



A Study on Increasing Attendance Rate of College Students without Compulsion

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ABSTRACT

In all colleges and institutions, the attendance rate is critical. It is also a significant factor in a student's academic success. Attendance at colleges has been given 5 points. Some students are punctual and earn five marks, while others are unconcerned about their grades and are willing to pay the condonation fee in order to take the end-of-semester exam. There is also a link between attendance and academic success. If students are absent regularly, they will not be able to develop their abilities and achieve. At the end, they also show a lower grade. According to the UGC, 75% attendance is required. Evidence demonstrates that enforcing a required attendance policy reduces absenteeism and improves exam results. Excessive absenteeism increases a student's likelihood of dropping out of college. Without students, successful colleges would perish. Absenteeism might be caused by lack of rigorous curriculum, lack of enthusiasm, lack of financial resources to pay tuition, a family issue, and so on. The goal of this study is to increase attendance without using coercion. A total of 143 students from both arts and science stream were selected for the study, and their opinions were examined.

Key Words: Attendance, Academic, Achievement, Absenteeism, Student, Success.

I. Introduction:

The importance of attendance in boosting a student's academic success cannot be overstated. Students, who go regularly, learn every day and do not have any backlogs. It assists pupils in staying on track and serves as a predictor of academic achievement. Attendance has been shown to boost performance. It is tough to learn without the assistance of an instructor. When comparing kids who attend school on a regular basis to those who do not, students who attend classes on a regular basis will attain greater levels. However, we should not force students to attend classes on a regular basis; rather, they should attend classes voluntarily and with enthusiasm.

II. Statement of the Problem:

"How to assure 100 percent attendance in college without compulsion?" is the issue. In other words, "how to improve the number of pupils who attend class without requiring them to do so." Students should not be forced to attend classes every day, but they should freely attend and maintain 100% attendance. Teachers at all universities are fighting these days, particularly with the use of online platforms, to get students to attend all of their classes on a daily basis. The majority of kids receive zero out of five for attendance. This is a significant issue that must be addressed.

III. Objectives of Study:

1. To identify the reasons for absenteeism
2. To measure the level of absenteeism of college students
3. To analyze the factors that motivates the student to attend classes regularly without compulsion
4. To suggest remedies to increase attendance rate of college students without compulsion

IV. Review of Literature:

- Make timely referrals to the attendance officer, use a consistent hall pass system, provide instructional alternatives that may be more meaningful to children who are likely to skip college, and start lessons with an activity to keep children more engaged and less likely to be late to that class, according to Jenifer Rails back, Education Resource Advisor Planning and Service Coordination.
- Is it important, and how do students feel about it? Jenny Muir is the author of this piece. It has been recommended, according to her, that a graduated approach to attendance monitoring is the most effective answer, with fines serving as a last choice.
- According to M C Cluskey, poor attendance can have major consequences for a student's academic advancement.

V. Sample Design

A total of 143 students were chosen at random from college students, with 64 students belonging to the arts stream and 79 students belonging to the science stream.

VI. Frame Work of Analysis

For the aim of this study, convenience sampling was used. Both primary and secondary data has been used for the purpose of study.

VII. Limitations of Study

- Due to time and budget constraints, the study was confined to 143 students
- The sample selected may not reflect the entire universe, and hence the findings cannot be applied universally.

VIII. Motivating Factors to Increase Attendance Rate

1. Teaching Factors

- **Curriculum innovation**

A tweak in the curriculum increases student attendance to 100 percent. Curriculum should be reviewed and revised depending on student, expert, parent, and alumna feedback. A curriculum framework focused on outcomes should be implemented.

- **Laughing therapy to be included in time table once in a week**

The best medicine is laughter. Once in a week, separate time should be set aside for students to release the stress-relieving endorphins. In colleges, laughter clubs can be formed, allowing students to live longer lives.

- **Gamification**

The teacher should employ grammar games, such as white board games, word games, and sentence games, to encourage students to attend class consistently and with enthusiasm.

- **Rewards / Awards / Appreciation / Shopping voucher for regular attendees**

The teacher must provide a small gift or incentive to each student every day by asking questions about current events or subjects covered in class. This encourages students to attend college on a daily basis. Encouragement should be instilled in students by their teachers at all times.

- **Industrial visit to be included as a part of curriculum**

If a surprise industry visit is scheduled once in a semester for just regular attendees, students will be motivated to attend college on a daily basis. Parents, on the other hand, should be informed of the visit.

2. Learning Factors

- **Encourage self-learning**

Students should be encouraged to learn on their own via SWAYAM, NPTEL, Spoken Tutorial for software training, EDX Coursera, OCW, and Udemy, among other online platforms.

- **Flipped class room model**

Encourage students to prepare for class ahead of time. Learning is flipped in this model. Students must complete the lower level of cognitive work both before and after class. With peers and an instructor present, they can engage in higher cognitive levels of learning.

- **Every day 'New' concept**

There should be certain adjustments in the college's day-to-day activities. Each day, a new concept must be implemented. Functions, workshops, or seminars should not be announced to students in advance.

- **Surprise test paradox**

Students should not be aware about the test ahead of time, and they should not be told when the test will take place. Students will attend college on a regular basis if surprise tests, assignments, quizzes, and visits to adjacent industries are scheduled.

- **Freedom to choose a teacher**

If students are given the freedom to choose their own teacher, every teacher will automatically update and improve their knowledge and skills in response to the changing situation.

- **Mandatory to raise questions**

Students that ask questions will receive 5 points. Teachers must instil in their students a culture that honours their questions. This encourages a lifelong interest in learning. Everything must be questioned by the student. This has to be the teacher's catchphrase.

- **More practical oriented classes than theory**

Students will be more encouraged to attend lessons on a regular basis if there are more practical or live sessions incorporated.

3. Environmental Factors

- **Celebrate World Students Day on 15th October**

Students are a nation's future, and college is a student's second home. Every year on October 15th, the college should commemorate Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam's birth anniversary by celebrating World Student's Day.

- **Yoga / games / library/ group discussion to be included in time table**

All three components work together to improve self-esteem, confidence, metabolism, and disease prevention. Because the library is a gateway to knowledge, the instructor should encourage children to read. A library award should be given to the library's most frequent user.

- **Encourage entrepreneurship / start up on college campus**

Encourage students to start a small business in college. It is necessary to transform knowledge into skill. Allow them to earn money on their own to cover their college expenses.

- **Incubation centre**

To stimulate entrepreneurship, every college should have an incubation centre.

Success Criteria

- Establish a policy for attendance.
- Email and What Sapp communication with students.

Table 1 Stream wise classification of the respondents

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Arts	64	44.7
Science	79	55.3
Total	143	100

Source: Primary data

Table 1 shows that science students make up the majority of the responses (55.3%), followed by arts students.

Table 2 Motivating factors to attend classes regularly

S.No	Teaching Factors	Frequency	Percentage
1	Curriculum Innovation	16	11.19
2	Laughing Therapy	9	6.30
3	Gamification	14	9.80
4	Rewards/Awards	8	5.60
	Practical Classes	8	5.60
	Total	55	38.49
	Learning Factors		
5	Encourage Self Learning	23	16.08

6	Flipped Class Room Model	5	3.50
7	Every Day New Concept	3	2.10
8	Surprise Test Paradox	2	1.40
9	Freedom to choose Teacher	19	13.29
10	Mandatory to raise Questions	0	0
	Total	52	36.37
	Environmental Factors		
11	World Students Day Celebration	5	3.50
12	Yoga/Games	17	11.84
13	Moral Classes	8	5.60
14	Entrepreneurship/Incubation	6	4.20
	Total	36	25.14
	Grand Total	143	100

Table: 3 Calculation of Chi square Test

Framing of Hypothesis:

There is no significant relationship between motivating factors to attend classes regularly and the stream of students they belong.

Result:

Calculated Value: 12.31

Table Value: 5.99

The hypothesis is rejected since the calculated value is greater than the table value. As a result, it is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the elements that motivate students to attend courses on a regular basis and the student stream to which they belong.

Findings of Study

It has been discovered that the students, expect a new college environment in which things should be flexible. Students should have complete autonomy or independence in terms of college schedules and elective papers offered by the department. Students are eager to go on an industrial visit, educational trip, and move their study place to adjacent hilly locations where they may study while taking in the scenery. The hypothesis was tested, and

it was shown that there is no significant relationship between motivating reasons for regular attendance and the stream of discipline they belong. .

Conclusion

As a result, the teacher must always be a source of inspiration for the students and encourage them to attend courses on a regular basis without compulsion, because compulsion and cooperation are mutually exclusive notions.

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