EPRA International Journal of Economic and Business ReviewVol - 3, Issue- 6, June 2015Inno Space (SJIF) Impact Factor : 4.618(Morocco)ISI Impact Factor : 1.259 (Dubai, UAE)



FACTORS AFFECTING STUDENT'S ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Ľ

S.Sharmila¹

¹Research Scholar in Management, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research paper is to identify various factors affecting stress on students which impacts their Academic performance. College students experience a lot of stress as parents some of us are acutely aware of students stress. There are lot of many factors that leads to stress affects both physical and mentally of students career. The focus of this research is to identify the stress factors. Based on the students profile certain related information and data's are collected from a group of students of private colleges

KEYWORDS: Students Academic Performance, Communication, Proper Guidance, Family Stress.

INTRODUCTION

School ,Colleges and universities have no worth without students. They are the assets for building any strong educational institution. The academic achievement of students plays a vital role in producing a quality graduates to the society as the whole. There are many factors affecting students academic performance but these factors may vary from person to person and even country to country. In today's scenario in this competition world each and every individual compete themselves and try to prove in their own view. The literacy rate and education in India has developed rapidly within short span of time. Many differences in educational institution, various university produce Well educated ,good competitors and knowledge - Ability students for the last few years to meet out the dynamic competitive world. On the contrary certain negative factors are faced by the students a lot. This research is to focus on the private college students. To measure students Academic performance GPA[Grade Point Average] is used to measure the academic performance(Galiher 2006, Darling, 2005; Stephen and schaben,2002). This researcher used GPA system to measure the academic performance of the students.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Galiher 2006, Darling 2005; identified GPA to measude students academic performance.This researcher mainly focused on atudents stress for particular semester.

According to Hatcher and Prus (1991) referred the GPA as Academic situational constraints.

According to Hammer et.al (1998) has identified a number of health related factors that contribute to the students Academic performance & their effects on students GPA.

According to trockal,Barnes & Egget found in his study "that students who exercised seven or more hours a week obtained significantly lower grades than who excercised six or fewer hours weekly or not at all".

According to Kelly & Clanton(2001) "classified sleepers into three categories (i) short sleepers, individuals who, when left to set their own schedule, slept six or fewer hours. (ii) Average sleepers, individuals who slept for 8 hours, & (iii) long sleepers, individuals who slept 9 or more hours out of twenty four". This study focus that people who were considered to be long sleepers reported higher GPA'S.

According to Devadoss & Foltz (1996) has identified grades , motivation & prior GPA can also be reasons for class attendance.

EPRA International Journal of Economic and Business Review

OBJECTIVES

- To findout the various factors affecting students Academic performance.
- To identify the relationship between communication & students performance
- To identify the relationship learning facilities & students Academic performance

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- To identify the relationship between prpper guidance & students performance
- To findout the relationship between family stress & students Academic performance.



HYPOTHESIS

 H_1 : There is a positive relationship between communication & students Performance.

- H_2 : There is a positive relationship between learning facilities & students Performance.
- H_3 : There is a positive relationship between proper guidance & students Performance.
- H₄: There is a positive relationship between family stress & students Performance.

METHODOLOGY

A) Measures : -

The extent of existence for all variables in the research area was measured on a five point Likert scale ranging from Strongly disagree to Strongly Agree.

b) Data Set:-

The source of data for this study is primary data acquired through Questionnaire.

c) Sample Size:-

The sample used for the study is 300.The Questionnaire were distributed out of which 256 are taken. The response rate for this study is 85%.

DATA ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION

In order to meet the purpose of the study, the data collected are divided under 4 parts.

- Demographic Analysis
- Descriptive Analysis
- Reliability Analysis
- Correlation
- Anova
- Regression Analysis

A) Demographic Analysis:-

Gender	No.	% of age	
Male	155	61%	
Female	101	39%	

b) Table: 1

Variables	N	Mean	S.D
Students performance	256	3.456	.9876
communication	256	4.236	.40861
Learning facilities	256	4.1462	.67713
Proper guidance	256	3.261	.7621
Family stress	256	4.11	.6291

B) Reliability of individuals' item:-

variables	Cronbacha's Alpha	No. of items	
Students performance	.710	2	
communication	.321	5	
Learning facilities	.721	4	
Proper guidance	.702	3	
Family stress	.253	6	

Table: 2 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	No .of items		
.710	20		

C) REGRESSION ANALYSIS

It includes model summary and ANOVA & Co-efficient

model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std error of estimate
1	.325	.563	.422	0.00023

ANOVA

MODEL	Sum of Square	d.f	Mean square	F	sig
1.Regression	7.821	4	1.972	19.26	0.22
Residual	142.022	252	.921		
total	149.043	256			

٩

179

EPRA International Journal of Economic and Business Review

STATISTICAL TOOLS

Mean,S.D, Correlation & Regression analysis are used through appropriate statistical packages. specially we use SPSS to make this analysis and reaearch useful.

SUGGESTIOS & RECOMMENDATION

- The private colleges should provide proper learning facilities to the students.
- Effective communication & good knowledge in English should be improved.
- Students should perform well and should be guided by teachers and parents.

LIMITATION

There are certain limitation of this study.Sample size taken for this study is is only 256. Time is considered to be constraint for the study.

REFERENCES

- 1. ALDWIN, C. M. (1994). Stress, coping, and development: An integrative perspective. New York: Guildford.
- ANSHEL, M. H., & DELANY, J. (2001). Sources of acute stress, cognitive appraisals, and coping strategies of male and female child athletes Journal of Sport Behavior, 24, 329-353.
- ANSHEL, M. H., KIM, K. W., KIM, B. H., CHANG, K. J., & EOM, H. J. (2001).
- a. A model for coping with stressful events in sport: Theory, application, and future direct . International Journal of Sport Psychology, 32, 43-75.

* * * * * * *

- BURNS, K. R., & EGAN, E. C. (1994). Description of a stressful encounter: Appraisal, threat and challenge. Journal of Nursing Education,
- 5. Tweed, R.G., White, K., & Lehman, D.R. (2004). Culture, stress, and coping. Internally and externally- targeted control strategies of European Canadians, East Asian
- 6. Canadians, and Japanese, J. Cross Cult. Psychol., (35) 652.
- Rees, C. J., & Redfern, D. (2000). Recognising the perceived causes of stress – a training and development perspective, Ind. and Commer.
- Ellison, K. W. (2004). Stress and the Police Officer, 2nd Ed., Charles C. Thomas Publishers, Springfield, IL, 71-86.
- Ongori, H & Agolla, J. E. (2008). "Occupational Stress inOrganisations and Its Effects on Organisational Performance, J. Manage. Res. 8(3): 123-135.
- Agolla, J. E. (2009). "Occupational Stress among Police Officers": The case of Botswana Police service, Res. J. Bus. Manage. 2 (1): 25-35.
- Smith, A. (2002). "The scale of perceived occupational stress", Occup. Med. (50): 294-8.
- 12. Tweed, R.G., White, K., & Lehman, D.R. (2004). Culture, stress, and coping. Internally and externally- targeted control strategies of European Canadians, East AsianCanadians, and Japanese, J. Cross Cult. Psychology.