

Difficulties of Academic Achievement in Principles of Accounting Courses from the Student Perspective: Evidence from Libya

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Abstract

Many studies by researchers and accounting educators explore various factors associated with the success or failure of accounting majors in college level accounting courses. This paper identifies and summarizes the main obstacles associated with low student academic achievement in introductory courses in the College of Accounting at Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi University, Libya. The research empirically investigates student perceptions of the difficulties of academic achievement in principles of accounting courses. The research method was a survey that involved classifying students as either accounting majors or non-accounting majors. Data was collected through a questionnaire with 28 items related to five primary groups: an instructor's teaching style, exams and quizzes, students, accounting textbooks, and general groups plus one open-ended question. Findings show that the major obstacles of learning and source of negative perceptions students have toward accounting courses are: lack of teaching assistants, lack of computer laboratories and computer applications, crowded dormitories, lack of interaction between students and faculty, a gap between what is taught and practical applications, irrelevant textbooks and exams, and lack of proficiency in English. Solutions offered include: greater emphasis on teaching computer accounting technology, improving effectiveness of accounting instructors and textbooks, and offering pre-college accounting courses. This study focuses on one public university, which limits its generalisability. For future research, the author suggests interviews with students upon collecting their questionnaires to elicit more complete responses, and greater attention to perspectives based on gender in order to discover and understand any differences among male and female attitudes toward accounting courses.

Keywords: academic achievement, learning obstacles, student perception, introductory accounting, attitude

1. Introduction

According to the policy of the College of Accounting at Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi University—where this study was conducted—all students must take Principles of Accounting 130 and 131 during their first year. Students who intend to major in accounting have to pass these core courses with a minimum grade of C. These courses are required for a variety of majors (accounting, management, economic, and data analysis), and many of the students who enrolled in these courses have never studied accounting before. Lecturers noticed that these accounting students tend to have a negative attitude at the very beginning and assume that accounting is an extremely difficult subject. The College's instructors agreed that academic achievement in these basic accounting courses was very low. Based on the author's experience as a lecturer at Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi University, many students dropped or failed the course or had to repeat it to get a passing grade. This observation encouraged the researcher to explore student difficulties in academic achievements. This study, therefore, attempts to identify and summarize the main potential obstacles that may be associated with low student academic achievement in introductory courses in the College of Accounting at Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi University.

2. Background of Libyan Business Education

There are a number of developing countries (including Libya) that inherited their accounting education practices from a colonial system. The Libyan education system in general and accounting education in particular were imported (if not completely inherited) from western countries like the UK and the US (Ahmed, 2004).

The accounting education system in Libya developed in two stages. The first stage was before independence; when there was no formal accounting education, no training for the local population (Buzied, 1998). Under

colonial rule, less than 10% of the Libyan population was literate. Thus, few Libyans had been given the chance to study at a university or to qualify for a recognized profession at the time of independence.

During the second stage, the Accounting Department in the College of Economics and Commerce at Libyan University established the first accounting education program in 1957 with 48 students and 10 instructors. The accounting curriculum from 1957 to 1976 was greatly impacted by the British education system, as Libya was administered by Britain from 1943 to 1952, and many accounting faculty members were educated in the UK. Since 1976, the American accounting program model has replaced at the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at Libyan University. Both systems are similar in what they focus on particular on the technical or mechanical aspects of financial accounting, dealing with external reporting, taxation and external auditing. On the other hand, the difference between them is their orientation approach. Bait-El-Male et al. (1973) showed that the early program in the College of Economic and Commerce at the Libyan University was entirely British orientated because the teachers and professors were from Egypt which already was impacted by the British accounting system, while the second one is American orientated. Little attention has been given to combine the accounting education system with Libya's environmental requirements (Buzied, 1989; Ahmed, 2004).

Education in Libya is primarily free, with housing highly subsidized as well. Recently, some private and for-profit colleges opened their doors for business and other types of education.

The Libyan system of post-secondary and higher education is controlled and managed through the Ministry of Education. After graduation from high school, the Ministry of Education determines which college students will attend. The Ministry of Education makes such determinations based on projected needs for the country. The Libyan system of colleges and universities was designed to accommodate regional and cultural concerns and the needs of the community, and thus most students are directed to a regional university that fits those needs. Males and females attend classes together but live in completely separate housing. Students admitted to business schools must have a high school diploma with a Grade Point Average (GPA) of about 3 on a 4-point scale. Exceptions are made regarding the required GPA for admission to some students from rural regions.

Students must earn at least 140 credit hours to graduate. The bachelor degree program usually requires a minimum of four years to complete; two semesters per year with one week of extracurricular activities. To graduate, Students must have a GPA of C (2.00 points or 60-64) or better by the end of the program. If the GPA goes below C, a student will be notified by the admissions office. If the GPA remains below C for three consecutive semesters, a student will be suspended from the University.

The evaluation policy normally requires three exams each semester; two during the semester and one final exam. The final exam counts for 60% of the semester points, 30% for the two midterms, and 10% for homework, attendance, and participation.

Unlike the education style in developed countries, the dominant feature of the Libyan educational style is indoctrination where the instructor explains and the students listen. The Libyan business universities, therefore, tend to put more emphasis on acquiring facts than developing critical-thinking skills (Kilani, 2000).

3. Previous Work

Several studies have been conducted to address various aspects of the introductory accounting course. Among other things, these studies have examined the determinants of student performance in the principles of accounting courses (Ogilby, 2000, p. 4). Abraham (1987) was unable to identify any significant correlation between the use of the computer and student performance.

The effect of instructional media and materials techniques such as chalkboard, overhead projector, and computer-projected software on the performance of students was investigated by Beets and Lobingier (2001) who found no evidence of overall differences in student learning using the three techniques mentioned above. Young (2004) reported that utilization of PowerPoint slides by a lecturer made attendance suffer. Nouri and Shahid (2008) indicated that students have a significant understanding when an instructor uses a PowerPoint section of an Accounting Principles II despite the fact that they stated no important variations on entertainment among the PowerPoint and traditional sections of the course.

As far as exams are concerned, Porter and Lawler (1968) showed that there were some factors such as effort, abilities and traits impacted on a student's examination score. Reed and Holley (1989) scrutinized the influence of the schedule of final examination on a student's academic achievements. They pointed out as a conclusion that students of introductory accounting faced deterioration in examination performance as both the exam week and the exam day progressed. Additionally, Elikai and Baker (1988) indicated if the quizzes are worth a significant part of a course grade, it can enhance students' performance in accounting. Similarly, Almer et al.

(1998) stated that a student's score in introductory accounting based on essay quizzes was higher than one-minute paper quizzes. Likewise, Brink (2013) showed that utilizing both pre- and post-lecture quizzes can lead to improved student preparation, increased student participation during class discussions, more effective use of lecture time, and significant enhancement in students' academic achievements on Intermediate Accounting II subsequent examinations.

Some studies examined students' attitudes toward accounting (Weinstein, 1999, p. 2). Solomon (1975) found that the perception of introductory accounting toward accounting was improved by using the case method although there was no lasting effect because of the discontinued method. This study did not examine the influence of student attitudes at the beginning of the course. Atieh (1997) showed that the Saudi Arabian students have a negative attitude toward accounting, considering it a difficult subject.

Some studies scrutinized the relationship between foreign language (e.g., English) in accounting education and student performance, such as Ayers and Peters (1977) who confirmed that the academic success can be positively influenced by the English language proficiency. However, Jochems (1991) reported that the performance could have been low, if the foreign language has been taken a place in education.

The length of a semester plays a role on student learning. Austin and Gustafson (2006) found that students who took intensive courses had higher grades than those who took traditional sixteen-week semester courses. They wondered whether this difference was due to student effort or because of the structure of summer courses. Likewise, the average number of credit hours has been analyzed by Sayel and Quraan (1994) who pointed out that performance in both Principles of Accounting 101 and 102 have been negatively affected by the number of credit hours in each course. This relationship -the number of credit hours and the performance - was significant in Accounting 101, but not in Accounting 102.

At the time of Libyan independence, in 1951, the accounting profession did not exist in Libya, and most businesses relied on foreign accounting firms from Italy and the UK (Bait-El- Mal et al., 1973). Fifteen years later, Kilani (1988) confirmed as well that accounting education and the accounting profession in general, were oriented toward the systems of the UK and USA, and thus more relevant to the environment of those countries than to the Libyan environment. Ben-Garbia (1990) studied the integration of the accounting profession and business education, and concluded that the existence of competent teachers, modern textbooks, and an effective educational system should produce qualified graduates for the new era in Libya.

In addition to the contributions of these researchers, some business schools have also been addressing the performance of accounting education. Until 1995, the courses of principles of accounting at Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi University were taught in small lecture sections ranging from 25 to 35 students; both were three credit hour courses that meet once a week. So, the College conducted survey to measure students' perception regarding meeting three hours each week. The survey was distributed by hand to a poll sample group of students. At the end of a lecture, the selected set of students brought the completed versions back to an instructor. The survey collected primary data from the spring 1993 classes of advanced accounting and non-accounting major. The total number enrolled in these courses was approximately 1200 students, and the random sample was 30%. This was a preliminary study with the purpose of improving students' quality of education, their perception about their education, and to address their concerns.

As the business education and economic development, Kilani (2000) examined the role of the Libyan educational system and how it could help improve Libyan economic and social developments. He pointed out that business education programs should focus on curriculum and lectures in order to develop the critical skills of students. Also, Al-Daly (2003) attempted to identify the key role of the Libyan business education program to enhance student performance in undergraduate accounting courses by emphasizing a significant correlation between the curriculum and the academic students' achievement. Al-Hanon (2004) pointed out that there is no compatibility between the accounting curriculum and the needs of the Libyan environment. This is the same finding that Shareia (2010) found when he pointed out that the accounting profession in Libya experiences educational and legal challenges if it is to achieve its potential in helping the country reach its economic goals.

4. Research Aim

The research objective is to identify and list the negative perceptions of Libyan students toward introductory accounting courses in relation to academic performance.

5. Research Method

The type of research method adopted in this study was a survey design. The target population was all students who enrolled in the 2006-2007 academic year. Of the 805 total students enrolled at that time, 150 were excluded

from the search because they had not taken Principles of Accounting 131 by the time the questionnaire was distributed. Therefore, the total number of students (population) was 654 students who had already completed Principles of Accounting 130 and 131 in the College of Accounting at Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi University. A random sample of 180 students received the questionnaire. Of these, 146 were returned, 34 of which were invalid for analysis because of respondent error, as they were unwilling to participate in the research project. Of the 112 valid responses, 44 were female and 68 were male, and 65 were accounting majors and 47 were non-accounting majors.

Table 1. Sample and gender form for both accounting and non-accounting

		Accounting	Non-Accounting	Total
Gender	Male	48 (73.8%)	20 (42.6%)	68 (60.7%)
	Female	17 (26.2%)	27 (57.4%)	44 (39.3%)
Total		65 (100.0%)	47 (100.0%)	112 (100.0%)

The author created the questionnaire measuring instrument to collect primary data specifically for this research project. This instrument included 28 statements divided into five groups: an instructor and his or her teaching style, exams and quizzes, the student, accounting textbooks and general groups. In addition, the questionnaire included an open-ended question. Survey participants for this study responded using a four-point scale, with items ranging from (1) strongly agree, (2) agree, (3) disagree, to (4) strongly disagree. Because of the study's goal, we put "agree" and "strongly agree" in the agreement set, and "disagree" and "strongly disagree" in the disagreement set.

After the survey was completed and tested, it was distributed to a random sample. The survey was conducted on the fall of 2007 for advanced accounting and non-accounting major.

6. Results

Table 2 presents a summary of responses to the 28 items listed on the questionnaire and to the open-ended question for both accounting and non-accounting majors. In this analysis, we combined responses of both accounting and non-accounting majors.

Table 2. Perception of students regarding obstacles influencing their academic achievements (In percentages)

Items	Accounting		Non-Accounting		Total	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
Panel A: section related to an instructor and his teaching style						
1- Lack of teaching assistants	90.8	9.2	85.1	14.9	88.4	11.6
2- Computerized practice set is not used.	80	20	78.7	21.3	79.5	20.5
3- Traditional pedagogical Techniques	81.6	18.4	74.5	25.5	78.6	21.4
4- Limited Office hours	80	20	61.7	38.3	72.3	27.7
5- Complexity of accounting teaching	63	37	63.8	36.2	63.4	36.6
6- A non-objective evaluation	50.8	49.2	66	34	57.1	42.9
7- Collection the homework without an evaluation	47.7	52.3	46.8	53.2	47.3	52.7
Panel B: section related to the exams and Quizzes						
8- Difficult exams	73.9	26.1	70.2	29.8	72.3	27.7
9- Few Homework	70.7	29.3	70.2	29.8	70.5	29.5
10- Few quizzes	69.2	30.7	57.4	42.5	64.3	35.7
11- some questions are not covered in a semester	56.9	43.1	55.3	44.7	56.2	43.8
12- A lot of multiple choices questions	50.8	49.2	53.2	46.8	51.7	48.3
13- Quizzes have an insignificant reward	29.2	70.8	46.8	53.2	36.6	63.4
Panel C: Section related to the student						

14- Lack of English language proficiency	80	20	97.9	2.1	87.5	12.5
15- Student's motivation to learn is not supported by instructor's learning style	83	17	83	17	83	17
16- Student devoted less time for solving accounting problems	66.1	33.9	68.1	31.9	67	33
17- Rarely usage of a library	66.2	33.8	63.8	36.2	65.2	34.8
18- Bad study's habits (study only in the night before the exam)	64.7	35.3	53.2	46.8	59.8	40.2
19- Student's effort into the course is not sufficient.	63	37	48.9	51.1	57.2	42.8
20- Students are not aware the role of accounting career	53.9	46.1	51.1	18.9	52.7	47.3
21- poor class attendance	35.3	64.7	32	68	34	66
Panel D: Accounting Textbooks						
22- The gap among theory and practice	86.2	13.8	85.1	14.9	85.7	14.3
23- The material covered during the course is too lengthy.	80	20	83	17	81.2	18.8
24- irrelevant textbooks to the Libyan environment	73.9	26.1	70.2	29.8	72.4	27.6
25- A few references	64.6	35.4	78.7	21.3	70.6	29.4
Panel E: General Factors						
26- Crowded of dormitories	90.8	9.2	82.9	17.1	87.5	12.5
27- Absence Interaction among a student and a faculties	73.8	26.2	91.5	8.5	81.3	18.7
28- Negative attitude towards accounting as a difficult subject	69.2	30.8	70.2	29.8	69.6	30.4

Panel A of Table 2 shows that over 63% of the respondents of both groups (accounting and non-accounting majors) think that the biggest obstacles to instruction is lack of teaching assistants, computerized practice sets are not used, traditional pedagogy, limited office hours, and complexity of accounting. 90% of accounting majors think the lack of teaching assistants is the main obstacle while only 62% of non-accounting majors think limited office hours is the primary obstacle.

An examination of panel B of Table 2 demonstrates that over 64% of both intended accounting and non-accounting majors believe that the main obstacles are difficult exams, fewer homework assignments, and fewer quizzes. Both groups have an identical view regarding fewer homework assignments; however, 74% of accounting majors think the main obstacle is unreasonable exams.

Results related to panel C of Table 2 illustrate that over 65% of both groups believe the most important obstacle related to students' effort is the lack of English language proficiency. The data shows that students are not highly motivated by the instruction style and devoted less time for solving accounting problems and rarely used the library. The vast majority 98% of non-accounting majors believe that poor English skills is the main obstacle to learning accounting, while only 63% of the accounting group perceives that the student's effort in the course is not sufficient.

Results related to panel D of Table 2 show that over 71% of both groups agree that accounting textbooks have major influence on their academic performance; 86% of the accounting major group agrees that there is a wide gap between theory and practice; and also 65% of the same group indicated too few references.

Nearly 70% of both groups agreed that crowded dormitories, absence of interaction among students and faculty, and the perception of accounting as a difficult subject are major obstacles for learning accounting.

There doesn't seem to be any coherent responses that can be drawn from the open-ended question, except that most agree that instructors' effort is insufficient.

7. Discussion

7.1 Narrative of Obstructions to Teaching Techniques

The study indicated that the biggest obstacles to academic achievement are the lack of teaching assistants, and lack of computerized practice sets. A lack of teaching assistants prevented students from receiving extra help outside of class and in small groups, as well as a void in advice to improve their critical thinking skills. Having teaching assistants is very important not only for students, but also for faculty. They can help the instructors by observing the class during daily instruction and noticing students who are struggling. Likewise, they can help students who are excelling to advance to the next level. This research also pointed out that computerized practice sets are not being used. This means that the accounting cycle is taught and executed in classrooms manually, which fosters the false perception among students that practice sets require much more time than they actually do when the process is automated. Thus, results suggest that having computers with relevant software in the classrooms, as well as the aid of teaching assistants, will make a dramatic difference in student performance, and reduce the current effort required.

Historically, there was no evidence that computing is relevant to learning accounting concepts (Baxter, 1974; Arnett, 1974; Abraham, 1987; Er, 1989; T, 1973) However, once computers became common place in colleges and universities, Kachelmeier et al. (1992) observed that students who used computer applications, such as spreadsheets, did better in examinations than those who did not. Furthermore, in 1985, the American Accounting Association (AAA) recognized the importance of integrating computers and computer applications in undergraduate financial accounting programs (Al-Khadash & Al-Bishtwawi, 2010). So, it is recommended that the College of Accounting at Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi University should have a policy for integrating computers beginning with the core accounting courses.

7.2 Narrative of Quizzes and Exams

Findings confirmed that students received too few homework assignments and quizzes, and that exams were too difficult. The fact that respondents found the exams cumbersome is logical given the lack of teaching assistants. When students did not get any help and tried to figure out everything by themselves, they indicated that the exam was too hard. Respondents also expressed that by having only a few homework assignments and quizzes which hindered them from more fully understanding the material. Applying a variety of teaching methods such as exams, homework assignments, and quizzes might play a big role in changing students' attitude toward accounting, and help improve their academic achievements. It is essential for faculty to have teaching assistants so that they will be able to assign more homework and quizzes, and to help them assess student performance and offer additional instruction so they can achieve a higher level of understanding. Multiple studies have confirmed these findings, which one of the main obstacles to student success is the lack of homework and quizzes, which would reinforce the course material, allowing students to score higher on exams (Porter and Lawler, 1968; Reed et al., 1989; Elikai and J, 1989; Almer et al., 1998). Thus, the College of Accounting should implement a variety of teaching methods, such as homework assignments, quizzes, case analysis, class discussions, etc., to enhance student performance. Additionally, the rewards or points assigned to quizzes should contribute significantly to the course grade. Daily quizzes should not be used solely to get students to attend classes regularly, but rather as a teaching tool.

7.3 Narrative of Student Effort

Research concluded that one of the biggest obstacles related to student effort is the lack of English language proficiency. English was not allowed to be the second language in the Libyan education system, based on a decision by a Minister of education in the mid-80s, which eliminated all foreign language curricula from primary to post-graduate education. Since most accounting literature is transferred to the students via the English language, students still believe that their poor performance in English language is a major cause of influence on academic achievement. They have this impression despite the fact that there are a lot of accounting textbooks which have written in Arabic language. The impact of the foreign language on the student's performance was confirmed also by (Ayers and Peters, 1977; Atieh, 1997).

7.4 Narrative of Accounting Textbooks

Findings showed that poorly chosen accounting textbooks have a major negative influence on academic performance. In this case, respondents felt that there was a wide gap between the curricula content, as presented in the course books, and the actual role of accounting profession in Libya. Libyan graduates have been prepared with specified and standardized accounting techniques which are not available in real life. This result is consistent with Flaherty and Diamond (1996), who observed that accounting programs should prepare students

to become professional accountants, not to be professional accountants at the time of entry to the profession. In this regard, it is important to indicate that most accounting textbooks used in Libya were written or translated by Libyan experts who graduated from U.S. colleges. So, the culture they inherited from the American environment is reflected in their publications with little concern to the Libyan environment. Although Western accounting courses introduced in Libya have had a positive impact on students' knowledge and accounting practices, these courses are not easily understood by Libyan students. For example, since enterprises in Libya are totally owned and controlled by the government—whereas the agent–principal problem that has existed in the West seems absent—students find it very difficult to understand the agency issues at the heart of many Western accounting and finance textbooks. The accounting system in Libya is based on Islamic philosophy, which is quite different from the widespread Western philosophy. Under the concept of Islamic law, Shari'a, social responsibility is required, rather than the predominant personal accountability found in Western societies and accounting practices. Thus, accounting textbooks should discuss the need to include social responsibility in full disclosure requirements. Similarly, they should address the impact of Arab culture, and its strong social relations in particular, on auditor independence by extending and adopting a code of ethics for a more communal society, rather than an individualistic Western society. Another outcome of this study was the perception that there was too much material covered during the semester. It is not surprising that Libyan students complained about limited or no study time, a factor related to common issues of poor study skills, poor time-management, and the habit of not studying or reviewing materials for exams ahead of time.

8. Research Limitations

It is essential to be aware of the limitations inherent within this study. First, because this study was conducted in only one public university, the results may not necessarily be extended to other universities. Second, although the author has experience as a Libyan accounting graduate student and as a full-time lecturer at the College of Accounting at Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi University, his experience was not used to analyze and discuss the research finding.

9. Implications of this Research

This study identified and listed some academic obstacles in fundamental accounting courses in one developing country. This research contributes significantly to existing literature by providing background information about Libyan business education, which might be useful for international readers.

An accounting education system consists of students, faculty, curriculum, and resources (library, labs, technology) that are ideally and effectively combined to meet educational needs. The most important implications for Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi University and its accounting instructors are that they should target the components listed below:

First, accounting students at Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi University should be prepared for a number of jobs by learning Computerized Accounting Technology. As the first step, they should at least know and be able to use specialized accounting software, spreadsheets, and databases. This is very important to their future career options, and will eliminate negative perceptions of accounting as a difficult subject which consumes too much time.

Second, instructors play a significant role in any educational system. So, improving the effectiveness of accounting instructors will enhance student's achievements. By increasing salaries, professors will have time to update the curriculum, conduct more research, advise students, and--most importantly--write accounting textbooks focused on the accounting needs of the Libyan environment.

Third, this study indicated that students have a pre-conception of accounting as a very difficult subject. This negative and false perspective was formed by their experiences in high school. Teaching some basic business courses in high school or pre-college might help eliminate the negative attitude towards accounting and improve student's academic achievements in the foundation accounting courses.

10. Application for Future Research

Because the primary data used in this report was collected in 2007, the author gave significant concern and attention to any changes that may have occurred in Libya's education system in general and accounting education in particular. The researcher gathered additional data—the final grades from 2008 to 2012—in order to ensure that the findings were consistent. This data is presented in Table 3 and 4, and shows that the percentage of students who failed and got low grades in Principle of Accounting 130 ranged from 17% to 77% and in Principle of Accounting 131 ranged from 27% to 61. To measure the low performance of students, we used grades D and D⁺ (1 and 1.5 points, or 50-54 and 55-59). These grades indicate a minimum knowledge of the principles of accounting. This confirms and substantiates the researcher's problem and hopefully inspires other researchers to

extend this study by conducting similar studies which focus on and investigate the instructor's perception toward teaching in introductory accounting courses at Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi University. To explore more extensively the difficulty of academic achievement in the area of accounting, it is recommended that researchers request student interviews after collecting the completed questionnaires. The interviews will help the researcher to elicit more complete responses. Significant attention should be given to perspectives based on gender, as this research intends to contribute to the discovery and understanding of any differences in classroom performance among male and female students. This study pointed out that 72% of respondents think that the most important obstacle to academic success is difficult exams. This result needs to be proven by studying the relationship between the students' academic achievements in introductory courses and their GPAs. In this endeavor, studying the GPA in the Principles of Accounting courses is the best predictor of a successful student.

Table 3. Students registered in Principle of Accounting 130

Year	No	Fail		Low performance (D and D ⁺)	
		No	%	No	%
2008-2009					
Fall	195	56	29	34	17
Spring	167	100	60	42	25
Total	362	165	45	76	21
2009-2010					
Fall	160	103	64	27	17
Spring	82	63	77	16	19
Total	242	166	68	43	18
2010-2011					
Fall*	63	44	70	21	33
2011-2012					
Fall	64	28	44	26	40
Spring	159	100	63	38	24
Total	223	128	57	64	29
2012-2013					
Fall	169	85	50	40	24

Table 4. Students registered in Principle of Accounting 131

Year	No	Fail		Low performance (D and D ⁺)	
		No	%	No	%
2008-2009					
Fall	18	11	61	6	33
Spring	89	26	29	40	45
Total	107	37	34	46	43
2009-2010					
Fall	113	65	57	35	31
Spring	123	67	54	44	36
Total	236	132	60	97	41
2010-2011					
Fall*	92	33	36	41	44
2011-2012					
Fall	71	19	27	35	49
Spring	32	12	37	16	50
Total	103	31	30	51	49
2012-2013					
Fall	77	23	30	23	30

* Because of the Libyan revolution and civil unrest, students could not attend the classes in spring 2011.

11. Concluding Remarks

This research empirically investigated student perceptions of the difficulties of academic achievement in Principles of Accounting courses in the College of Accounting at Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi University, Libya.

The results of this study indicate that the major obstacles to learning, and the source of negative perceptions students have toward accounting courses, are lack of teaching assistants, lack of computer laboratories and computer applications, crowded dormitories, lack of interaction between students and faculty, a gap between what is taught and practical application, lack of relevant textbooks and exams, and lack of students' English language proficiency.

These findings cannot be generalized to all public business schools in Libya. It might be instructive to conduct the same, or similar, study in other business schools so that a universal set of solutions can be established to improve business education in Libya.

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