

A Review of the Determinants of Academic Success in Secondary Education

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Abstract: *The academic performance of secondary school students is essential in all educational systems. Numerous variables have been investigated in relation to student academic performance; however, numerous challenges persist. The situation will be enhanced by conducting a literature evaluation in this field, which will reveal gaps and opportunities for additional research. Using a narrative review methodology, this article examined the factors that contribute to academic success in secondary schools. The report elucidated the detrimental effects of these variables on academic performance and strategies for their mitigation. In accordance with the research, academic performance is adversely affected by truancy, which may result in abandonment. The survey also revealed that the academic performance of students is significantly influenced by their parental education and affluence, textbook availability and accessibility, libraries, practical laboratories, refreshments, and professors. Students who are intellectually competent and have been subjected to a favorable environment perform better than those who have been exposed to fewer opportunities. The report recommends that truancy, parental education and income, textbook availability and accessibility, libraries, practical laboratories, meals, and instructors be monitored and adjusted to meet the needs and objectives of students. This will enhance the academic performance of students and assist them in achieving their objectives..*

Keywords: Academic Achievement, Influencing Factors, Student Motivation

I. INTRODUCTION

It's important to highlight that a person's existence is often reliant on how much information they gain and use to grow themselves, their nation, and the globe. This illustrates why education is needed. The main thing school gives is knowledge. Mathematics, history, literature, and politics are covered. Education gives us global information that helps us comprehend events better and shape our destiny. Student academic performance determines educational success.

Teachers and scholars have long studied factors affecting student academic performance. Academic attainment is determined by parents' education and income, instructors' topic competence, absenteeism, textbook availability and accessibility, libraries, practical laboratories, meals, and other variables.

Academic performance is heavily influenced by family life. Poor children may live in less stimulating and educational situations. Secondary education is considered to form the basis for postsecondary education. Lower academic performance at the School threatens every nation's education system.

Thus, academic success literature and variables affecting schoolchildren's academic performance must be reviewed. This may reveal literature gaps and other research and publication favorites. This research reviews the literature on variables affecting schoolchildren's academic performance.

Methods

The research employed narrative review to determine how secondary school needs impact student academic attainment. The researchers used past study search techniques with little alterations to accomplish this. Search keywords (academic accomplishment, instructors and academic performance, students and academic performance, hunger and academic performance, etc.) and phrases were modified since the research papers cover varied themes and breadth. The current study searched for academic achievement, secondary school student achievement, library attendance, the importance of

meals in academic achievement, truancy and academic achievement, parents' income and academic achievement, textbooks and academic achievement, etc.

Organization of the Study

The literature review is crucial to updating studies on secondary school pupils' academic progress. This is intended to identify research needs for educational system improvement. The study was organized into an introduction, methods, and other topics, including the effects of truancy, parents' education, income, textbooks, libraries, laboratories, and academic achievement on secondary school students.

Secondary school truancy and academic performance: Obstructive truancy is missing school over the allowed time without authorization. Truancy is a big issue in many sections of the nation, but the difficulties of collecting and presenting data at several levels (school, municipal, and state) has prevented a complete picture. Being truant may start early in school and lead to bad academic performance. Latino pupils' academic performance is affected by frequent absenteeism beginning in first grade. Unfortunately, many truant kids cannot make up missed lessons due to financial hardship. Thus, these developments influence kids and their communities throughout time. Truancy hurts the person and his/her vision, as well as other pupils by slowing down instruction and hurting the school's performance. Teacher absenteeism also hurts student grades. A research found that teacher truancy hurts student academic performance more. Standardized test results drop as pupils miss more days of class, worsening the issue. However, many missing instructors seek leave from school administrators or are unwell.

Parental education affects secondary school student performance: Another aspect that affects student academic performance is their environmental surroundings. However, parents may provide such environments to relieve student performance. School officials may also coach parents to improve pupils' academic performance at home. Several experts believe that parents' academic impact is key to children's academic success. They concluded that kids from literate parents score higher on standardized tests. Literate parents may enlighten their children about school and studies. They may also assist their children with schoolwork and extracurriculars. Thus, parent education is crucial to kid accomplishment, as shown in several studies on student achievement. Parents' aspirations for their children's math and reading skills improved with their mother's greater education. He said that moms' confidence and hopes projected a greater degree of performance-related behavior in the home and a clearer view of children's performance.

Parental income and secondary school academic performance: A study found that parents of average to extreme income earners who are consistent with their educational level have similar views and visions about their children's education compared to families earning lower wages. The greater aspirations and success dreams disadvantaged families had for their children did not correlate with their academic performance. A research found that impoverished students are enslaved and have little time to study because they value home duties above schooling. Many households in poor countries cannot eat twice a day while working all day. Thus, young children in such homes work menial occupations to live. However, little money earned and government education funding leave impoverished families unable to pay their children's education, resulting in low academic performance.

Textbook Effects on Secondary School Academic Performance: Textbooks teach and determine student progress. Several studies have shown that textbooks affect student performance. The sole source of student and program information is textbooks. Data from eight-grade mathematics courses throughout Thailand was used to evaluate how textbooks and other variables affect student performance. Textbooks affected success by providing a thorough and detailed curriculum and replacing secondary school mathematical instruction. Indeed, according. Nothing has replaced books as an essential aspect of education, hence textbooks remain essential at every level. Teachers who want to improve student education believe that improving teaching books would change instruction, while another author said teachers are too dependent on textbooks. Many teachers believe textbooks may provide useful knowledge without considering their function. It has been argued that textbooks are so important to academic success that their absence is regrettable. Students' inability to afford textbooks also contributes to their unavailability. Thus, only instructors may provide pupils with knowledge, and their textbook selection will be limited. Partial because it will depend on foolish criteria like the attractiveness of books based on print, illustrations, and the writer's qualifications and recognition in other publications. Research on resource and resource exploitation and academic performance found that recommended textbooks were strongly associated with Integrated Science academic output.

Secondary School Library Effects on Academic Performance: A library stores reports, books, recordings, research papers, and periodicals for reading, learning, and lending. As part of the educational system, libraries are important for teaching and learning. The world's book collection also aids education. The library provides easy access to textbooks, magazines, and other printed materials for students. In schools, libraries are essential. Thus, it aids teaching and guides users. Modern and ancient literature are essential for a library, according to. Libraries need funding for book procurement and other duties. He concluded that a well-furnished library is a large complex that helps good kids succeed in school. Many secondary school pupils would die without a school library. This implies that numerous schools without libraries saw student performance drop. After controlling for family background, the school library is a key instructional asset that impacts student achievement. He found one effect of library capacity and services in 15 of 18 studies. Where schools with well-furnished libraries performed better also found that a set of study resources in the library was linked to academic achievement, including in studies on improving school efficiency in poor countries.

Laboratory Effects on Secondary School Academic Performance: Science teaching emphasizes the value of a lab since students learn and remember more by touching than hearing. A lab is necessary for any scientific topic to be effective. Thus, scientific education centers on the lab. Students must observe, enumerate, try, measuring, document, and completing tasks outside of class in any hands-on learning process. Field exercises differ greatly from taught theories, which include listening to and recording lectures. Laboratory tasks and testing ignite students' enthusiasm. Science is more than yield or techniques; lab work teaches students how to use scientific procedures in many contexts. Students may test their beliefs, ideas, claims, and hypotheses in the lab. The instructor must also participate in lab activities to educate pupils. This bid keeps students' lab work interests alive for improved academic performance. Given this, one wonders how long the lab has been able to achieve its goal. A research found that instructors distribute information while laboratories practice or confirm. Additionally, they discussed the teacher's role in guiding students and the lab's role in gathering information. However, growing evidence suggests that instructors do not act to achieve objectives. Some include the way of teaching practical subjects; insufficient or unfurnished laboratories; increased number of students; lack of infrastructure for teaching and studying hands-on subjects; and the number and quality of teachers. A study of assets for teaching and studying biology in some recently built secondary schools in Lagos found a shortfall of assets. He also found that 80% of schools with labs had well-stocked labs. Second, 40% of schools had no labs, while 60% had a lab but no instruments. The complexity of teaching biology practical would limit students' study abilities, she said. Another researcher found that scientific education courses cannot thrive without instructional tools. Recently, second-cycle school lab racks were filled with chemical-free bottles, Rose said. However, final science certificate exams show that schools with well-stocked labs outperform those without. In keeping with the preceding point, students taught purely by laboratory techniques in attitude had greater test scores but worse performance scores than those taught via indigenous lecture. Said that science and math curricula without practicals are incomplete. Students must do their practical work in the scientific lab or classroom. Practical labor, particularly in school, is essential as we learn by doing, thus scientific drills and their use are given properly. A hand-held object leaves a stronger impression than one seen from afar or during a presentation.

School Meals and Secondary School Academic Performance: Education and student health depend on food. Thus, pupils need nutritional energy to focus, study, and get along in class. Studies show that pupils who don't eat breakfast struggle in analytical topics like math.

Secondary school teachers' effects on students' academic performance: Teachers are proportionately fewer than pupils, which contributes to inferior academic achievement. Due to the low government pay, some instructors work other menial occupations or start their own businesses to earn a livelihood.

These poor service conditions have increased absenteeism, decreased work ethic, class effectiveness, motivation, and job satisfaction in schools. Where service conditions are valued, enthusiasm, motivation, teamwork, and duty receipt grow. The aforementioned effects of teacher ineffectiveness show how they influence student education. Teachers interpret, exhibit, and establish standards during school hours to help education succeed. Teachers control teaching and learning. Thus, postulated that a teacher is productive when he/she achieves the desired result.

II. CONCLUSION

The research reviewed the evidence on how student needs affect academic performance. The research found that absenteeism severely impacts academic performance and may lead to dropout. The research also reveals that parents' education and income, textbook availability and accessibility, libraries, practical laboratories, meals, and instructors greatly impact pupils' academic performance. Above-average academically, favorably exposed students do better than those who are less exposed.

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