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Factors Affecting the Students' Scholastic Performance: A Survey Study

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ABSTRACTS

Academic achievement is one of the essential elements that businesses examine when employing new graduates. This problem calls for intensive survey investigation to find out the Factors Affecting the Academic Performance of Grade 11 students at SKSU-Laboratory High School. This research was conducted to identify the factors affecting the academic performance of students at SKSU-Laboratory High School, which would help provide suggestions that would promote better academic performance that would interest the students in the study area. This study used a questionnaire for quantitative research instruments and has also used a customized method such as an online survey for the study. This study was conducted to explore the different factors that affect students' academic performance. This study states that the students' environment has excellent effects, enhancing or weakening their academic performance. There are various factors inside and outside school that contribute to the quality of academic performance of students, such as, Parenting Style, Characteristics of the Students, Level of Internet Effectiveness, Teachers Effectiveness, Lack of Motivation, and Students Career Choice are the factors that affect students' academic performance.

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1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most significant parts of human resource development is education. Academic performance is the measurement of student achievement across various academic subjects. Teachers and education officials typically measure achievement using classroom performance, graduation rates, and results from standardized tests. Students' academic performance is affected by several factors: students' learning skills, parental background, peer influence, teachers' quality, and learning infrastructure. State and federal education officials collect graduation rates as a baseline measurement of secondary education performance. Each state conducts annual tests at the elementary, middle, and high school levels to determine student proficiency in subjects (Shakeel and Peterson, 2020). Delelis, (2019) greatly emphasized the importance of having qualified teachers in the field of teaching and said that the success of any program is conditioned by the ability of the teacher to teach. If there is a failure at this point, the whole structure fails. Hence, the implementation, selection, preparation, and supervision of education will be affected. The economic crisis experienced in Nigeria impacted the education system and played a significant role in declining the quality of education offered in the country (Olabiyi and Abayomi, 2010).

Despite the promising goals set by the Philippine government, several issues have spurred the reform's implementation. For instance, they found misalignments between established learning pedagogies with the expected outcomes of the curriculum guidelines of the Philippines (Rivera, 2017; Barrot, 2018). However, with the collective movement of other countries towards globalization, the Philippines has undertaken major educational reforms that transition and shift its 10-year primary education into the K-12 curriculum (Di Natale et al., 2020). This problem calls for intensive survey investigation to know the Factors Affecting the Academic Performance of Grade 11 Students in SKSU-Laboratory High School. This research was conducted to identify the factors affecting the academic performance of students in SKSU-Laboratory High School, which would help provide suggestions that would promote a better academic performance that would interest the students in the study area.

2. METHODS

The research design used in this study is the phenomenological research design of qualitative research. Phenomenological design can provide necessary information that can be used to understand further the participants' lived experiences regarding a particular phenomenon.

To gather the data needed, we formulated a survey questionnaire. A test was supervised to evaluate the scholastic performance of the respondents. The data collected was compiled, analyzed, and tabulated to form the basis for the results of the study.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study generally aims to determine the contributing factors that affect the scholastic performance of the students. In terms of parenting style, one of the choices, which is the "Supportive Style" of parenting, got the highest number of responses, followed by the "Strict Style" and "Democratic Style" of parenting, which means that having a supportive parent affects the academic performance of students since students who have supportive parents had lots of motivation to strive hard and optimistically without any pressures on their scores or grades. Strict Style as some students either love or hate the thrill it brings them when they're being pressured to excel academically. And the Democratic Style, as students can do

whatever they want with the supervision of their parents as long as their grades aren't near to failing. On the other hand, in terms of the characteristics of the students, "Laziness" has the highest number of responses, followed by the "Personal Attitude" of the students. By postponing academic tasks, students who are getting neglectful would fail to control themselves, leading to stress, low academic performance, and anxiety. Likewise, in the level of internet effectiveness, the use of the internet has a significant impact on students' academic performance.

The choice which is "Weak Connectivity" got the highest number of responses, followed by "Good connectivity" and "Strong/Stable connectivity." By doing academic tasks or other school-related activities, the level of internet connectivity further helps and contributes when doing research and also provides a better learning experience for students. The study showed that internet connectivity is one of the significant factors that have a big role in students' academic performance given the state of the online modality learning process nowadays. Hence, in terms of the contributing factors that affect the student's scholastic performance, the choice, which is "Lack of Motivation," got the highest number of responses followed by "Family status (income)" and "Teacher effectiveness." Therefore, a lack of motivation or interest in school can lead to confrontations with parents at home, which will stress and drain the students mentally. Next is the family income, as it affects the students' academic performance through financial support for all the needed expenses for the students in school. Additional to this is the teacher's effectiveness during the students' learning process, as it will contribute to students' interest in learning during the class. This can also lead to withdrawal from social activities, family functions, and other involvements or gatherings. It can lead to depression and could ultimately lead to the student dropping out of school.

3.1. Parenting styles that affects the students scholastic performance

Table 1 shows the Parenting Styles that affect a student's performance in school, and Parenting styles are heavily influenced by the socioeconomic environment. An economic approach to explain differences in parenting styles. It is interpreted through different samples of parenting styles. The fourth choice, which is the "Supportive Style" of parenting, got the highest number of responses from the respondents of the survey. A warm and supportive parent-child relationship is one of the most crucial determinants of positive outcomes in school and for socioeconomically diverse youth. There is, however, limited understanding of the varied and unique parenting practices of racially mixed families, particularly those from under-resourced communities. Regression analyses indicated that the combination of racial pride messages and supportive parenting practices predicted parental reports of observed negative internalizing and externalizing behaviors.

Table 1. Parenting styles that affects the students scholastic performance.

Parameters	n	Percentage
Democratic Style	16	24%
Neglectful Style	11	16%
Strict Style	16	24%
Supportive Style	22	33%
Others	2	3%
Total	67	100%

3.2. Characteristics of the students that affect their scholastic performance

Table 2 shows the Characteristics of the Students that affect their performance in school, and it is interpreted through samples of different characteristics or traits. The second choice, which is the "Laziness" characteristic, got the highest number of responses from the respondents. Students with different academic performances tend to display laziness and procrastination in different ways. A negative correlation was discovered between the level of academic procrastination and students' academic performance. Another correlation was established for such causes of laziness as "Capability deficiency" and "Lack of interest" (Dautov, 2020).

Table 2. Characteristics of the students that affect their scholastic performance.

Parameters	n	Percentage
Personal Attitude	21	31%
Laziness	33	49%
Activeness	7	10%
Pessimistic	4	6%
Optimistic	2	3%
Others	0	0%
Total	67	100%

On the other hand, the fifth choice, which is the "Optimistic" personal characteristic, got the lowest number of responses from the respondents. Being an optimist has nothing to do with being naive. It's just a different way of thinking or focusing on resources and their most creative use. Confidence and persistence were found to be mutually exclusive personal characteristics possessed by optimistic students. Advancement motivation is an interest in doing a task, organizing materials and social environment, overcoming obstacles, overtaking others, and competing with others by endeavoring to do the tasks better. Academic advancement of students at different levels requires forceful motivation that can urge individual and group activities of students (Williams, 2014).

3.3. Level of internet effectiveness of the students that affect scholastic performance

Table 3 shows the Students' Internet Effectiveness that affects their performance and learning in school (especially in online classes). It is interpreted through samples of different kinds of internet connections and speeds. The first choice, which is "Weak connectivity," got the highest number of responses from the respondents. On the other hand, aside from the fifth choice, which is "All of the above," the sixth choice, which is the "Mixture of Good and Weak" connection, got the lowest number of responses from the respondents. There are many ways that a lack of internet access can affect a student's academic performance. Students without the internet can't connect with teachers or classmates, can't do independent research, or get help with online homework from teachers assigned tasks that require the use of the internet.

Table 3. Level of internet effectiveness of the students that affect scholastic performance.

Parameters	n	Percentage
Weak Connectivity	44	66%
Good Connectivity	14	21%
Strong/Stable Connectivity	5	7%
Both Weak and Strong Connectivity	0	0%
All of the above	1	1%

A mixture of Good and Weak	3	4%
Total	67	100%

3.4. Contributing factors that affect the scholastic performance of the students

Table 4 shows the Contributing Factors that Affect the Students' Performance, and it is interpreted through different samples or factors. The fourth choice, which is "Lack of motivation," got the highest number of responses from the respondents. Students are intrinsically motivated if they love or enjoy what they are doing, even if there is no reward or incentive. Furthermore, more than half of the respondents who lack the motivation to learn must have reasons for not having that much inspiration.

On the other hand, aside from the sixth choice, which is "It depends" where it has no specific topic, also comes the last and seventh choice, which is "Its resistance to learning," which got the lowest number of responses from the respondents. Resistance is the opposition of the person to the orders. In education, the resistance is directed against active participation in learning. Some students resist learning because they are afraid. Furthermore, one respondent from the study somehow is resistant to learning, with "fear of the unknown" as one of its factors, and it somehow affects their scholastic performance in some ways.

Table 4. Contributing factors that affect the scholastic performance of the students.

Parameters	n	Percentage
Family Status (Family Income)	10	15%
Family Problems	8	12%
Teachers Effectiveness	9	13%
Lack of Motivation	31	46%
Students Career Choice	7	10%
It Depends	1	1%
Its Resistance to Learning	1	1%
Grand Mean/SD	67	100%

4. CONCLUSION

There's a lot of factors that may affect one's students' scholastic performances. But, in today's situation, there are primarily familiar factors which are: Parenting Styles where a supportive style has the expected effect on students, Characteristics of the Students in which laziness is the common problem for today's generation. Level of Internet Connectivity, where not only students but everyone suffers from weak internet connectivity, and lastly, being unmotivated affects students' scholastic performance the most. The students' capability to improve or enhance their performance academically is based on their environment and personal characteristics. Social assistance, which includes support, motivational help, and parents' involvement, was a great way to increase students' success and accomplishments. Regular study punctuality in school and self-motivation are the keys to determining the factors influencing students' academic performance. The availability of teaching and learning materials, students' personality traits, personal goals, and teachers' levels of experience significantly affect students' academic performance. This study states that the students' environment has excellent effects, enhancing or weakening their academic performance. In time management, a student should know how to balance their time between studies and other matters. In today's situation, time must be managed more efficiently. It is hard to adjust to this current situation wherein both students and teachers suffer. A parent should also provide moral support and give motivation to their child as things get worse. Also, teachers should take advantage of each student's capability and internet stability.

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6. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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