

Absenteesim of College Students

Dr. R. Manikandan¹

Assistant professor,
PG & Research department of commerce,
Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College,
Pollachi, Tamil nadu – India.

T. Rajarajeshwari²

Assistant professor,
Department of commerce,
Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College,
Pollachi, Tamil nadu – India.

Abstract: Nowadays absenteeism is a serious issue in educational institution. The present study focused to know about the college students and their causes of absenteeism factor which affect the studying atmosphere and overall absenteeism among students. Most of the students skip their regular classes because of their personal problem.

Keywords: Absenteeism, College students, studying atmosphere.

I. INTRODUCTION

Absenteeism in college is the habit of staying away from college without providing a genuine or any reason for not attending classes. Absenteeism is a truant behaviour that negatively affects the performance among students. Absenteeism can lead to depression and also result in poor quality of education as a result of time lost while being away from college.

According to Schmidt in 1983, absenteeism affects the students' ability to get high scores in examinations which can cause the decreasing of grades or the student may fail and will cause him/her to repeat the same year level. Students who have spent time attending lectures or classes have a significant, positive effect on students' performance.

A student's attendance may be the grounds of the results of his or her learning performance. College administration and faculty may also affect the absenteeism rate of their student, and so as the population of those who practice absenteeism affect the administration and the school itself. Absenteeism in students affects their college performances especially when they are in a group or teamwork for their assignments and projects. Since grouping will help develops the students' cooperative and ability to share and gain knowledge from their group mates will also miss the opportunity of gaining knowledge from the absent students.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Malcolm, Wilson, Davidson and Kirk (2003) teachers identified the effects of absenteeism on children as: academic under-achievement. Difficulty in making friends which could lead to boredom and loss of confidence. Prolonged absence can have deleterious effects for the child in later life. Students who are absent from college are at the greatest risk of dropping out of college early. Absenteeism also affects the teacher's ability to present class work in a sequential and organized way. This can have an effect on the progress of all the students in the class.

RITA KOTTAZ (2005) in his research work entitled "Reasons for Student Non-Attendance at Lectures and Tutorials: An Analysis" The objective of the study is the educational literature in the area of student attendance at lectures via an empirical study of the factors underlying non-attendance in undergraduates at London metropolitan university. Findings of the study include that the motivation extrinsic and intrinsic alike is the major factor causing students to attend either lectures or tutorials. Results indicated that some students found lectures boring and not worth attending. It concluded they have the tendency to miss classes simply because they are working on other assignments.

ROBERT AGWOT KOMAKECH (2015) in his article entitled “School Attendance Is a Pre-Requisite for Student Academic Performance in Universal Secondary Education Schools” attempted to study the effectiveness of class attendance monitoring and the challenges faced by the school administration in dealing with absentee students without a legitimate reason. Finding of the study was to support students academically in and out of school administrators, teachers and families should have a shared understanding of their children’s learning and work as partners to meet their academic and social emotional needs. To conclude support students academically in and out of school, administrators teachers, and families need to have a shared understanding of their children learning and work as partners to meet their academic and social-economic needs.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Student’s absenteeism is a serious issue in education Institution. The efforts have been expended aimed at engaging students and promoting active learning, but colleges are still full of clock-watchers because of students are considered chronically absent when they miss 30 percentages of days in a semester for any reasons. Many parents are not aware of that how many days their child is missing the classes in every semester. Absenteeism of college students is influenced to lead several questions.

1. What is the resources influence to skip classes of the students?
2. What are the perceived reasons for Non-attendance at colleges?

IV. OBJECTIVES

1. To Examine the personal causes of absenteeism
2. To Study the factor which affect the students studying atmosphere
3. To Determine the overall absenteeism among student

V. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The outcome of the present study is likely to benefit for colleges .The present study helps find out the impact of absenteeism of college students.

VI. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Opinions expressed by the students may across time span. Further much care to be exercised in generalizing the result since the present study confines only absenteeism of college students.

VII. METHODOLOGY

The study is to be based on primary data which will be collected with the help of well-structured questionnaires.

SAMPLE SIZE

A Sample of 172 students studying in colleges in Coimbatore district is to be taken for the study. The sample respondents are to be chosen on the basis of convenience sampling method.

FRAMEWORK OF ANALYSIS

The collected data have been analysed through statistical tools which include Simple percentage method and Chi-square test.

VIII. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This study based on the primary data and they were collected questionnaire. Simple percentages, chi-square is analysis to employed data.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF STUDENTS

- ✓ Majority of students 95(55%) are 17-20 years of age groups.
- ✓ Most of the students 97(56%) are females.
- ✓ Maximum students 101(59%) are belong to village.
- ✓ The highest no of students 158(92%) are unmarried.
- ✓ Most of students 79(46%) are having the qualification under graduates.
- ✓ Most of the students 137(80%) are under nuclear family.
- ✓ Majority of the students 82(48%) are having 4 members in a family.
- ✓ Most of the students 124(72%) are having 2 earning members in a family.
- ✓ Majority of the students 51(30%) are belong to their monthly income is between 10,001-15,000
- ✓ Highest no of students 100(58%) are above 4 hours to attend the classes in a day.
- ✓ Maximum no of students 95(55%) are not attend a classes in a semester is below 10 days.
- ✓ Most of the students 56(33%) are skip classes for their personal work.

LEVEL OF ATTENDING CLASSES**AGE**

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students' age and level of attending classes.

GENDER

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between students' gender and level of attending classes.

RESIDENCE

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students' marital status and level of attending classes.

MARITAL STATUS

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students' marital status and level of attending classes.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students' educational qualification and level of attending classes.

TYPE OF FAMILY

Chi-square result indicates that there is significant association between the students' type of family and level of attending classes.

NO OF MEMBERS IN A FAMILY

Chi-square result indicates that there is significant association between the students' no of members in a family and level of attending classes.

NO OF EARNING MEMBERS IN A FAMILY

Chi-square result indicates that there is significant association between the students no of earning members in a family and level of attending classes.

FAMILY INCOME PER MONTH

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students' family income per month and level of attending classes.

ATTENDING CLASSES IN A DAY

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students attending classes in a day and level of attending classes.

SKIP CLASSES

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students skips classes and level of attending classes.

LEVEL OF NOT ATTENDING CLASSES**AGE**

Chi-square result indicates that there is significant association between the students' age and level of not attending classes.

GENDER

Chi-square result indicates that there is significant association between the students' residence and level of not attending classes.

RESIDENCE

Chi-square result indicates that there is significant association between their students' residence and level of not attending classes.

MARITAL STATUS

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students' marital status and level of not attending classes.

EDUCATION QUALIFICATION

Chi-square result indicates that there is significant association between the students' education qualification and level of not attending classes.

TYPE OF FAMILY

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students' type of family and level of not attending classes.

NO OF MEMBERS IN A FAMILY

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students no of members in a family and level of not attending classes.

NO OF EARNING MEMBERS IN A FAMILY

Chi-square result indicates that there is significant association between the students no of earning members in a family and level of not attending classes.

FAMILY INCOME PER MONTH

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students' family income per month and level of not attending classes.

ATTENDING CLASSES IN A DAY

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students attending classes in a day and level of not attending classes.

NOT ATTEND CLASSES IN A SEMESTER

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students not attend classes in a semester and level of not attending classes.

SKIP CLASSES

Chi-square result indicates that there is no significant association between the students skips classes and level of not attending classes.

IX. SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions are made to cater to needs of absenteeism of college students.

- ✓ Universities and college should monitor and recording students' attendance maintains the guideline attendance policy annually.
- ✓ College may invite the students to discuss and seek explanation for their unsatisfactory attendance to be improved and any support that may be required.
- ✓ Educational institutions should develop a firm, well established policy that handling late students, and should imposition of sanctions and penalties for late students.
- ✓ Some students don't like to work hard in classrooms if you adopt a learning plan with high level of personalization using digital learning tools that will grab student interest. It will boost learning and increase attendance rate.

SCOPE OF FURTHER STUDY

The budding researchers may try to do research work on absenteeism of college students of other particular area. They can also try to do research work on habits of college students.

X. CONCLUSION

My study was to identify student attendance and non-attendance and what motivates their behaviour was for skipping class. Based on my research data, erratic attendance can lead to poor academic performance, college dropout, incarceration in the long term. Somewhat less significant, but of some value, is that if an attendance program is initialled and well documental, as this program would be, then there would be sufficient evidence.

References

1. **Tiffany Chenneville (2008)**, et al “Impact of Attendance Policies on Course Attendance among College” Journal of the Scholarship of Teach and Learn.
2. **Ahmed AbdiAdenetal (2013)**, et al “The Effect of Students Attendance on Academic Performance: A Case Study at Simad University Mogadishu”, International Journal of Research.
3. **Robert agwothkomakech (2015)**, “School Attendance is a pre-requisite for student academic performance in universal secondary education schools”, journal of social science for policy implications.
4. **Rita kottaz (2005)**,”Reasons For Student Non-Attendance at Lectures and Tutorials: An Analysis”, Investigations in University Teaching and Learning, vol.2 (2), spring 20005.
5. **Paul friedman (1999)**,”why students do and do not attend classes”, international journal.

AUTHOR(S) PROFILE

Dr. R. Manikandan, working as an Assistant professor in commerce at Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi. The author has 22 years of experience in teaching and research. At present he is guiding four Ph.D. scholars to his credit. He has published 10 papers in national journals, international journals and conferences proceedings. He is a resource person in various colleges and schools in Tamilnadu.



T. Rajarajeshwari, Assistant professor in commerce at Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi. The author has 5 years of experience in teaching and research. She has published articles in international journals, participated and presented papers at national and international conferences.