

# Exploring the Determinants of Student Academic Achievement: Personal, Institutional, and Social Perspectives

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| Article Info                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ABSTRACT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| <p><b>Article History:</b><br/>Received: 15<sup>th</sup> Dec 2025<br/>Accepted: 19<sup>th</sup> Dec 2025<br/>Published: 20<sup>th</sup> Dec 2025</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b><br/><br/><i>Travelling, Social Media, Teaching Techniques, Student Performance.</i></p> | <p>The purpose of this study is to investigate the various factors that may impact student performance in academic settings. By examining factors such as student motivation, interest, social media, teaching techniques, etc. we hope to gain a better understanding of how to improve student outcomes. This study will utilize both quantitative and qualitative research methods to collect data from a diverse range of students and educators. Ultimately, the findings from this study may inform future policies and practices aimed at promoting student success in schools and universities. Several factors can impact student performance by understanding these factors, educators can design effective strategies to enhance student performance and promote academic success. This study aims to investigate these factors further and identify ways to enhance academic achievement in higher education.</p> |

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**Introduction:**

Student performance is a crucial aspect of education. Every student aspires to excel in their academic pursuits, but many factors can affect their performance. Several studies have been conducted to identify these factors and improve student performance. These factors can be categorized into internal and external factors. Internal factors include intelligence, motivation, study habits, and attitude, while external factors include socio- economic status, family background, school environment, and the quality of teaching. Understanding these factors can help educators design effective strategies to improve student performance. In this study, we aim to analyse the determinants that are affecting student performance and identify ways to enhance academic achievement.

The research was initiated with the desire to complete the professional development milestone. Much higher education research has shown that various factors directly affect students' learning ability, resulting in policymakers and scholars debating the effectiveness of these factors. The research mainly addressed to analyse the factors responsible for students learning ability. This study aims to analyse the factors affecting on learning and students' efforts for their own improvement.

**Significance of the Study**

The research provides valuable insights for educators to design effective teaching strategies and create a positive learning environment. The study is useful for educational institutions and policymakers in planning academic support programs and professional development initiatives aimed at enhancing overall student achievement. Overall, this research contributes to improving the quality of education by promoting strategies that support better learning outcomes and academic success.

**Objectives**

1. To study the effect of travelling on students' performance
2. To study the effect of social media on students' performance
3. To check variations among teaching techniques

**Hypotheses**

1. There is an association between Travelling and Student performance
2. There is an association between the Use of social media and student performance
3. There are significant differences among teaching techniques.

**Research Methodology**

**Data :-** For the purpose of this study, data will be collected from primary & Secondary sources. Primary data will be collected form schedule, questionnaire and interviews of the students of Yashwantrao Chavan Institute of Satara, Satara, Dhananjayrao Gadgil College of Commerce, Satara, and Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara Secondary data collected from various journal, websites, books etc.

**Sampling method:-** we have used the Stratified random sampling method. We have considered Yashwantrao Chavan Institute of Satara, Satara, Dhananjayrao Gadgil College of Commerce, Satara, and Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara. These institutions are significant to us as they cater to a sizable population of students in the region. Number of students Y.C.I.S, Satara =1647 D.G. college, Satara =1673 CHH. Shivaji College, Satara =986 here we get sample size =366

**Limitations of the study**

1. Data was collected from primary sources. The conclusions obtained are based on the data

collection.

2. If a large sample is taken, the conclusion may be reliable.
3. The sample size is very small to represent the all students.
4. The respondent did not answer well therefore the information on some units is not reliable.

### Factors Affecting Students' Academic Performance

**A. Internal Factors:-** Internal factors are student-related characteristics that directly influence learning and academic achievement.

1. **Intelligence and Cognitive Ability** -Students' intellectual capacity affects their understanding, reasoning, and problem-solving skills.
2. **Motivation**- High levels of motivation increase students' interest, effort, and persistence in learning activities.
3. **Study Habits**-Effective study habits such as regular revision, note-taking, and time management improve academic performance.
4. **Attitude Towards Learning**-A positive attitude enhances engagement, curiosity, and willingness to learn.
5. **Self-Discipline and Concentration**-Students with better self-control and focus tend to perform better academically.
6. **Learning Style**-Individual differences in learning styles (visual, auditory, kinesthetic) influence understanding and retention.
7. **Mental and Emotional Health**-Stress, anxiety, and emotional well-being significantly affect students' learning ability and performance.

**B. External Factors:-** External factors are environmental and social influences that affect students' academic outcomes.

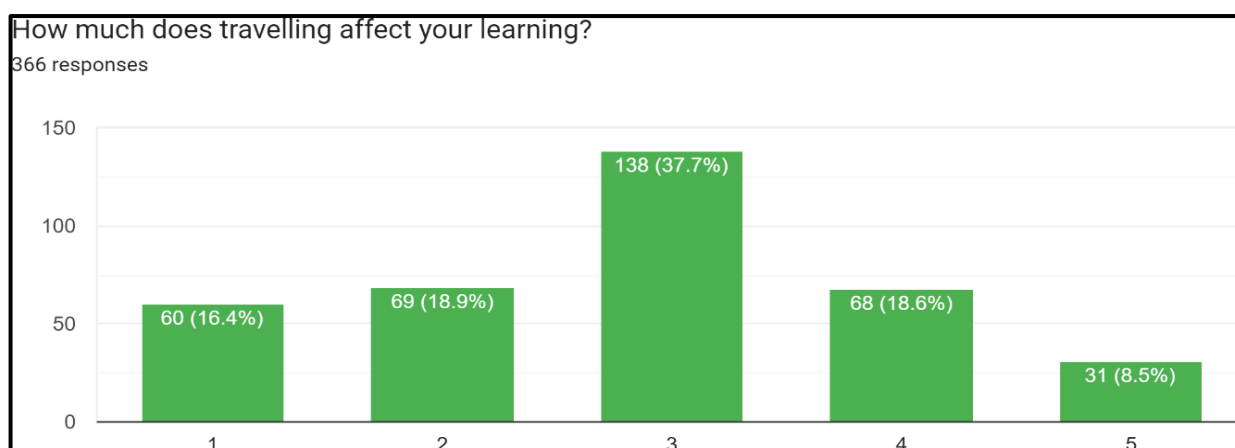
1. **Family Background** -Parental education, support, and home environment play a major role in students' academic success.
2. **Socio-Economic Status** -Income level influences access to educational resources such as books, technology, and tuition.
3. **Teaching Methods** - Effective teaching strategies, clarity of instruction, and use of learning aids enhance student performance.
4. **School Environment**- A positive, safe, and supportive school environment promotes better learning outcomes.
5. **Quality of Teachers** -Teachers' qualifications, experience, and dedication significantly impact student achievement.
6. **Peer Influence**- Peer groups can positively or negatively influence academic motivation and behavior.
7. **Availability of Learning Resources**- Access to libraries, laboratories, digital tools, and study materials supports academic growth.
8. **Assessment and Evaluation System**- Fair and continuous assessment encourages consistent learning and improvement.

**Data Analysis and Interpretations**

| time of travelling * affect of travelling Cross tabulation |   |                      |    |     |    |    |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------|----|-----|----|----|-------|
| Count                                                      |   |                      |    |     |    |    |       |
|                                                            |   | effect of travelling |    |     |    |    | Total |
|                                                            |   | 1                    | 2  | 3   | 4  | 5  |       |
| time of travelling                                         | 1 | 29                   | 25 | 28  | 14 | 5  | 101   |
|                                                            | 2 | 14                   | 27 | 51  | 16 | 5  | 113   |
|                                                            | 3 | 6                    | 6  | 38  | 27 | 9  | 86    |
|                                                            | 4 | 11                   | 11 | 21  | 11 | 12 | 66    |
| Total                                                      |   | 60                   | 69 | 138 | 68 | 31 | 366   |

**1. Study the effect of travelling on students' performance**

(Source : Primary)

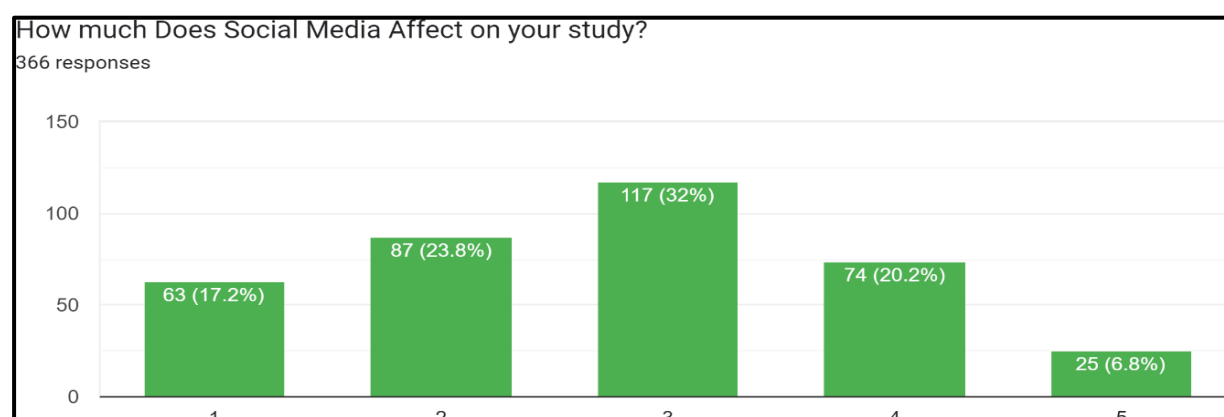
**Graph No.1 :- Showing effect of travelling on students' performance**

**Interpretation:-** From the above diagram we conclude that, 16.4% of students have a low affection for travelling, while 18.9% have a higher affection, 37.7% have an average affection, 18.6% have more than average affection, and 8.5% have the highest affection in their learning.

**Result -** Here p value (0.00000050) is less than L.O.S. (0.05) Therefore, we reject H<sub>0</sub> at 5% L.O.S

**Graph No.2 :- Study the effect of social media on students' performance**

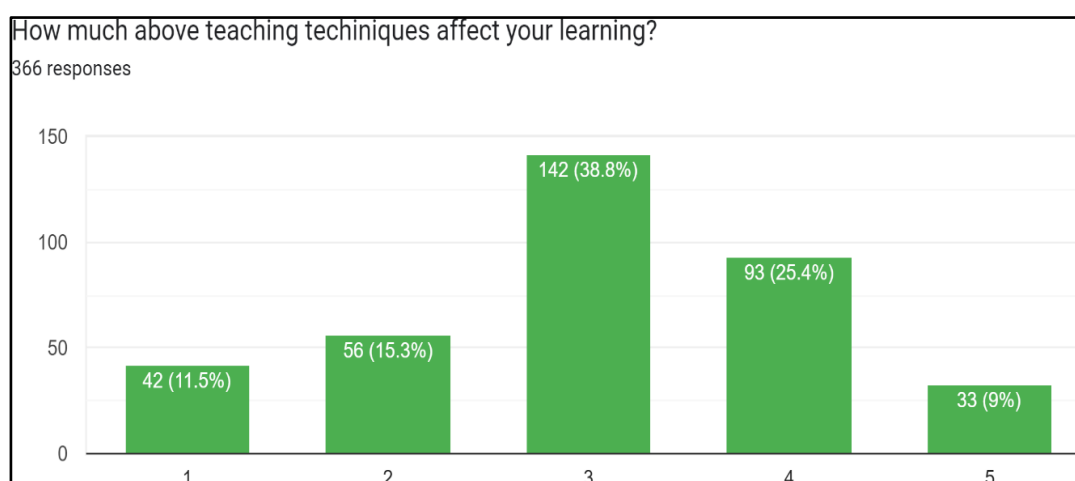
**Interpretation:-** From the above diagram we conclude that, 17.2% of students have a low effect of social media on their learning, while 23.8% have a higher effect, 32% have an average effect, 20.2% have more than average effect, and 6.8% have the highest effect of social media on their learning. The value of U is 61177.



**Result** -The distribution is approximately normal. Therefore, the z-score below should be used. The z-score is -2.02779. The  $p$ -value is .04236. The result is significant at  $p < .05$ . Here the Value is less than 0.05 L.O.S. therefore we reject  $H_0$  at 5% L.O.S.

### Graph No. 3 Check variations among teaching techniques

**Interpretation:-** From the above diagram we conclude that, 11.5% of students have a low effect of teaching techniques on their learning, while 15.3% have a higher effect, 38.8% have an average effect, 25.4% have more than average effect, and 9% have the highest effect on their learning. Here,  $P$  value=6.95137E-23 which is less than 0.05



**Result:-** Here,  $F$  calculated=36.73287 and  $F$  tabulated=2.610997 Which is less than the  $F$  calculated i.e.  $F$  calculated >  $F$  tabulate

### Findings of the Study

1. The study shows that travelling is associated with students' academic performance. Long travel time often leads to fatigue and limited study time, affecting concentration, while students with manageable travel duration tend to perform better academically.
2. Moderate use of social media appears to have a limited or neutral impact, whereas excessive usage is found to negatively influence academic performance by reducing study time and increasing distraction.
3. The analysis of teaching techniques indicates variations in their effectiveness. Most students reported that certain methods positively influenced their learning, while some perceived lower effectiveness, showing that teaching techniques impact student performance differently and no single method suits all learners.

### Suggestions

1. Educational institutions should reduce excessive travelling time through flexible schedules, online learning options, or better transport facilities to minimize fatigue and improve students' academic performance.
2. To reduce the impact of social media, students should be guided toward responsible and balanced use. Awareness programs and counselling can help manage screen time, while using social media for academic purposes can encourage productive learning.

3. Educators should use a variety of teaching methods to meet diverse learning needs, with emphasis on interactive and learner-centered approaches. Regular student feedback and continuous teacher development can further enhance teaching effectiveness and student performance.

**Conclusion**

The study concludes that students' academic performance is influenced by travelling, social media usage, and teaching techniques. Excessive travelling and overuse of social media can negatively affect concentration and learning, while balanced travel routines and responsible social media use support better performance. Additionally, interactive and student-centered teaching methods positively enhance learning. Overall, supportive learning environments and effective teaching practices are essential for improving academic performance.

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