

# Factors affecting academic performance assignment



The seminary and the seminarians are not exempted. Although provided with necessary facilities and structured schedule in order to secure learning of seminarians, a seminarian will only succeed in his academic formation if he, not only passes the subjects, but excel as well. Many students find this hard to achieve. But, others were able to perform well. This difference in academic performance may have something to do with genetics. That nears a seminarian comes from a generation and generation of intellectually gifted forebears.

In that However, it is the belief of the researcher that there are other factors aside from genetic consideration that are determining the academic achievement of most seminarians. This is the observation that inspired the researcher to conduct a more intensive examination on why some seminarians, despite the fact that almost everything is provided and the environment is controlled, still fail in their academics. Academic performance may have something to do with a kind of mindset or maybe attitude or atmosphere not only within the seminary, but perhaps the influence outside that affect the seminarians studies.

Life in the seminary offers a lot of challenges. It affects the person's well-being namely his community life, socio- pastoral life, spiritual life, and his academic life. The researcher wants to focus more on the Academic life of the seminarian and the factors that influence it. Students eave the right to learn, no one should be exempted from it, but even though a person has the capability to enter a school that person should be able to pass that school, but there are certain things in life that affect a person's academic performance.

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The academic life of a minor seminarian is also like any other high school student outside the seminary, but since a seminarian undergoes a different way of formation, there will be certain factors that make seminary formation different so that there may also be factors related to academic performance that applicable to students outside only but not to seminarians or vice versa. Academic formation is very important in life. It is important to the student (seminarian), to his family, and to the Church. Without proper education, a person cannot go far.

We are ruled by principles and value systems that shape society to appear like a Jungle where survival of the fittest is the order of the day. A person with poor academic performance must also have a reason why they are failing. A mediocre academic performance also affects the seminarian himself and also the people around him. Having low grades creates a bad image of himself and to other people and, thus, decreasing his own self-esteem, and inconsequently, that person will have a lesser trust on himself.

It may also develop problems within the family therefore making the problem even worse than before. It also creates a problem among peers. He might end up with the wrong company; if not, it will affect his social skills. The researcher believes that there is not a single dumb person here on earth but there are only people not strong enough to go for it or they are not capable or is having a hard time. According to John Jay (2001), “ When young people fail at school it does not mean that they are stupid, lazy or psychologically incapable.

Rather, it is because they have not been taught the developmentally appropriate tools, skills and strategies every child needs to succeed in school and in life. ” This is why the researcher wants to learn more about these factors to help other seminarians in their academics. There are people being told that they are failing just because they are dumb, but wisdom and knowledge, in which wisdom is the attribute of the person to perceive or understand a certain situation while knowledge is the facts or lessons gained by the person, is not measured by how smart a person is, but by how hard he perseveres to learn more.

But in every road, there are challenges to face. 1. 2 Statement of the problem performance of a seminarian. In relation to it, this study also wants to know how a seminarian could cope up with those factors and improve his performance, and possibly solve some of his problems. This study also aims to know if these factors have a great effect on the academic life of a seminarian. In order to achieve these noble objectives, the paper then takes the main problem that this thesis wants to address: What are the factors affecting a seminarian’s academic life?

This main problem is specifically guided by the following sub problems that are centered on three relevant factors such as personal disposition, family relationship that could include the atmosphere that directly affect a seminarian’s performance, and environmental factors that comprise peer influences, classroom conditions, computer games and social networks like Facebook and Twitter. Hence the following sub problems are stated as follows, 1. What are the personal reasons/conditions that may affect a seminarian’s academic performance? 2. What is the relation between family

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relationship and academic performance? What is the contribution of the environment in the overall academic performance of a seminarian? 4.

Considering all the stated factors above, what coping mechanisms could be harnessed in order to improve his academic life? 1. 3 Significance of the study \* The main purpose of this study is to find the possible factors that may affect a seminarian's academic performance. That being the case, this study is significant to the seminarians themselves so that they may learn not only the reasons that affect their academic performance, but also on how to manage and cope up with them.

Besides, this study will be able to help the seminarian the teacher or certain people who take part in his academic life through an in-depth understanding of the factors affecting his academic performance in the seminary. This paper will also help improve or even change the pedagogy of teaching that teachers used in school in order to fit it in to the condition of the student-seminarian, and also help in understanding more and may improve his study habits and academic performance. This study will also be able to tell them how to cope with these factors and to improve what is wrong with them. \* Further, this study may also help parent's of meridians to guide and accompany their sons and assume an active role in their academic life, and perhaps not only during high school but also in college. \* The study may also help future parent's of seminarians so that their sons find the academic life in the seminary exciting , and therefore they will perform well. \* This study would be most helpful to seminarians who are planning to continue in the major seminary.

Studying philosophy and theology is very challenging. Many are struggling, frustrated then give up. Hence, many of those that really want to become priests ended up packing their things and leave. This study would also be significant to the researcher, for the researcher himself experienced and has dealt with the factors, and would like to discover the factors along with its coping mechanisms not only for him but for other students as well. 1. 4

Scope and limitations factors that may affect it.

It limits itself to the three factors as identified in the Statement of the Problem such as personal, family and environment. The researcher will get the respondents coming from the LOLLS only in order to gather the important data more easily. Survey materials will be distributed to all levels, that is, from First Year to Fourth Year seminarians. The questions in the survey material are selected properly in order to fit in to the factors identified. The researcher will not include other factors that may affect the academic life of seminarians such as economic and spiritual reasons.

There are many factors that a study of this kind can use, but the researcher finds it more compelling to simply limit its research on these three factors. 1. 6

Definition of terms Blue book - The lady of Guadalupe Minor Seminary rules and regulations, along with additional information are written in this book. Education- Education in its general sense is a form of learning in which knowledge, skills, and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through teaching, training, research, or simply through auto didactics.

Mental/Emotional Strain- typically describes a negative concept that can have an impact on one's mental and physical well-being, but it is unclear what exactly defines stress and whether or not stress is a cause, an effect, or the process connecting the two Peer pressure- Peer pressure is the influence exerted by a peer group, encouraging individuals to change their attitudes, values, or behaviors in order to conform to group norms. Seminarian- A certain individual who studies in the seminary in pursuit of priestly vocation/calling. Social Influence- occurs when one's emotions, opinions, or behaviors are affected by others.

Stress- is a feeling of strain and pressure There are books, blogs, published articles and literature about the factors that influence the academic life of seminarians that support this study. There are many possible factors that may affect a seminarians' academic life. These factors may be similar to any other students. But a seminarian isn't just any other student. A seminarian undergoes a different formation, so there will be differences to what other students outside the seminary experience.

A seminarian may still experience the following factors: parent pressure, peer pressure, social influence, mental strain (working too hard or relaxed too much), emotional strain (anger, annoyance, depression etc. ), stress, environmental factors, etc. There are also factors not applicable to seminarians, but may still indirectly affect them in some way. These factors affect not only the study habits or the way a person studies but also his own self. Normally these factors will only affect a seminarians' academic performance if he allows it to. Each factor has its own way of affecting seminarians.

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The researcher believes that there may be two main factors; the internal and external factors. The environment, peers, and more. These factors affect a person more often than our internal factors and are less serious, but it may also be the cause of serious problems. The internal factors are the most significant for it determine a seminarian's personality, study habits, perseverance (in studying) and even the way he looks at life in general. The internal factors are the factors that are most hard to fix, for the problem lies in the person himself.

And, in the case of a traumatic experience, this will create an UN-erasable imprint in a person's life. Study habits are the most affected by these factors for it affects how the person studies and learns. If parent's fail to properly guide their sons in terms of seriously monitoring their performance in class, the seminarian concerned may take studies outside the seminary or even in the major seminary very lightly. Achiever s are not born; they are made. They are made by the people around him: teachers, parent's, formats and even peers or destroyed by the same. Developing good study habits is not hard if the person wants it.

But to actually develop it is really hard. He needs to be guided properly. There are many things that hinder him from learning properly. The truth is that success in school is not so much determined by sheer intelligence as knowing how to study. Studying is a skill. Being successful in school requires a high level of study skills. Students must first learn these skills, practice them and develop effective study habits in order to be successful. Good study habits include many different kills: time management, self-discipline, concentration, memorization, organization, and effort.

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Desire to succeed is important, too. 2. 2 Importance of education There are articles that talk about the importance of education in the daily lives of people and also the effects of poor education to people. These topics help support the study in achieving its goal. Education is important in the life of every single person in this world. Without education we will not be able to survive in this life. It also plays a big role in the development of the economy, society, livelihood, the way people think, and more. It is also part of the everyday challenges a person must face in their life, it pushes to our limit.

Education is mainly about teaching us about the things already set for students, like a system. But in school students learn much more than what is written in the books to what is being said by the teacher, it teaches students how to react to any situation. School teaches students how to be critical-thinkers, disciplined students, and independent people. According to Oak (2012) “ Education is the best tool to bring a positive change in society, to develop a enervation of responsible individuals and contribute to the development of good human beings.

The fundamental purpose of education is to gain knowledge, understand the forms of proper conduct and acquire technical competency in specific subject(s). Education serves as the means to develop oneself physically, mentally and socially. Here’s how education makes a difference in one’s life. The fundamental purpose of education is to form good human beings. Education is vital to the healthy growth and development of one’s personality. In producing human beings out of raw individuals lies the

importance of education. It is true what she said. Education is vital in the life of a person.

Without it, people would not have are, in a way it helps us understand who we are, because of the way we interact with the other people in school, the way we react to certain situations, and how fast and in what way we could think of a possible solution to a problem. The methods used by the seminary are different from the methods used by other schools. The Seminary's blue book or it's set of rules and regulations talk about the method of grading and how the seminarians study here in the seminary, including there activities and the schedule of seminarians.

It is also listed there the different sanctions for breaking the rules of the seminary, this includes cheating. The way seminarians' school life in the seminary is different than the way students experience school outside. Seminarians undergo a different formation. The Formats focus not only on the academics of the seminarian, but also his well-being as a good Christian. The Seminary is no longer just for pastors on training. A seminary education serves anyone who recognizes a need for greater depth in their Christian life or better integration of Christian ideals in their chosen vocation.

There are certain differences in the way a seminarian experiences his academic life. A seminarian does not go home often, for the seminary is his temporary home, which means not all things will be available to him. A seminarian also has limited time or his time in studying is bounded. There are also fewer distractions in the seminary than outside. In short, the factors that will affect a seminarian differ from the other students outside the

seminary. Another important literature that is very useful in the researcher's work is that of DRP.

Ryan Brown, in his book, *The Psychology of a Teenage Life* (2009,). He said that " the emotional disposition of a teenager is so delicate due to pressures from the environment such as peers and expectations of parent's. " He adds that, " this stage requires supervision from persons of authority such as parent's or anybody with an authority recognized by the teenager concerned. " This book considers the fact that seminarians, being young and therefore immature, are susceptible to distractions. They have many concerns in life that is why monitoring them is essential to guide them and not to be distracted.

This book also says how important it is for teenagers to sense that parent's or formats are concerned with what they are doing. The emotional bonding that exists between is necessary to establish self-confidence. DRP. Tim Bradley conducted a research on the study habits of seminarians. In his book *Tips on Quality Study Habit* (2008) he said that, " the psychological disposition of young teenagers today is greatly affected by various psycho-emotional conditions that prevent them from concentrating in their studies. Scratching of body parts, uneasiness, leaving their study tables, eating... E signs that the students lack concentration. However, these conditions gradually diminish after a few minutes. " Study habits do not depend so much on techniques like preparing a review material. What is more significant in improving academic performance is to look at the psycho-emotional condition of the learner. A learner who is bothered by family problems, or experience bullying, or heart-broken has difficulty in

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concentrating in his studies. The same is true among the seminarians. Parent's and formats alike must see to it that they are aware what is happening to their kids or their farmland.

Bryan Douglas in body needs rest or efficiency breaks. " Everybody needs a break or we will be " broken". He emphasizes the need for a periodic rest as an important requirement to be effective in studying. An energy that is spent needs to be replenished, and there is only one best way that no other drug could replace, that is, a quality rest. In the seminary, the many activities that should be attended to by any seminarian deprives them of the necessary rest. For example, they start their classes from 8 in the morning to 12 in the afternoon.

After lunch, they go to class again. Either they spent the remaining hours of the day with sports or with housework or groundwork. At 6 pm they go to the study hall. There is no break in between where they could get some energy to be more effective in their reviews. Another research done by a famous medical doctor in Germany, DRP. Marcus Heisenberg, supports what DRP. Douglas mentioned earlier. In his book Be Smart, Take a Nap (2010) he states that, " the body is like a battery, after hours of physical and most especially intellectual activities, it needs recharging. He, further, states that, " the physical condition of a manager all the more requires considerable amount of rest. Taking naps in the afternoon cannot be equaled by any energy enhancing drugs. The physiological condition of young people is so strong, that is why they exhibit tremendous amounts of energy in sports, in work in almost anything compared to an adult... And energy spent needs to be recharged. " Being a medical doctor, his observation among his patients <https://assignbuster.com/factors-affecting-academic-performance-assignment/>

confirmed that patients who suffer pain and therefore cannot rest well have lesser chances of speedy recovery compared to those who could sleep. The human cells", he said, " are susceptible to lack of rest. Cells grow and develop faster when necessary nutrients are available, but more so when bodies are able to enjoy a good rest. 2. 4 Other related literature 1. Nancy Godwin, Developing Effective Study Habits, Mainland Community College SOAR Program April 2002. " Did you ever stop to wonder what sets apart the really successful students from the average ones? Why do some students who appear to study all the time just get by, while others who don't appear to put in as much time and effort do well? Is it all related to IQ and genetics or are some other factors involved?

The truth is that success in school is not so much determined by sheer intelligence as knowing how to study. Studying is a skill. Being successful in school requires a high level of study skills. Students must first learn these skills, practice them and develop effective study habits in order to be successful. Very often the study habits and practices developed and used in high school do not work for students in college. Good study habits include many different skills: time management, self discipline, concentration, memorization, organization, and effort.

Desire to succeed is important, too. (Nancy Godwin 2002) According to Nancy Godwin (2002), Studying is a skill. It is not determined by sheer intelligence as knowing how to study. Being successful is measured by how much you put effort in your studying and requires a high level of study skills. A student-seminarian must be able to develop good study habits. Good study

habits include many different skills: time management, self-discipline, concentration, memorization, organization, and effort. Learning.

A seminarian must find his own learning preference for not all ways in studying might be effective for him. This is an effective way of developing good study habits, discovering which method you are more compatible with and try to improve using those methods. There are different methods in studying for different types of seminarians. A seminarian might excel more if he is given diagrams or visual representations or he may be more compatible when he is performing tasks of a given instruction. These people may be classified as a visual learner, auditory learner, and as a hands-on learner.

A visual learner is the type of student that excels more when he sees the problem or he is given diagrams or drawings. To improve a visual learner's capacity in learning, he may use markers to highlight his notes or he may use drawings when studying, and he may try to expand his imagination when it comes to visual objects. A seminarian may also use videos wherein he might be able to see a visual representation of the problem/object. An auditory learner is more compatible in using his sense of hearing. He is more likely to get better output in his tasks when he hears the instruction.

To improve an auditory learner's study habits he must be attentive when the teacher is explaining the lesson in front. He may also listen to tapes and recordings on the lessons given to him and he may also discuss the matter with the teacher to gain more understanding on the subject matter. And it is better for him if he discusses the lessons with a fellow classmate. For the

hands-on learner he is likely to improve when he is given tasks on the subject matter. To improve his studies he must do tasks or test himself in the subject matter.

Use objects that may be able to help you, write down notes and do practice exercises. 2. Improving Your Study Skills Improving Your Study Skills Study Smart. Study Less y Shelley O'Hara (2005) According to Shelley O'Hara, to become a better student, he must improve himself; he must improve his personality and his own views in learning. Shelley believes that there is always room for improvement, a student cannot be perfect, but he can still be the best in his own way. But to be the best he must learn to prioritize his studies and be organized.

Becoming a better student, managing your time and organizing your work, proportioning your assignments, getting the most from a reading assignment or lecture, and quickly handling problems are all ways to improve his success in school. A seminarian's attitude towards learning is also a factor, laziness will get a person nowhere, and he must persevere in your studies and try to find methods which may be of some use to him. Realize that your attitude makes a difference. If you believe you can do better, you will. Approach all your schoolwork with a positive attitude.

A seminarian must also be organized not only in his studies but also in his belonging and notes. Having good notes and a clean working space helps you to have a clearer mind about things and you will be able to concentrate better on your studies. You should ask other people for more information, having a limited source only gets you to an extent where it is not enough,

ask other people on the matter, especially your teachers or your parent's.

There are more things that could affect your study habits, but you should not pressure yourself with these factors but you should try to analyze the problem and come with a good solution for it.

School Level by M. S. Faro, A. H. Chuddar, M. Shafts, G. Verbena They said that education is a very important tool in a person's life; it plays a vital role in the development of human capital and is linked with an individual's well-being and opportunities for better living. Education is the top priority for educators all around the world, which is the reason why they are trying to find the possible variables of factors that affect a student's academic life. These variables are inside and outside school that affect Students' quality of academic achievement.

These factors may be termed as student factors, family factors, school factors and peer factors. The economy and the society also deal as a factor in a student's academic life. There are various factors inside and outside school that contribute for the quality of academic performance of students. This study only focused on some of the factors outside school that influence the student's achievement scores the key aspect for the educators is to educate their students effectively so that they may be able to show quality performance in their academics.

To achieve this objective it is necessary for the educators to understand better about the factors that may contribute in the academic success of students. 2. 5 Justification of the study According to the gathered literature, Education plays a great role in life. It will not only affect the person on the



present time but will also have more drastic effects if left unaided. Education . The factors may not only affect the person negatively, but here are also positive things these factors may contribute.

The sources and the literature were taken mostly from internet blogs, books and the seminary blue book. It is therefore very important that seminarians must be aware the factors that may affect their studies. It is equally important also that persons who are directly involved in the seminarians formations must also be aware such as parent's and formats. Being aware with these literature and the findings of this thesis is essential to everybody so that seminarians performance in school will be improved further. Chapter 3 METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH . 1 Data Gathering 3. 1. Selection of Respondents The gathering of data is taken from all the seminarians of LOLS from first year to fourth year. It is definitely better if the paper includes, among its respondents, at least three more seminaries. However, considering the distance and the schedule of these seminaries, that could not be possible. 3. 1. 2 Type of Data Gathering The research employs the quantitative-qualitative method using survey questionnaire. The method nears that the research is basically empirical. Conclusion of the paper is based primarily on what the data provides. However, the