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## Factors affecting students' performance: A case of private schools in India

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### Abstract

Numerous experimental examinations are completed to investigate components influencing understudies' execution. The concentration of this exploration is that understudy execution in class XII examination is related with understudies' profile comprised of his state of mind towards participation in classes, time allotment for considers, guardians' level of income, mother's age and mom's mother's education. The exploration depends on understudy profile created on the bases of data and information gathered through overview from understudies of a gathering of tuition based schools in India.

**Keywords:** Private schools, understudies tutoring, social financial status, neighborhood

### Introduction

Understudies' scholastic pick up and learning execution is influenced by various element including sex, age, showing workforce, understudies tutoring, father/gatekeeper social financial status, neighborhood of understudies, medium of directions in schools, educational cost incline, day by day examine hour and settlement as hostelrys or day researcher. Numerous specialists led point by point learns about the components contributing understudy execution at various examination levels. Suggested "A student educational success contingent heavily on social status of student's parents/ guardians in the society. Noticed the same that parent's income or social status positively affects the student test score in examination. According to Minnesota (2007) "the higher education performance is depending upon the academic performance of graduate students. Durden and Ellis quoted observed that "the measurement of students previous educational outcomes are the most important indicators of students future achievement, this refers that as the higher previous appearance, better the student's academic performance in future endeavours.

Lots of studies have been led in the territory of understudy's accomplishment and these investigations recognize and examine the quantity of elements that influence the scholastic execution of the understudy at school, school and even at college level. Their finding recognize understudies' exertion, past tutoring, parent's instructive foundation, family wage, self-inspiration of understudies, time of understudy, learning inclinations and section capability of understudies as imperative elements that have impact on understudy's scholastic execution in various setting. The utility of these investigations lies in the need to attempt restorative measures that enhance the scholarly execution of graduate understudies.

It is for the most part expected that the understudies who demonstrated better or higher execution in the beginning classes of their examinations likewise performed better in future scholastic years at degree level. Everybody can be astounded with this presumption on the off chance that it could be demonstrated deductively. From the most recent two decades it has been seen altogether that there is awesome expansion in look into writing and audit material identifying with pointers of scholarly accomplishment with much accentuation on this exchange, regardless of whether conventional accomplishment measures of scholastic execution are best determinants of future scholastic pick up at college or larger amount or imaginative measures.

### The Objective of this Study

During the previous quite a long while various important examinations have been added to existing assemblage of learning creating different models to evaluate the understudy

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execution however a large portion of the investigations depended on the progressed created social orders as their setting. Most likely there are slight varieties as far as their database methodological approach and test determination. Shockingly it was impractical to utilize a setting which includes various less created countries for need of essential information consequently as abegin we have picked Pakistan as a surrogate for creating nations. The commitment of this paper to the writing is twofold. Initially, the model tried is another incorporation of various factors in building up nation's setting like Pakistan, i.e. mom's age, mother's training, family salary, ponder hours, class participation rate. The second commitment is to show the effect of these factors on understudy execution in a similar setting.

**Methodology**

Statistical techniques including regression analysis were used as a methodology. Data collected was primary through a well-defined questionnaire. A sample of private colleges was taken where these variables were recognized and response was clear and understandable. Public sector educational institutions were not the focus of this study. A sample of 300 students was taken from a group of colleges. Students were grouped in a classroom they were briefed clearly about the questionnaire and it took on average half an hour to fill this questionnaire. Selection of students was at random. Out of these students, only those were selected at random who were voluntarily willing to fill the questionnaires the data was collected using a questionnaire administrated by the teachers of the graduate class in the 5th month of 4th year. The questionnaire dealt mainly with student profile based on his attitude towards study, strictness, attendance, age, previous academic achievements, etc. All 300 questionnaires were filled with the response rate of 100% out of which 75 were females and 225 were males. The sample age composition was from 18 years to 22 years of age at maximum because Punjab University of Pakistan doesn't allow students over 22 years of age to be admitted in graduate classes.

Variable	Expected relationship	Explanation
Attendance in class	Positive	A regular student is more serious in studies
Family income	Positive	It is assumed affluence gives more facilities to learn
Study hours per day after college	Positive	It is assumed that more study hours results in good grade/ division/ performance
Mother's age	Negative	More age means less control on children
Mother's education	Positive	Educated mothers help the children to improve

**Data Measurement**

We measured student performance by developing a student profile using all of the independent variable. All of these variables explain the attitude of the student towards studies and it is assumed that the student carry his or her profile as it is, the student grows keeping the same profile or attitude towards the study We are trying to correlate the students' profile with his academic achievement in intermediate class or one can say that the students' results whatever they may be, in Class XII examination.

**Hypothesis**

To verify these relationships a hypothesis is formed based on student profile developed on the bases of information collected through questionnaire and it is assumed that the student is carrying on his profile as it is Student's attitude towards attendance in class, hours spent in study on daily bases after college, students' family income, students' mother's age and mother's education are significantly related with student performance.

**Research design**

It's a survey type of research where scholar has collected the information from the students regarding their family income, parents education, and finally he collected the results from the school authority. Scholar has not made any questionnaire to collect all these information.

**Independent variables**

A student profile was developed on the bases of information and data collected through survey to explain student's attitudes towards explanatory variables.

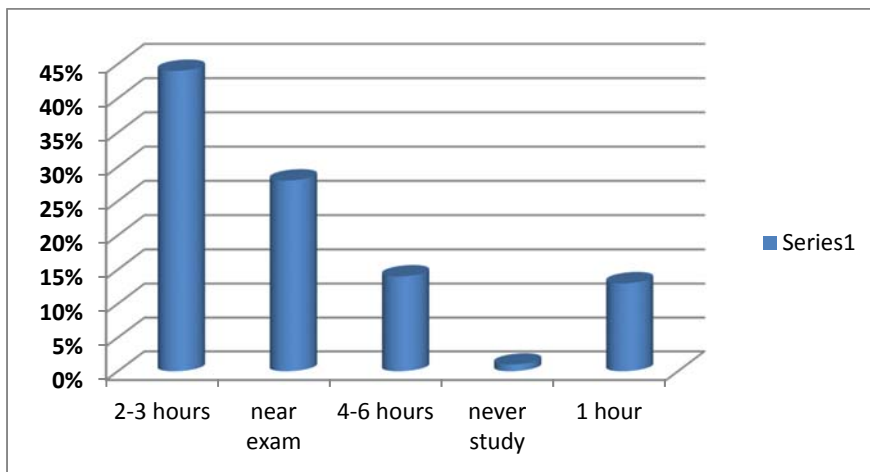
- The first variable "attendance in class" explains student's attitude towards class attendance, which reflects his level of interest in learning.
- Second variable Student's attitude towards time management for studies is reflected through the numbers of hours spent in study after college on daily bases.
- Third variable of the study is family income that reflects the comforts and facilities available for study.
- The fourth and fifth variables are mother's age and mother's education respectively assuming that in Pakistan's society mothers plays a vital role at home and regarding student's performance because of guidance and control. It is observed while interviewing that father remain absent from home due to their job hours so they play a minor role regarding the student performance.

**Dependent variables**

- Student's performance
- The results of intermediate examination are taken as standard of student performance.

Class XII results were collected from school authorities and measured as If student has claimed less than 40% it is taken as bad performance, poor performance if marks are 40% to less than 50%, average performance if marks are 50% to less than 60%, good performance if marks are 60% to less than 70% and excellent performance if marks are 70% and above. In Pakistan examination is conducted on annual bases (marks are categorized in 1st division, 2nd division and 3rd division) and keeping in view other examination standards we cannot go for European grading standards.

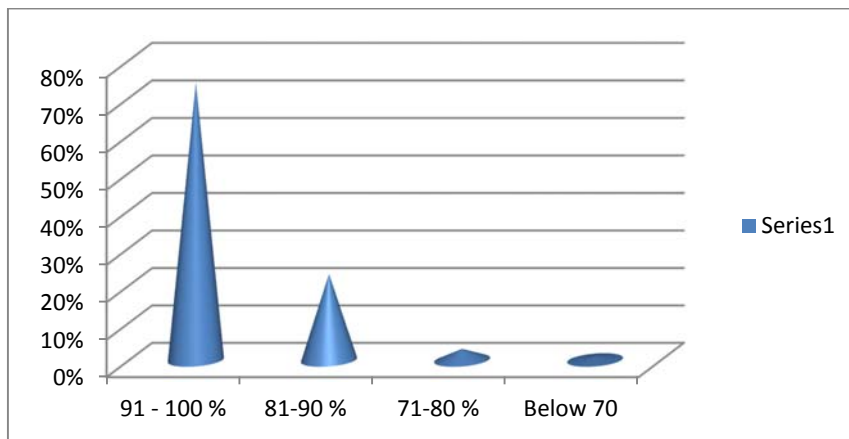
**Results and findings**



**Fig 1:** Study hours spent by the students

Student’s attitude towards time allocation for study shows that 44% of the sample spends 2 to 3 hours in study on daily bases while 28% of the sample studies near exam or test,

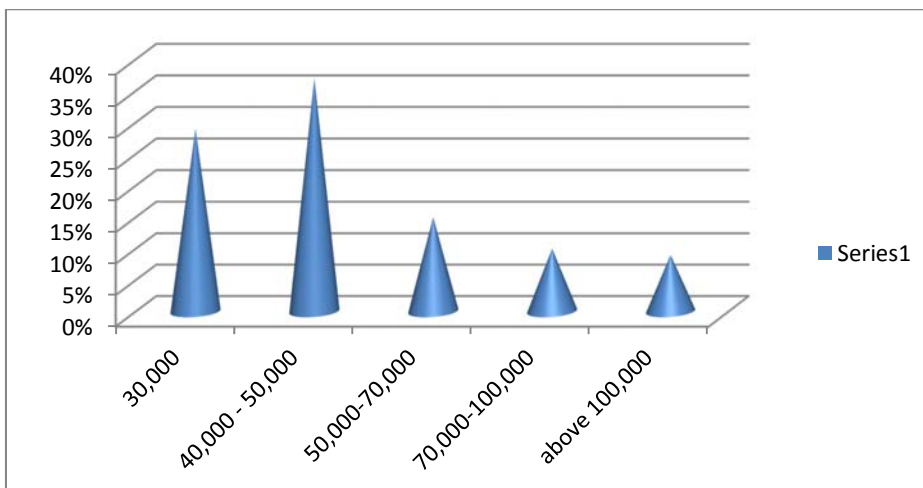
otherwise this group of students is indifferent to studies which show that a proper schedule of tests and exam can keep students on track.



**Fig 2:** Students attendance record

Students attitude towards attendance in class is reflected through the this pie chart which shows that 74% of the students maintain their attendance from 91% to 100% and

23% from 81% to 90%. Below 70% only 1% students and 3% students maintained 71 to 80 % attendance.



**Table 3:** Family Income

Student’s family income data shows that most belong to middle class family with 29% earning 30,000 and 37% from 40,000 to 50,000 rupees per month that makes it 66% of the total sample. 15% of parents are earning 50,000- 70,000, parents who are earning 70,000 – 100,000 are 10% and only 9% are the parents earning above 100,000 incomes.

**Results**

We mostly relied on multiple regression technique for data analysis because of the multivariate relationship of our model.

**Regression Statistics**

**Table 2:** Results of Regression Analysis Regression Statistics

Multiple R	0.72139
R Square	0.520403
Adjusted R Square	0.400504
Standard Error	0.084872
F Stat	4.340334

**Table 3**

Intercept	-0.25313	0.361194	-0.70081
Attendance average	1.026912	0.335486	3.060963
Study hours	-0.00209	0.001226	-1.70222
Family income	-5.8E-07	1.37E-06	-0.42256
Mother Age	-0.00453	0.002895	-1.5643
Mother Education	0.012193	0.003649	3.341809

The R square value is .24, that proves that student performance is the product of many socio economic and other factors as we build our arguments in literature review

which means five of the variables together can explain 24% of the performance of student; rest of 76% is explained by other factors not mentioned in our regression model.

**Table 4**

Variable	Expected relationship	Explanation	Results of study
Attendance in class	Positive	A regular student is more serious in studies	Positive
Family income	Positive	It is assumed affluence gives more facilities to learn	Negative
Study hours per day after college	Positive	It is assumed that more study hours results in good grade/division/performance	Negative
Mother’s age	Negative	More age means less control on children	Negative
Mother’s education	Positive	Educated mothers help the children to improve	Positive

**Discussion**

The objective of this study was to quantify the relationship between the different factors that are considered responsible of affecting the students’ performance along with providing base for further research regarding student performance.

Selecting these combination of variables do have some objectivity students are performing well who are with educated mothers as compared to those who are with illiterate mothers. As It was assumed that the relationship between dependent variable and student mother’s education are positively related, this relation is accepted by the coefficient value 0.39735317 and positive highly significant t-value 2.315477266.

Mothers’ age also appeared to be important factor young mothers can easily handle their children as compared to aged mothers. As it was expected because of prevailed myth that the relationship between dependent variable and student’s mother age is negatively related it is proved by the coefficient value -0.134639006 and negative insignificant t-value -0.826250959. Because the aged mothers have less control over their children that affects the student’s performance.

This relation is proved by the coefficient value 0.372871617 and with significant t-value 1.28825936 in our analysis. which reflects that regularity in schools, does contribute in student’s performance It is believed that the relationship between dependent variable and student family income is positive because money can buy you all the comforts that you need to concentrate on your studies but the result could not prove this relation because the coefficient value -0.048344111 and negative insignificant t-value -

0.338615111 shows there is inverse relation. It means students belonging to more prosperous/affluent family do not give proper weight to studies although this value is very small but still it reflects the insignificance of affluence i.e. affluence cannot make a student serious about his studies or if a student wants to study then affluence is not a prerequisite.

But still it requires more research to explain this phenomenon. It is still believed strongly that the relationship between dependent variable and student attitude towards time allocation for study per day after school are positively related but the result could not prove this relation because the coefficient value -0.007522501 and negative insignificant t-value -0.046346612 show there is a negative relation. It means more study hours are not significant as far as student performance is concerned. It may depend on intelligence level, intellect, memory or method of learning of the student although this value is very small yet it reflects the effect of personal characteristics of student. Further research is required to explore this relation.

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