

Assessment on Elements Involving the Academic Performance among Pharmacy Students: A Cross-Sectional Observational Study

Konda Ravi Kumar¹, G. Venkata Nagaraju^{*2}, S Naga Subrahmanyam³, K. Nagarani⁴, Shaik Shareef⁵, Manukonda Tennygilphin⁵, Mahesh Namballa⁶

¹Professor & Vice-Principal, Hindu College of Pharmacy Amaravathi Road, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India; ²Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacy Practice, SIMS College of Pharmacy, Guntur, A.P, India & Research Scholar, Department of Pharmacy, Jaipur National University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India; ³Assistant Professor, Pharmacy Practice Department, Koringa College of Pharmacy, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh, India; ⁴Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacology, Hindu College of Pharmacy Amaravathi Road, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India; ⁵Information Processing Specialist, Pharmacovigilance, TCS, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India; ⁶Department of Pharmacy, School of Health Sciences, The Assam Kaziranga University, Jorhat, Assam, India.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nowadays day by day academic performance is decreasing especially among students, who are addicted to several things.

Aim: Analyse the Factors that are affecting the Academic Performance among Pharmacy Students

Materials and Methods: In this study, we included inclusion and exclusion criteria, this study was conducted over 6 months.

Results: We have included a total of 1000 participants, among them males are 313 and females are 687, the final obtained data were analyzed by applying the MS Excel 2013, by analyzing the study results in Academic Performance is suppressed by different reasons but according to our study results shows Web browsing, illness and Lack of confidence only above three are the most preventable variables.

Conclusion: We suggest to them to overcome the above factors subjects are needed to adopt Medication and yoga in their regular lifestyle to overcome them.

Key Words: Academic Performance, Web browsing, Illness, Lack of confidence, Pharmacy Students, Illnesses

INTRODUCTION

Grade point average (GPA) is a generally utilized indicator of academic performance. Numerous colleges of pharmacy set a minimum GPA that should be kept in order to continue in the doctor of pharmacy (Pharm D) degree program. At the University of Houston, the lowest GPA needed for Pharm D students is 2.0. However, for any graduate program, a GPA of 3.0 or greater is considered an indicator of acceptable academic performance.^{1,2,3} An increased GPA while in pharmacy school may not exist as the sole element associated with subsequent professional victory. Markers such as compassion and social talents, i.e. contact skills, conflict management, supervision, partnership, association, and group capacities are also essential in the pharmacy practice setting.^{4,5,6,7} Students who keep these aptitudes can function effectively with other healthiness

maintenance providers and supervise patients efficiently. Although survey instruments exist to estimate such variables, they are not used always across all colleges of pharmacy. The GPA stays the most familiar aspect used by administrators to assess progression in an educational environment. Numerous elements could perform as barriers to students achieving and holding an increased GPA that mirrors their overall academic performance during their term in the institute.^{8,9,10} These elements could be targeted by the institute or school of pharmacy faculty associates in inventing methods to enhance student knowledge and improve their academic performance.^{11, 12,13, 14} Test anxiety, duration management, test competence, academic competence, and study strategies are some of the elements that influence an individual's academic performance and are the subject of this report.^{15,16,17,18} Academic competence is

Corresponding Author:

G. Venkata Nagaraju, Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacy Practice, SIMS College of Pharmacy, Guntur, A.P, India & Research Scholar, Department of Pharmacy, Jaipur National University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India; Mobile: +919959049730; E-mail: drnagaraju.gv@gmail.com

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linked with learners' ability to handle their examination and study burden and is utilized to estimate if students can manage the study material during the academic period.^{19,20,21} Even it also reveals whether the curriculum is engaging sufficiently for students to enjoy their courses.^{22,23, 24, 25}

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To Analyse the Factors that are affecting the Academic Performance among Pharmacy Students, with the following considering objectives

1. Obtain the Demographic data of the participants.
2. Obtain the participant's details on whether they are affecting factors to stop studying.
3. Assess whether the student suffering from any problems in the college.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGIES

Place of the Study Site

This study was conducted in the place Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh India.

Duration of the study

The present study was carried out for 6 months i.e. **April 2018 to November 2018**

Study Design

Cross-sectional observational study.

Study Criteria

Who are students attending the college they were registered in the study by estimating the subsequent inclusion and exclusion criteria after taking permission from the students in a properly prepared informed consent form.

Inclusion Criteria

1. Students that are facing academic performance. Those who are actively interested to participate in the study.

Exclusion Criteria

1. Students who do not agree to involve in this study.

Data Analysis

Data is analyzed by applying the Microsoft Excel 2013

Study Source

The data was collected from

1. Direct Contact with the students.
2. Modified Data Collection form

Procedure of the study

A prospective Cross-Sectional observational study was carried out in **Kakinada Region, Andhra Pradesh India**. The students are registered in the study, by assessing the study criteria after taking their approval to participate in the study, from the enrolled students, the data was collected from the data collection form and other appropriate aids in a properly prepared information collection form.

Bello given data will be collected

Demographic Data

1. Name
2. Age
3. Gender
4. Family history
5. Illness
6. Web browsing
7. Support from Others
8. For the past years students gaining a percentage (GPA) or Percentage etc.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Based On the Gender Analysis

We have included 1000 participants in this study in those sample sizes Males are 313(31%) and Females are 687(69%). Compared males and females are actively involved in our study about 69% Table No 01, Graph no 01.

Based on the Age group Analysis

According to our study inclusion criteria, we are included the students having the age between 15-30 and we are distributed into 3 different categories those are 15-20, 21-25, and 26-30. According to our study results 15-20 are 117 (12%), 21-25 are 729 (73%) and 26-30 154 (15%). Among those 21-25 age group having the more incidence that is 729 (73%) compared to remaining 2 groups of age distribution Table No 02, Graph no 02.

Based On the Analysis of Marital Status

According to the Marital status analysis, we found married is 83(8%) and Unmarried are 917 (92%). Compare to Married versus Unmarried subjects, unmarried subjects are high Table No 03, Graph no 03.

Based on the Analysis of Primary support

According to the analysis of primary support, our results are shown bellow

- Under the category of Self Learning Males are 104 and females are 186 and the total subjects are 290 (29%).
- Support from Parents Males are 179 and females are 64, total participants are 243 (24%)

- Support from friends Males are 22 and females are 29, total participants are 71(7%)
- Support from Faculty males are 96 and females are 73, total participants are 169(17%)
- Support from Management males are 121 and females are 68, total participants are 189(19%)
- Support from Others Males are 23 and females are 12, total participants are 38(4%)

Compared to the all variables self-learning occupied the first position among all variables in the study population, total self-learning participants are 290 (Males: 104, Females: 186) (29%) participants are registered under self-learning, Followed by Support from parents occupied the second position 243(24%) Females are 179 and males are 64. The third position was occupied by Support from Management 189 (19%), followed by Faculty (17%), friends (7%), and Others (4%) Table No 04, Graph no 04.

Based on the Reasons for suppressing Academic Performance

According to our study results web browsing is the most predominant variable to suppress the academic performance among others, 434(44%) [Males-238, Females-196], Economic Problems [(17%) 94 [Males 94, females 77], Personnel Problems 128(15%) [Males 123, Females 28], Lack of confidence 113(11%) [Males 76, Females 37], Difficulty in Syllabus 131 (13%) [Males 93, Females 38] Table No 05, Graph no 05.

Based on the Illnesses for suppressing Academic Performance

According to the study results Stress is the 1st most predominant one to suppress academic performance, a total of 271 (7%) participants are registered under this category, among 271 subjects 189 subjects were male and 82 subjects were female. Followed by Anxiety is the most 2nd predominant one to suppress academic performance, a total of 212 participants are registered under this variable among 212 subjects 167 subjects were male and 45 subjects are female. Depression is the 3rd Predominant variable to suppress academic performance, a total of 178 (18 %) participants are registered under this category, among 271 subjects 151 are male and 27 are female. Followed by Insomnia 196(15%) Males are 93 females are 53, and Other Diseases and Disorders (Thyroid, Diabetes, Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome, etc.) 193(19%) Males are 125 and Females are 68) under this category Table No 06, Graph no 06.

CONCLUSION

By performing this study we stated that Academic Performance is suppressed for different reasons but according to our study results show Web browsing, illness and Lack of confi-

dence only above three are the most preventable variables. We suggest to them to overcome the above factors subjects are needed to adopt Medication and yoga in their regular lifestyle to overcome them.

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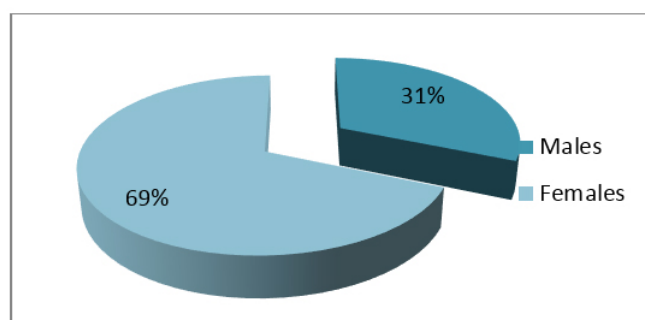
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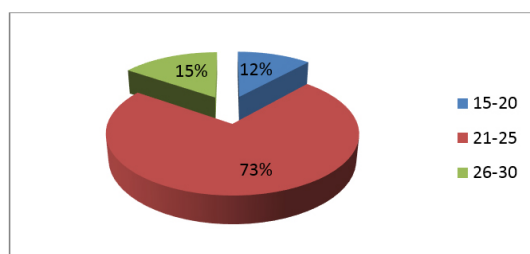
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Table 1: Gender Analysis

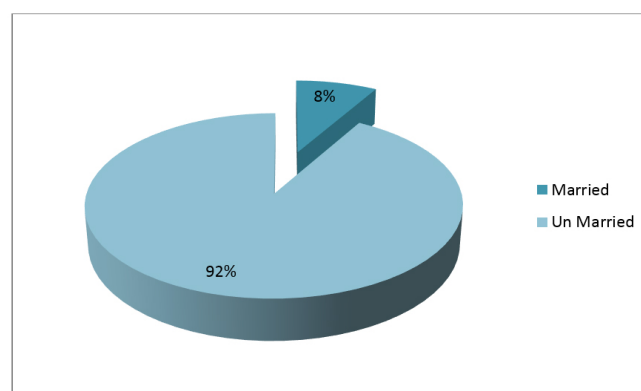
Gender	Number of participants (n=1000)	Percentage %
Males	313	31 %
Females	687	69 %

**Graph 01:** Based On the Gender Analysis of the age study population.**Table 2: Age group Analysis**

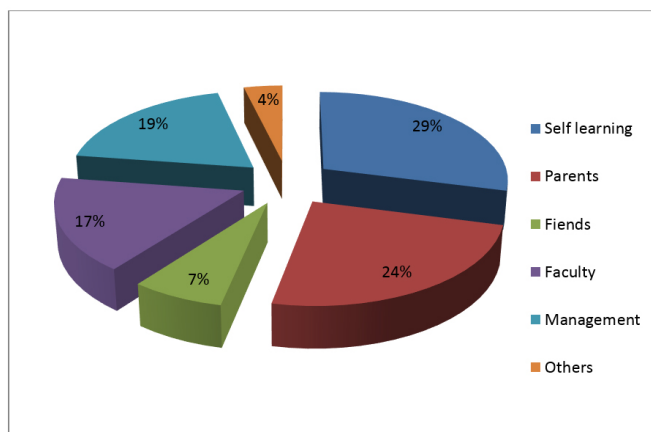
Age	Number of participants (n=1000)	Percentage %
15-20	117	12 %
21-25	729	73 %
26-30	154	15 %

**Graph 02:** Based on the Age group Analysis in the study population.**Table 3: Analysis of Marital Status**

Status	Number of participants (n=1000)	Percentage %
Married	83	8 %
Un Married	917	92 %

**Graph 03:** Based on the Analysis of Marital Status in study population.**Table 4: Analysis of Primary support**

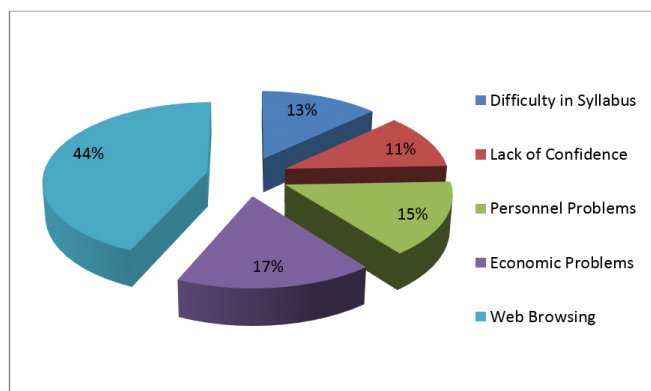
Variable	Gender Male	Gender Female	Number of Participants (n=1000)	Percentage %
Self-learning	104	186	290	29 %
Parents	179	64	243	24 %
Fiends	22	49	71	7 %
Faculty	96	73	169	17 %
Management	121	68	189	19 %
Others	23	15	38	4 %



Graph 04: Based on the Analysis of Primary support in the study population.

Table 5: Analysis of the Reasons for suppressing Academic Performance

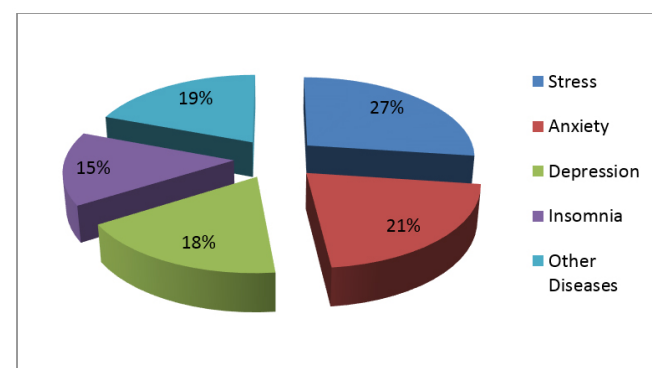
Variable	Gender		Number of Participants (n=1000)	Percentage %
	Males	Females		
Difficulty in Syllabus	93	38	131	13 %
Lack of Confidence	76	37	113	11 %
Personnel Problems	123	28	151	15 %
Economic Problems	94	77	171	17 %
Web Browsing	238	196	434	44 %



Graph 05: Based on the Reasons for suppressing Academic Performance in the study population.

Table 6: Analysis of the Illnesses for suppressing Academic Performance

Variable	Gender		Number of Participants (n=1000)	Percentage %
	Male	Female		
Stress	189	82	271	27 %
Anxiety	167	45	212	21 %
Depression	151	27	178	18 %
Insomnia	93	53	146	15 %
Other Diseases	125	68	193	19 %



Graph 06: Based on the Illnesses for suppressing Academic Performance in the study population.