermeasures for studying weariness among Middle School Students and presented detailed experimental program for it. He believes that the behavior of studying weariness among pupils in primary school can be rectified. He said different from common emotional studying weariness, the evasive action in learning is mainly characterized by students showing no interest in study, taking study as a burdensome and painful matter, which, as a result, causing them unable to carry out normal learning activity, play truant or skip classes, and in severe cases quit school. There are many reasons behind this phenomenon. The external causes include the faults of family education and school education, such as parents placing high hopes on their children, using improper educational methods, teachers being abrupt to students, the society imposing unfavorable influence to them. The internal causes of studying weariness among students include students having no clear learning objectives, taking no interest in learning, having poor self-control, being lazy and taking a lassie-faire attitude. He put forward suggestions from two aspects, including on the one hand, the improvement of external education environment and on the other hand, the self-adjustment and change made by students themselves.

3. Literature Review

Many scholars at home and abroad target their research and surveys at the reasons and countermeasures for primary school students' disliking of school. Overseas studies are focused on primary school students' behavior of truancy and its explanations. According to scholars abroad, truancy among primary school students is associated with teacher, education system, family culture, and hedonism that is prevalent in society. The scholars point out that all the aforementioned factors contribute directly to the development of students' truant psychology and behavior; and that a high proportion of senior students in primary schools

dislike school. Domestic studies are mainly dedicated to analyzing the situation of truancy among senior students in primary schools from social and family perspectives as well as current teaching style. All the studies, be them from at home or abroad, present reasons for truancy and targeted measures. Findings from the studies are of significant reference value for this paper.

After reviewing domestic and foreign studies, the author believes that senior students in primary schools dislike school for varied reasons. Analysis and research must be conducted from different aspects, for example, presence of entertainment places in the school and the Chinese-specific idea “study is useless”. Other influencing factors include teachers’ qualifications and school facilities, both of which are points of discussion in this paper. There has been comprehensive research of family influence and students themselves, such as missing family education, unclear learning purpose, inefficient learning method, and great learning pressure.

With careful analysis, the author found that relevant studies can be deepened in considering of the following:

First, only a small number of studies involve real cases. Many researchers, particularly domestic scholars, engage mostly in theoretical studies in research laboratories and rarely consider schools’ reality.

Second, despite that existing studies of primary school students include school as one reason for truancy; very few of the studies involve analysis of teachers’ qualifications and school facilities.

Third, all existing studies propose solutions based on specific truancy factors. However, the solutions are not highly targeted or feasible.

According to the author, it is necessary to use empirical analysis and conduct survey on the senior students of a certain primary school to better understand the current situation of students’ learning and why they play truant. It is also necessary to fully consider the influence from teachers’ qualifications and school facilities. The research is aimed at bringing the country, society, schools and parents to the attention of senior students’ learning status and psychological experience. Eventually, multi-party cooperation can be achieved, and diverse effective measures can be jointly taken to prevent or mitigate truancy among senior students in primary schools.

Empirical Research

1. Research Significance and Research content and method

[1] Research Significance

Theoretical Significance: As we all know, only when a person becomes interested in studying, studying will be pleasant and easy and individual talent can be maximized, otherwise studying will be a heavy burden and learning efficiency will be greatly reduced. Elementary school is one of indispensable foundation stages to cultivate talents. The growth and spread of weariness constitute a potential threat to cultivate talents and it will inevitably cause serious consequences. Through the study of weariness among elementary school students, the theoretical system of basic education can be enriched; through study and cause analysis of weariness of pupils in primary school, relevant factors of weariness can be found, thereby improving current weariness condition from changing and controlling those affecting factors. At the same time, the existing educational theory and problems in the educational practice can be found, from which useful experience and lessons can be used for improving basic education in the future.

Practical Significance: In recent years, high drop-out rates has brought a significant negative impact on the implementation of Yemen 's "compulsory education", but the root cause of dropping out of school is because of student's weariness. Therefore, relevant researches on the phenomenon of study weariness in pupils of primary school have a very important practical significance (11).

First of all, it will help control the dropout rate and consolidate the "compulsory education" level. In recent years, due to weariness, elementary school student's drop-out phenomenon is very common, which has caused extremely negative impact on the popularity of Yemen's basic education and improving the quality of the people. Only when the deep-seated reasons of weariness are found out, effective countermeasures of controlling drop-out can be put forward.

Secondly, it will help improve the quality of teaching and create a good learning atmosphere. Only when students love and enjoy studying, teaching quality can be substantially improved; pupils in primary school can better grasp the scientific and cultural knowledge and develop good moral qualities. Being in the transition period of growth stage, pupils are "semi-mature and semi-sensible", who are easily affected by surrounding students. Weariness is a stumbling block that hinders the development of students. But it is also common and pervasive, so it shall be cleared as soon as possible to create a preferable

atmosphere (9).

[2]Research content and method

I. Research content

This paper established the starting point from the review of the present situation at home and abroad, reflected the serious ignorance and value bias of the social and educational circles on studying weariness problem among pupil in primary school, used the survey research to obtain the fact and conclusion to verify the author's own value judgments and carried out countermeasures research and academic discussion (12).

The observation and investigation of studying weariness among pupils in primary school are designed to look into the roots of studying weariness in and out of school, analyze students' pre-class preparation and after-class feedback, study students individual difference and group difference, and teaching system and education humanization, age characteristics of physiological and mental development of students individual and group and cooperative group study.

II. Research methods

I used complex thinking, relationship thinking, the overall way of thinking as well as speculation method, narrative methods and case analysis that are appropriate in human society and education research. Philosophical speculation as theoretical framework is used to make qualitative conclusions for basic facts, provided value direction for the whole research so as to achieve an ideal level of research.

2.Theoretical Review of Elementary School Student's Weariness Situation

[1] concept of studying weariness

Studying weariness refers to hatred to learning by students. To be specific, studying weariness means that students lose interest in studying subjectively and show weary emotion and indifferent attitude towards learning, which are displayed in their behavior plainly. It is mainly manifested in the following aspects: students show low efficiency, get only half the result with twice effort, have no interest in learning; they seldom take the initiative to learn without the supervision of their parents; they get tired right away after studying for a while; they ask for material reward to complete a certain studying task; they often fantasy how successful they are; they leave questions unresolved instead of spending time to figure out the question; they spend more time on recreation, watching TV, surfing on the Internet than on learning; they have no clear learning object and makes no plans in advance; some even have headache at the thought of study. Studying weariness can be classified into mild one, moderate one and severe one. In less severe cases, students have to go to school under the pressure of family and other external factors though they take no interest in studying. At school, they show passive attitude towards study and low learning efficiency. In severe cases, they take an aversion to study and schooling and may even go to extremes as to quit school and run away from home.

[2]Features and categories of study weariness

As indicated in practical investigations and researches, there are several features of study weariness of high-level graders' student in primary school:

1. Students of high-level graders in primary school are unwilling to going to school for losing interest in 2/3 of subjects that are arranged for them during the school term;
2. Students of high-level graders in primary school are easy to stay in passive mental state in study and lack in self-control and perseverance;
3. Students of high-level graders in primary school are easy to have attention diverted during class, to finish homework without a serious attitude, to preview and review lesson without perseverance, and to have little care about his/her academic record.

It is universally believed that study weariness can be divided into three levels, mild study weariness, moderate study weariness, and severe study weariness (13).

Students with mild study weariness usually manifest as follows:

Enable to insist on schooling, but be tired of certain subjects or teachers occasionally.

Students with moderate study weariness usually manifest as follows:

1. Always fall in sleep during class;
2. Be tired of certain subjects or teachers;
3. Feel headache, chest distress and other discomforts when having some subjects;
4. Perform poorly in some subjects;
5. Be absent from class and not doing homework constantly.

Students with severe study weariness usually manifest as follows:

1. Be uninterested in all subjects;
2. Be tired of study and doing homework, and even have headache, chest distress, vomiting at the mention of study;
3. Be forced to go to school, hate books, and teachers or parents who compel them to study, escape school and even run away from home.

[3] The phenomenon of studying weariness among pupils

According to Dictionary of Education, studying weariness is defined as a passive psychological state towards study, meaning being weary and tired of study. In this sense, studying weariness among pupils is a psychological state in which students get tired of study. The author believes that weariness among pupil means that they take hatred to study or take no initiative to study because they have no interest in study and further regard study as a burdensome and painful thing to do. As a result, they are unable to carry out normal study activity and in severe cases they play truant, skip classes or even quit school, which is a passive behavior response mode toward study. Studying weariness is shown in the following manners. Students hate study and take no initiative in study; they are absent-minded in class; they feel discontented with teachers and indifferent to all study activities, including exercises, homework and examinations. They reduce from reluctant learners to students who are weary to study, thus forming a vicious cycle (14).

A research on studying weariness among pupils

1. Research object

According to the diagnostic standard of studying weariness proposed, the research selected several pupils of primary school from two schools in IBB, BADAN for screening. 220 students were screened out. The questionnaire was carried out among the 220 students. The age ranged from 9 to 14. For details, please see table 1.

Table 1 Sample distribution of questionnaire survey

Item	Categories	Number	Proportion
Grade	Grade 4	68	30.9%
	Grade 5	82	37.3%
	Grade 6	70	31.8%
Gender	Boy	114	51.8%
	Girl	106	48.2%
Class leader	Class leader	96	43.6%
	Non-class leader	124	56.4%
Academic Performance	Excellent	46	20.9%
	well	59	26.8%
	Medium	62	28.2%
Father's education level	Poor	53	24.1%
	Below junior high school	73	33.2%
	Senior high school	56	25.5%
Mother's education level	Junior college	54	24.5%
	Bachelor or above	37	16.8%
	Below junior high school	71	32.3%
Mother's education level	Senior high school	57	25.9%
	Junior college	52	23.6%
	Bachelor or above	40	18.2%

2. Research method

This research adopts self-edited questionnaire survey to investigate the situations and

factors of study weariness of pupils in primary school. The questionnaire survey was preliminarily designed by review of previous research results and guidance of experts. For details of questions in questionnaire survey, please see table 2.

Table 2 Questionnaire survey for study weariness of pupils in high grades

No.	Questions	Options
1	Do you like doing homework?	A. like; B. dislike
2	How do you think of examination?	A. anxious and nervous; B usual mind
3	Do you enable to be concentrated on class?	A. yes; B. no
4	What do you think of the quantity and difficulty degree of homework?	A. much and difficult; B. moderate ; C. less and simple
5	Why don't you like certain teachers' class?	A. interesting; B. boring
6	Does teacher neglect you because of your poor academic performance?	A. yes; B. no
7	Is teacher helping you when you have trouble in learning?	A. yes; B. no
8	Do you feel happy in group life?	A. happy; B. happy sometimes; C. unhappy
9	Are you laughed at by classmates for giving a wrong answer in class?	A. yes; B. no
10	Are you laughed at by classmates for bad academic performance?	A. yes; B. no
11	What is your parents' attitude to your bad performance in school?	A. helping and encouraged; B. criticized and scolding C. indifferent
12	What do you think of your parents' expectation?	A. too high; B. appropriate; C. no expectation
13	Do game and other entertainments affect your study?	A. yes; B. no
14	Do you think school performance will affect your future income?	A. yes; B. no; C. not know
15	Which subject is your favorite?	A. sport; B. labor; C. music
16	Why do you like a certain class?	A. no homework; B. strong operability;

		C. like the teacher
17	Why do you dislike a certain class?	A. too much homework; B. dislike course content; C. dislike the teacher
18	What type of homework you are preferred?	A. oral homework; B. written homework; C. Hand-on homework
19	Why don't you finish homework?	A. unwilling; B. unable; C. indifferent
20	What is your favorite learning style?	A. group discussion; B. game-based learning; C. training aid

3. Research results

[1] Degree of pupils' study fondness

For results of Q1-5 of questionnaire survey, please see table 3.

As shown in survey results, there are only 61 respondents saying “Yes” to Q1 “Do you like doing homework?”, accounting for 27.8%; there are 129 respondents saying “Anxious” to Q2 “how do you feel about examination?”, accounting for 58.6%; there are 78 respondents saying “No” to Q2 “ Do you enable to be concentrated on class ?”, accounting for 35.5%; there are 96 respondents saying “Difficult” and only 28 respondents saying “less and simple” to Q4 “What do you think about the quantity and difficulty degree of homework?”, accounting for 43.6% and 12.7% respectively; there are only 138 respondents saying “boring class” to Q5 “Why don't you like certain teachers' class?”, accounting for 62.7%. As indicated in the above-mentioned data, the majority of pupils in primary school don't like doing homework, examination, teachers who always give a boring lecture, and usually fail to be concentrate on class.

Table 3 survey results of Q1-5 of questionnaire survey

Options	Survey Questions				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
A	61 (27.8%)	129 (58.6%)	142 (64.5%)	68 (30.9%)	82 (37.3%)
B	159 (72.2%)	91 (41.4%)	78 (35.5%)	124 (56.4%)	138 (62.7%)
C	/	/	/	28 (12.7%)	/

[2] Why pupils dislike study?

For results of Q6-17 of questionnaire survey, please see table 4.

Table 4 Results of Q6-17 of questionnaire survey

Number of question	Option	Number of people	Proportion
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Number of question	Option	Number of people	Proportion
6	A	52	23.6%
	B	168	76.4%
7	A	184	83.6%
	B	36	16.4%
8	A	98	44.5%
	B	64	29.1%
	C	58	26.4%
9	A	64	29.1%
	B	156	70.9%
10	A	72	32.7%
	B	148	67.3%
11	A	63	28.6%
	B	101	45.9%
	C	56	25.5%
12	A	42	19.1%
	B	42	19.1%
	C	136	61.8%
13	A	88	40.0%
	B	132	60.0%
14	A	70	31.8%
	B	68	30.9%
	C	82	37.3%
15	A	74	33.6%
	B	76	34.5%
	C	68	30.9%
16	A	58	26.4%
	B	61	27.7%
	C	101	45.9%
17	A	68	30.9%
	B	82	37.3%
	C	70	31.8%

As indicated in the above-mentioned data, there are several important factors of pupils' study weariness:

1. The most part of pupils were once unfairly treated. They always feel unhappy with

collective life and dread of the derision of their classmates and scold of parents;

2. Pupils in primary school have little knowledge of significance of study and are unaware of what high expectation their parents have of them;

3. Some of pupils think of homework too much and too difficult to finish, and are uninterested in certain classes or teachers

4. Some of pupils are addicted to online games.

[3] What learning styles are favored by pupils?

For results of Q18-20 of questionnaire survey, please see table 5.

As shown in survey results, there are 134 respondents saying “Hand-on homework” to Q18 “What type of homework you are prefer?”, accounting for 60.9% (the pupils who prefer written assignment merely take up 13.2%); there are 123 respondents saying “Indifference to homework” to Q19 “Why don’t you finish homework?”, accounting for 55.9%, while 20.9% and 23.2% saying “unwilling” and “unable” to do homework respectively; there are 132 respondents saying “game-based learning”, 57 saying “group discussion” and only 31 saying “training aid” to Q20 “what is your favorite learning style?”, accounting for 60.0%, 25.9% and 14.1% respectively.

Table 5 survey results of Q18-20 of questionnaire survey

Option	Survey Questions		
	Q18	Q19	Q20
A	57 (25.9%)	46 (20.9%)	57 (25.9%)
B	29 (13.2%)	51 (23.2%)	132 (60.0%)
C	134 (60.9%)	123 (55.9%)	31 (14.1%)

As indicated in those above-mentioned survey results, pupils in primary school prefer to participate in study by some interesting ways, such as fierce group discussion, game or training aids. By sense-stimulated activities (eyes, mouth, hands), they would be spontaneously spurred up learning interest and willing to devoting themselves to study. By use of those methods, pupils will no longer dislike or even gradually love study with heart, which effectively solve or alleviate the problem of study weariness among pupils in primary school (15).

Cause analysis of studying weariness among pupils

1. Society-related factors

[1] Influence of the idea of study uselessness

The rural economy is comparatively backward compared with urban economy. Some families can only meet the basic living needs of the students and the tuition fee can be a burden for these families. Borne in a family of this kind, some parents would infuse their children with the idea of the useless of study and asking them make money to support the family. Under the influence of such incorrect idea, even those pupils in primary school who study hard will reject study and gradually hate study, finally leading to studying weariness.

In the current society, there are some nouveau riches. Their appearance makes pupils in primary school generate the idea of money as the first priority. However, most nouveau riches are not well-educated, which send a wrong signal to pupils in primary school, making them believe studying isn't the only way to become rich. Under the influence of the idea, some pupils in primary school believe that studying is useless and one can become somebody even without studying. The idea takes roots in the mind of pupils in primary school, who will develop weariness study in the end.

[2] The unfavorable influence of off-campus entertainment places, such as internet bar

With the rapid development of the society and the economy, the culture industry is also experiencing constant development, which is shown in the increasing number of Internet bars, pool room and game center, the constant expanding areas and the development of Disco culture. Cultures of various kinds go to the view of rural pupils in different forms and ways. However, some of the culture forms are not suitable for pupils in primary school, such as unworthy cultures containing violence, pornography, bloodiness. Unfortunately, these cultures are fresh to pupils in primary school and can evoke their curiosity. They are immersed in unhealthy culture unconsciously, which distract their attention that should be focused on study. They indulged in the unhealthy cultures, leading to the loss of right direction and interest in study. To make profit, some Internet bars, pool room and game centers are being located around schools. Some students play games or seeking pleasure during breaks or even by skipping class. Students spend much money, time, and effort on those entertainments. Some students with weak willpower are unable to extricate themselves from games. If parents and teacher are unable to perceive the problem, students may lose interest in or hate study within a short time and take studying as a burden.

2 School-related factor

[1] Lacking of teachers

“Located in remote areas with poor living condition, most elementary schools fail to

attract teachers at the initial period of construction, thus many excellent education sources cannot reach to rural areas and the teacher resources in rural areas cannot be improved. Without the guidance of the constructive thought provided by prominent teacher, schools cannot solve the problem caused by lack of teachers according the existing systems and teaching modes.

Rural elementary school has few students. When the number of teaching is enough but the competence is not reaching the standard of excellence, the school cannot recruit new excellent teacher, which is also an important reasons leading to the lack of teachers.

[2] Lacking of hardware facilities

Another barrier for the development of rural elementary school is the lack of hardware facilities. Compared with urban elementary school, rural elementary schools get less allocated funds from the government. The villages and towns are not well off, which to some extent also cause the lack of hardware facilities. With little school funding, important matters are put into the first place. Hardware facility is insignificant compared with assisting financially impoverished students. The lack of funding reduces the investment on entertainment equipment and teaching appliances, leading to the lack of hardware facilities. The objective to evoke students' learning interest and learning initiative is thus failed. It is obvious that the lack of hardware facility in rural elementary school to some extent affects the teaching quality, leading to students' loss of interest in learning and development of studying weariness.

3.Family-related factor

[1] Inharmonious family relation

“As a proverb goes, parents are the best teachers of students. However, not all parents can become the best teachers of their children.” “Some unhealthy phenomenon exists in the rural family environment. Vulnerable pupils in primary school can be easily influenced in such environment. Unconsciously, bad attitude and wrong outlook on life and values are formed, leading to character flaw among students while character plays an important role in the psychological state of studying weariness.”

Divorce also becomes common in rural families. Living in a single parent family with a part of love and care absent, pupils in primary school may develop character flaw, which may further leads to studying weariness. Reconstituted family in rural areas often neglect the education of their children and fail to spot the studying weariness, not to mention to take measures to solve it .

[2] *Lacking of family education*

According to a survey, “Being not well-cultivated, some parents in rural areas feel overwhelmed in the face of their children’s education and show indifference to their study. The lack of presence makes student’s paying less attention to study or learning only their favorite subjects. ” “There are some parents who place high hopes on their children. When their children cannot reach the goal set, they would beat and scold their children harshly, which doing harm to their psychology. Such wrong education method make students feel that studying is a heavy burden and become fed with studying gradually. Some parents seldom take effort in communicating with their children and mistakenly thinking that good financial status will surely bring high scores. Such misconception and wrong practice finally lead to studying weariness among students. Some financially impoverished families, on the other hand, ask their children to quit school early and infuse them with the idea of making money to support the family. ”

4. Student-related factor

[1] *Lacking of learning motivation*

Psychologically speaking, motivation is the force that is driving human being or animals to produce behaviors of all kinds . In this sense, leaning motivation is the force that stimulates and maintains students to perform study activities. Motivation can be classified into intrinsic motive and extrinsic motive. Intrinsic motivation is created by internal factors, including individual’s interest, curiosity and achievement need. The satisfaction of leaning activity evoked by intrinsic motivation is brought by the learning process instead of reward or high score, hence, students take pleasure in learning. Extrinsic motivation is evoked by external reward or fear of not passing the exams.

Pupils in primary school work hard to achieve the satisfaction, which is not brought by the learning process but other activities. Both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation can evoke student’s interest in learning. However, pupils in primary school have limited cognitive competence. Therefore, they don’t know that study plays a very important role in their future growth and development and why their parents are strict with them in terms of study. In contrary, as large amount of efforts need to be invested into study, some kids feel it very difficult to study and further lose interest in it. At the important junction, if parents and teachers can give kids proper guidance to make them realize the importance of study and evoke their motivation for study, they can help the kids tide over the difficulties. Unfortunately, some parents are fully occupied by work and spare no effort and time to take of their children. At school, students are packed in large classes with the teachers unable to communicate very well with each and every student. Over time, students gradually develop

studying weariness as they cannot get proper guidance.

[2] *Improper learning methods*

Effective learning method can help students complete the learning tasks of different subjects until the completion of their schooling. Most pupils in primary school who have difficulty in learning are those who have no proper learning method and find out the learning method suitable for their own learning style. Learning method is a consistent and individual way of learning of each learner. It is the sum total of learning strategy and learning tendency. Among them, learning strategy means learning method. According to a survey involved pupils, 60% of students said they cannot fully understand the content taught by their teachers; 25.9% of students are often distracted at class or don't understand the content at all; being reluctant to figure it out after class, they often copy others' homework and even don't hand in homework at all; 2.4% of students think that they are weak in study and they will make no significant progress even if they work very hard. As the students cannot reach the expected goals or overcome learning barriers, they gradually become anxious about learning and have their self-esteem and confidence discouraged. Over time, the sense of failure and guilty increases and a nervous and scared emotion state is formed. Some students set too high goals or ambitions to realize even though they tried their best effort, leading to the formation of high psychological pressure and passive emotions, which only dampens their enthusiasm towards study. These students are not able to explore effective learning methods, which made them lose interest in study and need external forces to encourage them to study .

[3] *Pressure Caused by Unhealthy Environment*

Humanistic psychologist Abraham Maslow put forward the hierarchy of needs theory, which states human being has seven basic needs and a hierarchy needs can be formed from low level to high level according to the order of their satisfaction. The needs must be met orderly and the lowest level of needs must be met first. Safety, as a low level of need, must be met first. Some schools don't have good school spirit, strict campus discipline, a sense of group honor at class level. Fighting, brawling, and extortion happen occasionally at class and even school levels. Without safety guarantee, some timid students will be unwilling to go to school after being bullied one time or two. Over time, they will develop studying weariness. A sense of safety is very crucial among kids. If their young minds are overshadowed, potential barriers will be formed in their future life and work. At such critical juncture, if parents and teachers can prevent the terrible thing happen again, students will not be hurt badly and will not have the studying weariness last long; if the bad things are not curbed in time, the students will only have greater studying weariness.

Countermeasure for studying weariness among pupils

1. Countermeasures for the society-related factors

[1] To create a healthy and positive social atmosphere

Currently, the society is promoting the spread of positive energy. Under such context, spirit civilization is becoming increasingly important. This requires us to create a healthy and progressive social atmosphere. The author suggests that the government should rectify the unfavorable and give a hard blow to the heretical ideas; at the same time, positive energy should be propagated and more healthy, exciting and meaningful works should be made to guide students to establish a correct outlook on life, values, etc. so as to create a positive atmosphere. People from all sectors of society should be give equal respect so that everyone lives in a world of equality. Students will not linger in some bad places after a healthy environment is created.

[2] Government should strengthen the supervision on such entertainment places such as Internet bars

Our country has increased the investment in education after realized the importance of it. The heavy investment is not only reflected in the fund increase. The country has also introduced relevant laws and regulations as well as policies to create an atmosphere of valuing education and caring children. At the same time, law enforcement is also strengthened. Moreover, the author suggests that governments at all levels should strengthen the supervision on such entertainment facilities such as Internet bars so that the facility owners admit no juveniles. The best way to protect pupils in primary school from the bad influence of the entertainment facilities is to strengthen law supervision and law enforcement.

2. Countermeasures for school-related factors

[1] To improve teaching level of teacher

Teacher, as the most direct factor of pupils' study efficiency, are urged to attach importance to improvement of teaching level. For this, teachers are highly requested to enhance both of their professional ability and comprehensive ability, so as to improve classroom efficiency and to attract pupils to participate in study with a proactive attitude.

Furthermore, teachers are also recommended to adopt scientific, effective and diversified teaching methods during teaching process, which would effectively stimulate pupils' learning interest, so as to get an excellent teaching result, help pupils in primary school to regain the sense of achievement and built up confidence in study.

[2] To build up harmonious relations between students and teachers

Teachers of pupils in primary school are requested to transfer the conventional teaching concept and should truly have a profound understanding of the subject he/she teaches. They need to learn about what and how pupils think and try to enter into their life .During the previous teaching practice, it has found that pupils in primary school prefer to have game-based learning, so teachers can adopt more funny games or role-playing games in their class, which will effectively reinforce student's participation during class, improve their learning interest and keep them away from the harmful mood of study weariness. In addition, this investigation has also found that one of the most important causes of study weariness among pupils in primary school is that they don't like the teachers who give lecture to them. It is worth noting that the relationship between teacher and student has direct impact on learning interest and effect of pupils in primary school. Teachers, therefore, should try to establish an equal, harmonious, and friendly relationship with students. He/she should truly take care of and learn about their students, and offer help at the time when they get in trouble in life.

[3] To attach importance to student's overall assessment

A scientific and all-round assessment model can both help teacher to accurately master student's learning condition and meanwhile provide student with a chance to know about himself/herself clearly, which will arouse the initiative of learning to some extent. It is additionally that overall assessment could also bring about student's self-reflection, which would facilitate them to never stop self-perfection. A scientific assessment model should include both dominant and recessive assessment. In dominant assessment, teachers can make a self-evaluation form for pupils in primary school, and when a student performs actively in class, gives right answer to teacher's questions and enable to finish homework very well, he/she would be given "R" in assessment, while when a student is absent-minded in class, gives wrong answer to teacher's questions and fails to finish homework timely, he/she would be given "F" in assessment. When student gets a certain number of "R" or "F", he/she would be given encouragement or criticism accordingly. Recessive assessment requests teacher to learn to listen student's "voice" and respect their opinions. When faced with students' questioning, replenishments or arguments, teacher should learn to accept their idea and try to have an equal communication with them. The words like "I agree with you", "Your opinion is

great” are strongly suggested to use more. It is worth noting that any knowledge needs to be learned with associated assessment methods, and that any learning effect of knowledge should be rethought as a type of assessment. By evaluation-reflection model, pupils in primary school will be well aware of and correct errors on time in the following study, so as to effectively improve students' autonomous learning and mobilize their learning initiative and make them love study with heart.

[4] To keep a watchful eye on student’s mental health

Psychological health education, as an important part of primary school’s integrated education, is crucial for pupils to develop a right outlook on life, world, value, and good moral trait. Considering inner connection between psychological health education and basic education, school and teacher are requested to combine these two educations in everyday’s teaching affair administration and teaching practice to exert the significant effect of health education and promote a benign development of pupils in both mind and body .Each school should have at least one psychological counselor, who can timely provide psychological counseling for those students who might or have already been faced with mental block. Regarding students with study weariness, it is of great importance to analyze the root cause from school, teacher, student and family, and to take well-directed measures on the basis of root cause. In addition, teachers are urged to spend more time caring about those students with emotion of study weariness, to encourage them to participate in group life and to help them to build up a health psychology.

3 . Countermeasures for family-related factors

[1]To create a good family atmosphere

Family atmosphere is a key factor of pupil’s learning condition and mental state. A positive and delighted family atmosphere will help pupils to develop health psychology, to stay in a high spirit and to prevent negative emotion. Furthermore, relevant researches have found that many of pupils with excellent academic performance are usually accompanied by parents when he/she studies at home. Expert notes that this teaching style is do conducive to improvement of pupil’s performance. Therefore, it is concluded that a benign family atmosphere will lower the occurrence rate of study weariness among pupils in primary school.

[2] To adopt correct educational method

In a family, parents, as the first teacher of children, are requested to have a certain cultural quality and healthy mental state if he/she hopes to give a good education to them. Parents should try to set a good example for their children. Meanwhile, parents are also urged

to continue learning with the times and to improve their own comprehensive quality. The knowledge they have learned will help them to teach their children with more scientific methods, so as to foster a healthy-minded children who love study spontaneously. During the process of education, parents should try to avoid scolding and beating children of any kind, lest leaving any psychological shadow in their young and vulnerable mind. Parents should give more encouragement and support to children, and lead them to do more meaningful things and help them to learn how to grow up during each thing they finish by themselves.

[3] To combine family education with school education

Parents should keep a good communication with school and teacher, and actively take part in school's education while undergoing family education, because the constant participation will help them to be well aware of the insufficiency of school education and find out the potential phenomenon of pupil's study weariness in time, which will effectively solve out and prevent study weariness of pupils in primary school. Both of parents and teacher need to communicate more each other, so either parents or teacher will be able to learn about children's difficulties and troubles in their study and life, and help them to settle down problem in time, which would successfully nip the unhealthy emotion of study weariness in the bud. To sum up, a good combination of family education and school education will do benefit to health of pupil in both body and mind.

4. Countermeasures for student-related factors

[1] To attach greater importance to study

As saying goes, "knowledge is power". It is widely believed that knowledge plays increasingly important role in today's information society. Pupils need to be clearly aware that a good mastery of knowledge can both improve their own integrated quality and make contribution to society. It is certainly a win-win event, no matter for individual or society. It is additionally noted that the greater importance attached to learning will surely help pupils to get great sense of achievement and sense of self-satisfaction, to spur up pupil's learning interest and to prevent and alleviate the unhealthy emotion of study weariness.

[2] To adopt high-efficiency learning methods

It is of great importance for pupils to master some scientific learning methods, because any aimless and planless learning would bring nothing but agitation.

There are several suggestions for pupils of primary school in learning:

1. Have preview before class and try to find out queries from the "pre-learning" process;
2. Enhance the efficiency of classroom and try to master knowledge during class as

more as possible;

3. Have a good review timely after class;
4. Draw up an individual learning plan;
5. Alternate work with exercise and rest, and have a balanced diet.

All those above-mentioned suggestions will help pupils in primary school to improve their academic performance and lower the occurrence of study weariness.

[3] To improve self-management of study

It is undoubtedly that study is the primary task of student's life, so they surely need to put the most energy in study, but it still doesn't mean that study could take up all their time. It is of great importance that students should develop a variety of hobbies and interests, which helps to stimulate their potential ability on all aspects and to mobilize learning initiative by sense of achievement gained from other things. In order to achieve all-round development, students are requested to learn how to have a good arrangement of learning time, how to get well control of play time, how to manage emotion changes, how to diminish the influence of unhealthy mood. Only when successfully keeping away from disturbance of unhealthy culture factors in the outer world and being not carried away by negative emotions can pupils finally win the victory of the war "fighting against study weariness".

[4] To set up a reasonable learning objective

Study weariness of pupils in primary school can also be attributed to the fact that they have never had a thorough and scientific learning plan. Blindness and disorder in learning always lead to nothing but poor learning efficiency and loss of learning interest. Therefore students should firstly make a scientific learning plan for themselves and set up a reasonable learning objective at the beginning. It is believed that learning would turn out in vain when students fail to find out a correct ideal and goal. It is additionally noted that a student who wants to have a good study requires for a strong will power. You can never stop your step when finishing a short-term objective, but to build up a loftier ideal and stride forward a greater goal.

Discussion

Fast development of the society has set higher requirements for education. The situation requires us to better understand the phenomenon and causes of truancy among primary school students; and to take targeted measures so that the problem can be resolved and quality of education be improved.

On the basis of investigation of primary school students and interviews to teachers, we had a better understanding of the psychological state of students and recognized that as they

grow older, pupils are having gradually strengthened self-awareness while at the same time they are facing mounting pressure of study, leading to studying weariness. In order to prevent students from developing studying weariness, I proposed several countermeasures and suggestions from the aspects of society, school, teacher, parents and students themselves, which are designed to provide real and true evidence to solve studying weariness among pupils.

Based on data analysis and understanding of causes of truancy, this paper proposes pressure-relieving measures from the perspectives of society, school, family and student. The society is required to foster good atmosphere and strengthen regulation on entertainment places on campus, creating good external environment for students. Schools need to improve teachers' teaching abilities; facilitate development of good teacher-student relationships; initiate comprehensive assessment of students; and take great care of students' psychological health. Students who are found with tendency to play truant can be given effective guidance that helps boost their confidence. Parents are advised to create good family atmosphere; adopt correct education methods; and better align their approaches with schools' education. As for students themselves, all parties concerned should help students realize the importance of study, master efficient learning methods, learn self-management, and set appropriate and clear learning goals. Efforts from multiple sides will stimulate students' interest in study and therefore reduce truancy.

In short, for primary school students, the top priority is to stimulate their learning interest and help them develop good learning habits. Truancy not only affects students themselves and teaching; but also undermines schools' quality of education and the country's education level. For this reason, the author conducted this study to explore the influence of different factors on truancy and design specific common education measures. This study will be helpful for teachers in the front line in schools and students with different degrees of truancy.

I fortunate to has gained the strong support and help from many teachers and students. However, due to I lack of theoretical literacy and research capability, this study still has shortcomings and insufficiency. In order to propose strategies and solution for studying weariness, I will continue to invest in effort in relevant research.

Conclusion

On the basis of investigation of primary school students and interviews to teachers, we had a better understanding of the psychological state of students and recognized that as they grow older, pupils are having gradually strengthened self-awareness while at the same time they are facing mounting pressure of study, leading to studying weariness. In order to prevent

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Limitations& Future Research

Limitations : Limitation includes a slight language barrier (our questionnaire are in English and our first language is not English). To solve this barrier, the English questionnaires were translated in to Arabic as well. How to send my questionnaires in Yemen and how to receive them after the investigation? The solution is to use email for "sending and reception for that I teach two friends how to use email. they understood. We pay to do photocopy and to scanned all of my questionnaires and we encourage financially two Psychologists friends to administer my questionnaires.

Future Research: For future research into social creativity of children, it suggests to include questionnaire on the influence of the children peers in his creativity. How they help him in finding solutions to the problems that he is Studying Weariness. The solutions usually come from games with his peers. We recommend a questionnaire on the teacher who is responsible for the instruction of the children at school. This questionnaire will talk about the teacher's contribution to his creativity, otherwise if the teacher allowed him the right to error, if he allowed him to defend his ideas, if he helps him to suggest Solutions about problems or it is the children himself who thinks to find solutions to the problems he is facing. See if the teacher allows him to exchange between him and his classmates to find solutions to their social problems.

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