

Volume 12, Issue 7, July 2024

# International Journal of Advance Research in Computer Science and Management Studies

Research Article / Survey Paper / Case Study

Available online at: [www.ijarcsms.com](http://www.ijarcsms.com)

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Open Access, International Journal - Included in  
the International Serial Directories

## *Intensify Cooperative Learning: An Investigation into School Attendance Monitoring Systems*

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.61161/ijarcsms.v12i7.7>

Short DOI: <https://doi.org/m7dp>

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*Abstract: Every organization, including educational institutions, the public and private sectors, depends on effective attendance management to determine their future success. To maximize performance, organizations will need to monitor individuals within the organization, such as staff members and pupils. Overseeing student attendance during lecture times has grown to be a challenging task. Because manual computation is labour-intensive and prone to error, being able to calculate the attendance % becomes a significant task. The purpose of the attendance management system is to monitor student behaviour in the classroom. Using this software, attendance is recorded electronically. In today's educational environment, effectively managing students' attendance is essential to their performance and welfare. This abstract provides a thorough explanation of a School Attendance Management System (SAMS), which was created to make the process of tracking and documenting student attendance more efficient.*

*Keywords: Recognition via Biometric, Monitoring in real time, Efficiency in Education, Responsibility.*

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Effective attendance control is essential in today's educational environment to guarantee academic within educational institutions, achievement, safety, and accountability. With the purpose of streamlining the process of documenting, tracking, and overseeing student attendance, the School Attendance Management System is a comprehensive digital platform. Using cutting-edge technology, SAMS provides a wide range of features and functionalities that are designed to make attendance management easier for parents, instructors, administrators, and students.

Recording absences in a department when there are many students in a classroom can be challenging and time-consuming because of students' interest in their classes and since they are the largest union in the academic setting of a university or other institution.

In addition, the department staff must invest a great deal of time and effort to complete the attendance rates for every student. Therefore, attendance is a crucial criterion that is employed for a variety of goals in many academic organizations and institutions. The purpose of this essay is to examine the features, applications, and effects of school attendance management systems in learning environments. We will look at the different features and technologies that SAMS uses, the difficulties that come with putting them into practice, and the possible advantages that they could have for stakeholders and schools. We will

also go over the best ways to incorporate SAMS into a variety of educational settings and look at potential future paths for this field's study and development.

The overarching goal of this study is to shed light on the ways in which SAMS can improve student achievement, tracking of attendance, and the general effectiveness of educational institutions.

## II. RELATED WORK

In accordance with, the student parent could conveniently send SMS messages via the Web application attendance management system by using SMS software technology. The arrangement has the capacity to store all of the student data, including those about absences, in detail. An added benefit is that it saves staff time and paper by employing effective methods to store and update student attendance and reports on the website. [1] The user can access the web-based, completely responsive system on their desktops, tablets, and mobile devices. The documents shall remain safe and secure, and the Students attendance data for every class is readily available. Errors in attendance computations will be less likely with this method in place. The data will be kept in the database, and users will also have access to the data from the prior year. (P) represents the student's "presence" in the class, and (A) represents their "absence." The percentage is automatically determined by the mobile application based on the data. Red indicates a proportion of less than 80%, whereas green indicates other percentages.[2]

The monitor or the class teacher conducts roll call in traditional attendance control. For the classroom teacher, using this approach will be extremely challenging, and it may For some pupils, you should not be neutral and altruistic. The standard approach of tracking attendance is unsatisfactory since the class teacher has a lot on her plate. Distinctive from conventional time and attendance management techniques is information networking of things. Its ability to identify moving items eliminates the need for direct touch during the attendance process, which helps to speed up the completion of the process. It is also easier and more respectful of students' privacy to avoid immediate contact, which helps lessens the feeling of surveillance and fosters a positive learning environment.[3]

## III. CORE OF SYSTEM

The public and private sites make up the two primary components of the system. The secret area is only accessible to those with permission, while the public site is open to all users. A straightforward page requesting log-in information makes up the public section. Anyone who has the login credentials can therefore log in and view their attendance information. The system staff is intended to use the private section. The following lists of users, arranged from most level of privilege to lowest level of privilege, correspond to the five different user types for this section that are comparable to university staff:

Full Admin account (FAU): The university registration directory often uses this kind of account to record all of the student data.

User for Head of Department (HDU): This user type is used by the university department head to oversee the department's student body. The user possesses the ability to generate courses, course credits, theoretical and practical hours for every course, department personnel, lecturers, and assistant lecturers. The teachers' courses were assigned to them using this function.

Staff of Department User (SDU): This kind of user performs duties similar to those of a department secretary. This position has the ability to display every detail about the department, including general data, employee information, course information, and class schedules. The Students who are involved can also find out about their attendance records and create reports. There are several ways to personalize reports: A report from every departmental student, a report from a particular class, a report from a particular course, or a report from a particular student. Spreadsheets or PDFs can be generated and downloaded for reports.

Theoretical Lecturer User (TLU): Lecturers utilize this kind of user to oversee the students in their courses. This function allows for the recording of both theoretical and practical attendance hours.

#### IV. METHODOLOGY

A system used to monitor student attendance in classrooms or other educational settings is called a school attendance management system (SAMS). Based on the unique needs of the school or other educational establishment, this system can be created in a variety of ways. Developing and putting into practice a school attendance management system can be done in the following general ways:

**Specify the needs:** Determine the needs of the organization, such as keeping track of student attendance, handling absences, informing parents, and producing reports. Ascertain which user types—administrators, teachers, and students, for example—as well as their responsibilities and rights.

The primary layer within the model is the Conv2D layer, which plays the convolution operation for the input photo with a set of learnable filters. The quantity of filters is described by means of the person; in this situation, 32 filters of size 3x3 are used. The activation feature used is 'relu' (rectified linear unit), that's generally used in CNNs.

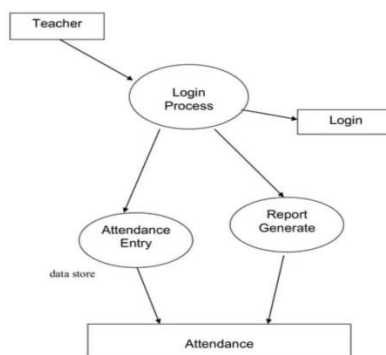


Fig. 1: Process of Attendance Login

**System Design: Database Design:** Create a database schema for the purpose of storing attendance records, class schedules, and student information. Create user interfaces for administrators, teachers, and students using user interface design. Analytics interfaces, reporting, and attendance marking may fall within this category.

**Notification System:** Put in place a method (such as email or SMS) to alert parents/guardians when a student is absent or late.

**Development: Backend:** Create the backend system, including user interface APIs, to manage data processing and storing.

**Frontend:** Create the student, instructor, and administrator user interfaces.

**Integration:** Include the notification system in the integration of the frontend and backend components.

**Data Entry and Administration:** Provide tools that make it easier for teachers to record attendance, such as web apps and mobile apps. Make sure the for big classrooms or attendance across the institution, the system can handle bulk data entry.

**Security and Privacy:** Data encryption and access controls are two examples of security measures that should be put in place to safeguard student data. Respect student data privacy rules and regulations (such as FERPA and GDPR).

**Testing:** Make sure the system is operating appropriately by running integration and unit tests. To find and address any possible problems, test the system in real-world circumstances.

**Installation:** Install the system on a dependable and expandable framework. Teach administrators and educators how to operate the system efficiently.

**Monitoring and Maintenance:** To find any problems or potential areas for improvement, keep an eye on user feedback and

system performance. To maintain the system's efficiency and security, do routine maintenance and updates. Implementing reporting options can offer valuable insights into attendance trends and patterns. To find areas for student attendance improvement and assistance, use data analytics.

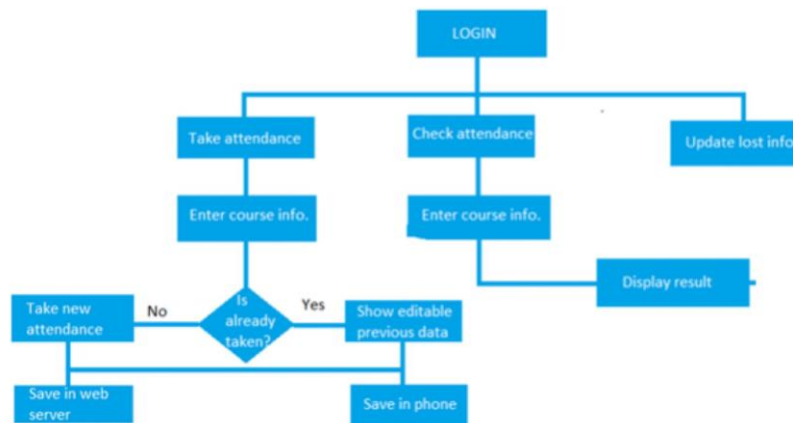


Fig 2. Flowchart for our proposed system

## V. ESSENTIAL OBSERVATION

Important observations about an attendance management system in schools center on the system's impact, effectiveness, and difficulties in controlling student attendance. The following are some noteworthy observations.

**Productivity and Time-Saving:** Compared to manual techniques, the system greatly reduces the amount of time teachers spend marking attendance. It does this by streamlining the process. Efficiency is increased by automated procedures (such as real-time data entry and notifications).

**Increased Accuracy:** When using automated attendance monitoring, human error that arises from manual techniques is decreased. Standardized data entry improves data consistency throughout the system.

**Monitoring in Real-Time:** Teachers and administrators can promptly keep an eye on student attendance thanks to the system's real-time updates on attendance data. Problems (such as absenteeism and tardiness) can be quickly recognized and resolved.

**Enhanced Communication:** Information regarding student attendance and absences is better communicated when alerts are sent automatically, such as to parents or guardians. In-depth data on attendance patterns can be obtained from the system, allowing for focused interventions.

**Regulation Adherence:** The legal obligations for tracking and reporting attendance are closely followed by schools when they have a well-designed system in place. Student information is safeguarded by data security and privacy procedures. **Scalability:** Adaptable to different sized schools, the system can manage massive amounts of data. Schools can change capacity according to needs thanks to the scalability of cloud-based solutions.

Parental, student, and instructor convenience is increased when the system is accessible via mobile and web platforms. Data entry and monitoring from a distance are made possible by remote access features.

## VI. TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

Technology is usually used in school attendance systems to monitor, control, and report on student attendance. The following describes the technical foundation of a school attendance system, along with the main elements and technologies used:

Tables for keeping track of student, instructor, class, timetable, and attendance data are included in the database schema. Tables form relationships with each other and with teachers and classes. The frontend offers user interfaces via which users in

various roles—such as educators, administrators, and students—can communicate with the system. Systems oversee user accounts and permissions for various roles, such as educators, administrators, and learners. Typical techniques are SSO, OAuth, and username and password. Access controls guarantee that users can only access information and functionalities relevant to their position.

Web interfaces, mobile apps, and even hardware like RFID or biometric scanners can be used to mark attendance. Real-time updates to attendance data reflect any absences or presences of students. Methods and Resources for Examining Attendance Data, Finding Trends, and Producing Understanding. Teachers and administrators can create unique reports or use predefined ones.

These technological elements work together to build a safe, dependable, and effective platform for tracking and managing student attendance in schools.

## VII. FUTURE SCOPE

The scope and possible improvements of school attendance management systems in the future include utilizing emerging technology to boost user experience, accuracy, and efficiency. These systems have seen tremendous evolution throughout the years. Future improvements to school attendance management systems could include the following:

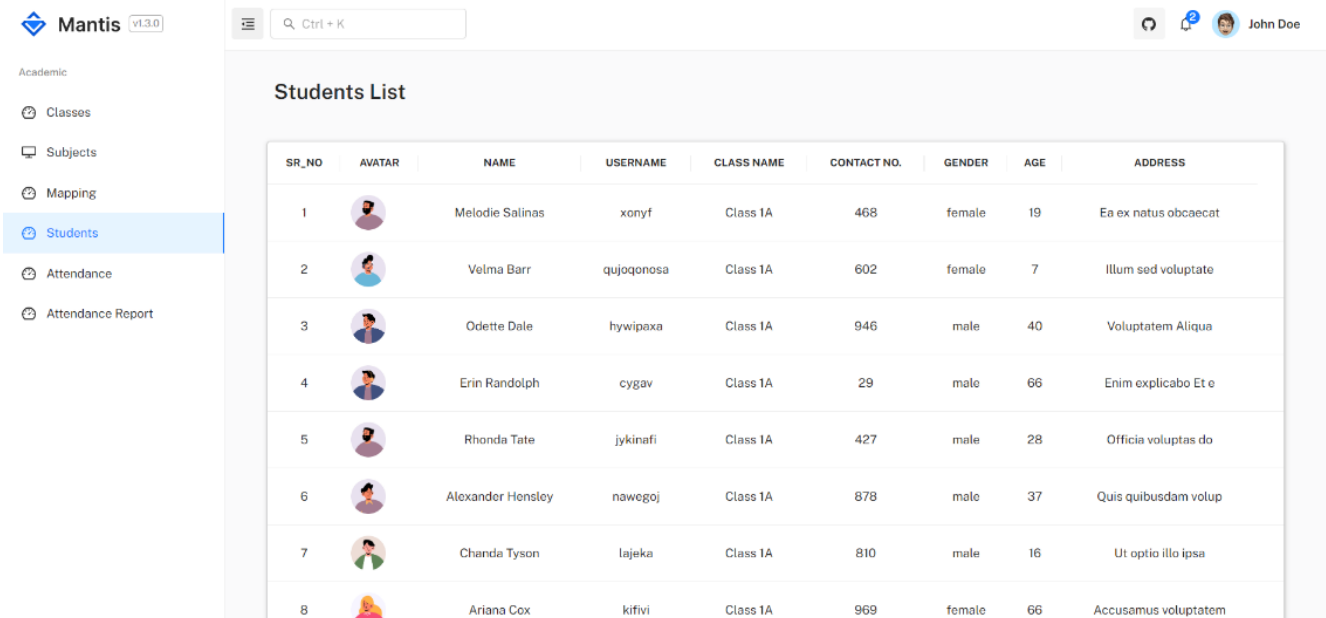
Employing biometric technologies to precisely track staff and student attendance, such as fingerprint, facial recognition, and iris scanning. Accurate and impenetrable attendance tracking is provided by these techniques. Smart cards and wearables are examples of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies that can automatically record attendance as students enter classrooms or school grounds. Real-time report generation, trend tracking, and pattern recognition are all made possible with the aid of advanced data analytics. For students who miss school a lot, this can help with early intervention strategies. allowing instructors, parents, and students to view attendance records, get alerts, and interact with each other directly through mobile applications. Moving attendance records to the cloud can offer expandability, safety, and authorized users' remote access.

## VIII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

By automating attendance tracking, a school attendance management system can greatly increase productivity. It can save time for teachers and staff to not have to manually record attendance. The possibility of human error is decreased by automated methods. Attendance data may be easily accessed and saved digitally, making them more accurate. Reports on attendance trends, including information relevant to individual students and classes, can be produced by the system.

Finding patterns like pupils who might require more assistance as a result of low attendance is made easier with this. Parental or guardian notifications about a student's absence can be delivered by attendance management systems connected with communication platforms. This helps to resolve attendance issues quickly and promotes parental involvement. Regarding tracking and reporting attendance, the system can guarantee adherence to official and school regulations.

A comprehensive picture of a student's academic achievement can be obtained by integrating the system with other school management tools, including grade books and student information systems.



SR_NO	AVATAR	NAME	USERNAME	CLASS NAME	CONTACT NO.	GENDER	AGE	ADDRESS
1		Melodie Salinas	xonyf	Class 1A	468	female	19	Ea ex natus obcaecat
2		Velma Barr	qujoqonosa	Class 1A	602	female	7	Illum sed voluptate
3		Odette Dale	hywipaxa	Class 1A	946	male	40	Voluptatem Aliqua
4		Erin Randolph	cygav	Class 1A	29	male	66	Enim explicabo Et e
5		Rhonda Tate	jkinafi	Class 1A	427	male	28	Officia voluptas do
6		Alexander Hensley	nawegoj	Class 1A	878	male	37	Quis quibusdam volup
7		Chanda Tyson	lajeka	Class 1A	810	male	16	Ut optio illo ipsa
8		Ariana Cox	kifivi	Class 1A	969	female	66	Accusamus voluptatem

Fig 3. Marking Attendance

## IX. SUMMARY

All organizations, including educational institutions, must regulate attendance. Any organization's success can be managed and controlled by it by monitoring its members, such as students, to ensure optimal performance. The goal of the proposed system is to assist teachers in the classroom or labs in managing and recording students' attendance electronically and immediately, eliminating the need for paper lists and saving time and effort. The system has the ability to analyze data, provide reports about absence percentages and student warnings for the designated period, and present statistics regarding the students' absences.

JavaScript, jQuery, and AJAX have been utilized to enhance the application's usability and make it more visually appealing. According to the application's test case, the system is operational and ready for use in managing student attendance for any department within the university, college, or institute.

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*How to cite this article?*

Gawande, S. (2024). Intensify Cooperative Learning: An Investigation into School Attendance Monitoring Systems. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE RESEARCH IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES, 12(7), 41–47. <https://doi.org/10.61161/ijarcsms.v12i7.7>