Abstract

The current research consisted on two studies. The purpose of the first study was to develop an indigenous scale on perceived favoritism for university students. A list of 98 items was compiled after reaching saturation level by interviewing 25 university students. After excluding redundant items, 39 items were retained. After empirical validation, a scale of 38 items was prepared. The tryout of pilot testing showed that the participants did not face any major problems about comprehension of the scale. Then the scale was administered on the sample of 200 university students. For establishing psychometric properties of the scale factor analysis, empirical validity, concurrent validity, item total correlations, split half reliability Cronbach alpha was carried out. Factor analysis revealed three factors namely, Preference (α=0.96), Extra Involvement (α=0.93) and Discrimination (α= 0.87). The cronbach alpha value of the scale was 0.97. The concurrent validity of the scale was found to be significant. Indigenous Perceived Favoritism Scale is thus reliable and valid scale for measuring Perceived Favoritism among university students. The main aim of the second study was to explore the relationship between Perceived Favoritism, academic motivation and demographic variables. For this purpose the sample of 500 students from different universities with the age range of range or 17 to 25 (M=20.06, SD= 1.49) were selected through stratified sampling and they were given two scales: Indigenous perceived favoritism scale (Ehsaan & Naz, 2016) and academic motivation scale (Guay, Mageau, & Vallerand, 2003). Regression analysis indicated factor II, extra involvement, and parental education to be significant predictors of academic motivation. The differences in gender, age, level of academic years, GPA, Parental education, birth order and family income were observed in perceived favoritism and academic motivation.

Keywords: perceived favoritism, academic motivation, discrimination, unfairness.