University Admit Eligibility Predictor Literature survey

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **JOURNAL NAME** | **PROJECT NAME** | **AUTHORS** | **OBSERVATION** | **DRAWBACKS** |
| A Comparison of  Regression Models for Prediction of Graduate  Admissions, IEEE International | A Comparison of  Regression Models for Prediction of Graduate Admissions. | S.Mohan Acharya. | The primary purpose is to discuss the prediction of student admission to  university based on numerous  factors and using logistic  regression. Many prospective students apply  for Master's programs. | It very assumption (Statistical  Distributional Assumptions) heavy. |
| Conference on |  |  |  |
| Computational |  |  |  |
| Intelligence in Data |  |  |  |
| Science 2019. |  |  |  |
| Should students engaged to their study? | Academic burnout and  school-engagement | Arlinkasari, F., Akmal, S. Z., &  Rauf, N. W. | This study gives clues to university | Academic burnout  negatively affects students. [1,2]  Academic  burnout refers to students’ feeling of debilitation,  pessimism, and low self-eﬃcacy. |
|  | among students. |  | administrations |
|  |  |  | about the |
|  |  |  | complex |
|  |  |  | relationship |
|  |  |  | between burnout |
|  |  |  | and engagement. |
| Alternative | Alternative | Chapman, E. | The emphasis | Academic |
| Approaches to | approaches to |  | placed on levels | burnout |
| Assessing Student Engagement Rates | assessing student  engagement rates. |  | of academic achievement in | negatively affects students. [1,2] |
| Published by |  |  | schools, the way | Academic |
| ScholarWorks@UM |  |  | in which students | burnout refers to |
| ass Amherst, 2002. |  |  | acquire | students’ feeling |
|  |  |  | knowledge | of debilitation, |
|  |  |  | through the | pessimism. |
|  |  |  | learning process. |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Association for | Predicting | Arto Hellas. | The ability to | There was no |
| Computing | academic | Petri Ihantola. | predict student | evidence of |
| Machinery | performance. |  | performance in a | collinearity |
| New York, NY, |  |  | course or | between the |
| United States. |  |  | program creates | explanatory |
|  |  |  | opportunities to | factors used in |
|  |  |  | improve | the |
|  |  |  | educational | analysis. |
|  |  |  | outcomes. With |  |
|  |  |  | effective |  |
|  |  |  | performance |  |
|  |  |  | prediction |  |
|  |  |  | approaches, |  |
|  |  |  | instructors can |  |
|  |  |  | allocate |  |
|  |  |  | resources and |  |
|  |  |  | instruction more |  |
|  |  |  | accurately. |  |
| Technology, Knowledge and Learning.  Published by  Springer nature. | Predicting Academic Outcomes. | [Sarah Alturki](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sarah-Alturki). [Ioana Hulpus](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ioana-Hulpus). | The tremendous growth of  educational institutions’  electronic data provides the opportunity to  extract information that can be used to predict students’ overall success,  predict students’ dropout rate, evaluate the  performance of teachers and  instructors, improve the learning material according to students’ needs, and much more. | While predictive analytics tools can be useful in a business’s arsenal, there are a few drawbacks organization leaders need to  be aware of. |