

---

## A Study on Causes and Remedies of Student Absenteeism in School Education

**Mr. Nikeshkumar B. Nandagawali**  
(M.A. Education, NET)  
Assistant Teacher  
Z P U P School Kharadgaon,  
Tq – Ner, Dist. Yavatmal

### Abstract

Student absenteeism has become a persistent challenge within the school education system, particularly in developing countries. Regular attendance is essential for students' academic achievement, social development, and overall well-being. The present study aims to examine the major causes of student absenteeism and to propose effective remedial measures. The study is conceptual and descriptive in nature and is based on secondary sources such as research articles, government reports, and educational documents. The review indicates that socio-economic conditions, parental negligence, health-related issues, and school-related factors significantly influence students' irregular attendance. The study emphasizes coordinated efforts by teachers, parents, school authorities, and policymakers to address absenteeism. The suggested remedies may contribute to improving attendance rates and strengthening the quality of school education.

**Keywords:** Student Absenteeism, School Education, Attendance Issues, Educational Remedies

### 1. Introduction

Education plays a vital role in individual and societal development. Regular school attendance is a fundamental requirement for achieving educational objectives and ensuring students' academic success. Student absenteeism has emerged as a major obstacle in effective schooling and is associated with poor academic outcomes and increased dropout rates (Kearney, 2008; Gottfried, 2014). Understanding the causes of absenteeism and identifying effective remedies are therefore essential for improving educational quality.

### 2. Review of Literature

Previous studies indicate that student absenteeism is influenced by socio-economic, parental, health-related, and school-based factors (Balfanz & Byrnes, 2012). Poverty, migration, and child labor are commonly cited reasons for irregular attendance (UNESCO, 2019). Parental involvement has been identified as a crucial determinant of student attendance (Epstein & Sheldon, 2002). Health-related challenges such as malnutrition and frequent illness further contribute to absenteeism (Gottfried, 2014). Although extensive research exists, integrated remedial strategies addressing multiple dimensions of absenteeism are still required.

### 3. Objectives of the Study

1. To identify the major causes of student absenteeism in schools.
2. To examine the educational impact of absenteeism on students.
3. To suggest effective remedial measures to reduce student absenteeism.

### 4. Research Methodology

The present study adopts a conceptual and descriptive research design.

Sources of Data: Secondary data collected from academic journals, books, government reports, and educational publications.

Method of Analysis: Content analysis and critical review of existing literature related to student absenteeism.

## 5. Causes of Student Absenteeism

Student absenteeism is influenced by multiple interrelated factors:

### 5.1 Socio-Economic Factors

Poverty, seasonal migration, household responsibilities, and child labor significantly affect regular attendance (UNESCO, 2019),

### 5.2 Parental Factors

Parental negligence, low awareness regarding education, and limited supervision contribute to irregular attendance (Epstein & Sheldon, 2002).

### 5.3 Health-Related Factors

Poor health, malnutrition, and inadequate medical care result in frequent absenteeism (Gottfried, 2014),

### 5.4 School-Related Factors

An unfriendly school environment, inadequate infrastructure, and monotonous teaching methods discourage students from attending school regularly (Kearney, 2008)

## 6. Impact of Student Absenteeism

Chronic absenteeism negatively affects academic achievement, classroom participation, and social development. Students with irregular attendance often experience learning gaps, poor examination performance, and a higher risk of grade repetition and school dropout (Balfanz & Bymes, 2012)

## 7. Remedies for Student Absenteeism

To address absenteeism, the following measures are suggested:

- Strengthening parent-teacher communication
- Conducting parental awareness and community outreach programs
- Providing health services and nutritional support
- Creating a child-friendly and inclusive school environment
- Adopting activity-based and learner-centered teaching methods

## 8. Conclusion

Student absenteeism is a multidimensional problem requiring a holistic approach. Addressing socio-economic, parental, health-related, and school-based factors through collaborative efforts can significantly reduce absenteeism and enhance the effectiveness of the school education system.

**Table 1: Causes, Impact and Remedies of Student Absenteeism**

| Causes              | Impact         | Remedies                     | References        |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Poverty, migration  | Learning gaps  | Financial support, awareness | UNESCO (2019)     |
| Parental negligence | Low motivation | Parent counseling            | Epstein & Sheldon |

---

|                    |                  |                             |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
|                    |                  |                             | (2002)           |
| Poor health        | Frequent absence | Health & nutrition programs | Gottfried (2014) |
| School environment | Disengagement    | Child-friendly schools      | Kearney (2008)   |

### References

1. Balfanz, R., & Byrnes, V. (2012). Chronic absenteeism Educational Researcher, 41(3) 1-12
2. Epstein, J. L. & Sheldon, S. 8. (2002) Improving student attendance. The Journal of Educational Research, 95(5), 308-318.
3. Gottfried, M. A. (2014), Chronic absenteeism and academic performance. Journal of Education for Students Placed at Risk, 19(2), 53-75
4. Kearney, C. A. (2008). School absenteeism. Clinical Psychology Review, 28(3), 451-471.