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A Management Analysis of Student Attendance Trends: A Study on Causes of Irregularity after Admission

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Abstract: ***वर्तमान समय में उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में लगातार गिरावट देखी जा रही है। यह प्रवृत्ति न केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों में बल्कि ग्रामीण एवं अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देती है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में भोपाल जिले के बैरसिया तहसील के अंतर्गत आने वाले विभिन्न महाविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों की घटती संख्या के कारणों का विश्लेषण किया गया है। महाविद्यालय में विद्यार्थियों की उपस्थिति उनकी शैक्षणिक सफलता और संस्थागत दक्षता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। प्रवेश लेने के बावजूद कई विद्यार्थी नियमित रूप से कक्षाओं में उपस्थित नहीं होते हैं। इस अध्ययन में महाविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों की अनियमित उपस्थिति के कारणों का Google Form सर्वेक्षण (100 छात्रों) के माध्यम से विश्लेषण किया गया। निष्कर्षों से पता चलता है कि शैक्षणिक रुचि, शिक्षण गुणवत्ता, सामाजिक और व्यक्तिगत कारण महत्वपूर्ण हैं।***

Keywords: Student Attendance, Higher Education, College Regularity, Rural Education, Bairsia Tehsil

I. INTRODUCTION

Attendance is a critical factor affecting academic performance. In many colleges of Bairsia Tehsil, students enroll but fail to attend classes regularly. Irregular attendance impacts learning outcomes, institutional resources, and students' career prospects. This research focuses on identifying the causes and suggesting measures to improve attendance.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sharma & Gupta (2021) found that nearly 30% of students in rural colleges did not attend classes regularly post-admission due to lack of interest and peer engagement. Singh (2019) highlighted personal and family reasons as significant barriers. Verma et al. (2022) noted that reminders and awareness programs improved attendance. Joshi (2020) reported health, transport, and part-time work as obstacles. NEP 2020 emphasizes engagement strategies as essential to maintain regular attendance.

III. OBJECTIVES

1) महाविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों की घटती संख्या के प्रमुख कारणों की पहचान करना।
2) विद्यार्थियों के दृष्टिकोण (perception) को समझना।
3) सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर प्रवृत्ति के पीछे के सामाजिक व संस्थागत कारणों का विश्लेषण करना।
4) इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु व्यावहारिक सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना।

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Location: Colleges in Bairsia Tehsil, District Bhopal
Sample Size: 100 students
Method: Structured questionnaire and Google Form survey (online mode).
A QR code was circulated among college students to ensure broader participation and anonymity. The Google Form contained questions related to attendance behavior, reasons for absenteeism, and student engagement levels.
Survey Tool: Google Form (https://forms.gle/KJVsq4Go3sBCZ4fHA)
A QR code was shared for easy access (shown below).

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V. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Survey responses from 100 students indicate that 40% of students have attendance above 75%, 35% fall between 50–75%, 20% between 25–50%, and only 5% below 25%. The primary causes of irregular attendance identified were academic interest (25%), teaching quality (20%), personal/social factors (30%), transport/health issues (15%), and others (10%).

VI. SUGGESTIONS

1) कोर्स काउंसलिंग और रुचि आधारित प्रवेश — विद्यार्थियों को admission से पहले career guidance दी जाए।
2) Transport सुविधा का सुदृढ़ीकरण — कॉलेजों द्वारा स्वयं की बस/van सेवाओं को बढ़ावा।
3) Career Cell & Placement Drive — विद्यार्थियों में रोजगार की दिशा में भरोसा पैदा करना।
4) Teaching Quality & Activities — शिक्षकों को innovative teaching methods अपनाने हेतु प्रेरित करना।
5) Enhance student engagement through interactive classes and extracurricular activities.
6) Digital & Outreach Programs — social media, community visits, school interaction programs के माध्यम से enrolment बढ़ाना।

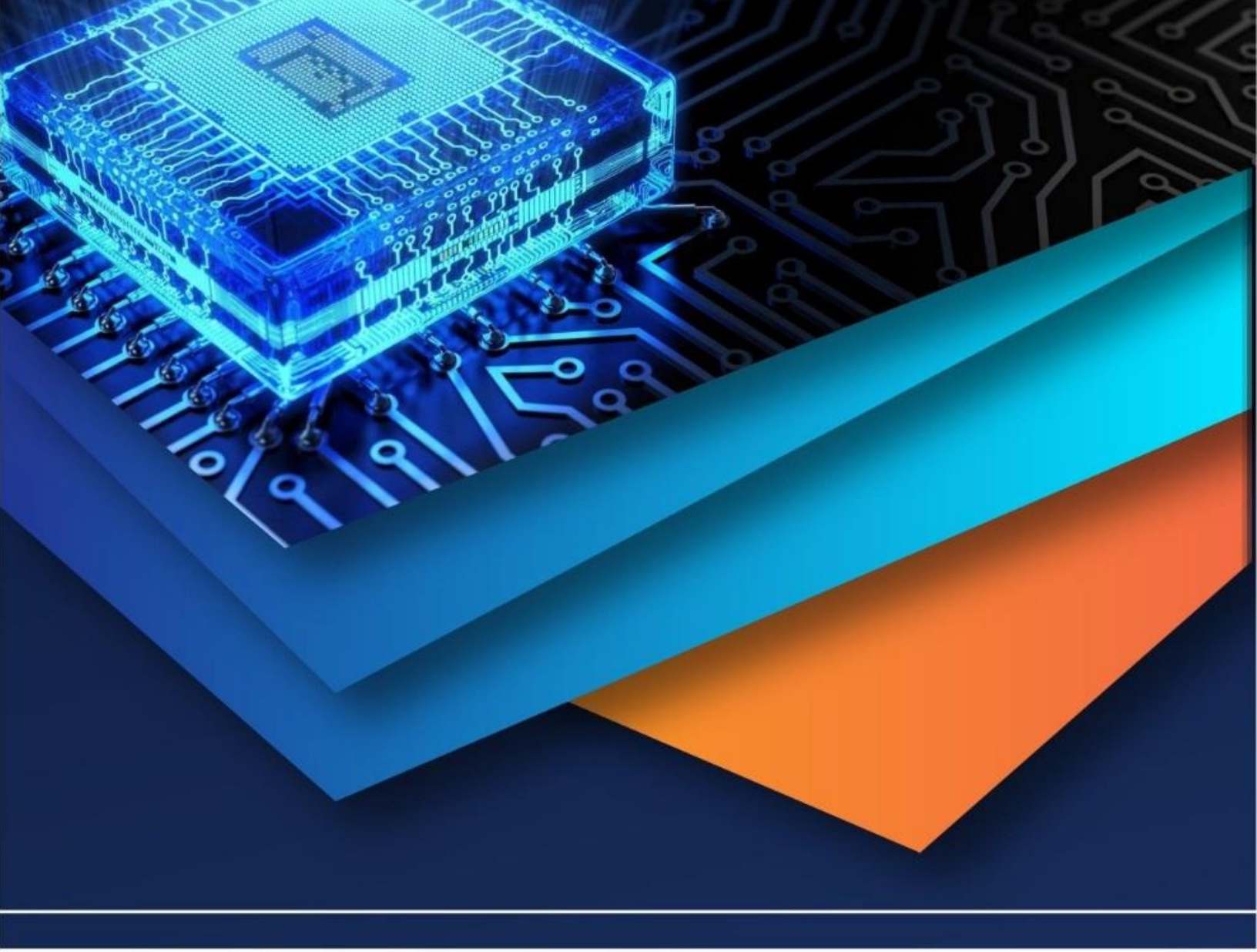
VII. CONCLUSION

There are many interconnected reasons behind the declining number of students in colleges in Bairasia tehsil and nearby areas – such as lack of interest in the course, problem of transportation facilities, quality of teaching, and lack of career guidance. By implementing structured counselling, innovative teaching, and better connectivity, institutions can improve regularity and overall student engagement.

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