Students' Academic Quality of Life and Learning Motivation in Iran Medical University - pilot from south Iran

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Abstract

Aim: Students' academic quality of life and its role in learning and increasing academic awareness and academic achievement have been studied in this study.

Methods: This cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted on 204 students of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences by random sampling. Data were collected using the Academic Quality of Life Questionnaire by Sierji et al. (2010), with five fields and seventy questions, and the Power of Learning Motivation Questionnaire by China and Shay (2005), with six domains and thirty five questions. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive and inferential statistical tests at a significant level of P <0.05.

Results: The results of statistical tests indicated that satisfaction with academic quality of life significantly increased learning motivation in students (r = 0.194, p = 0.005). Satisfaction with educational (r = 0.266), social dimensions (r = 0.262) and with facilities (r = 0.221) significantly increased learning motivation in students (p < 0.05). The results also showed that 12% of variations in students' motivation were affected by satisfaction with facilities, educational and social dimensions. Among the above-mentioned dimensions, only satisfaction with educational dimension was a positive and significant predictor of students' learning motivation (p < 0.05). Additionally, there was no significant relationship between satisfaction with quality of life and learning motivation in students (r = 0.074, p = 0.294).

Conclusion: The results of this study demonstrated that satisfaction with educational and social dimensions as well as facilities significantly increased the learning motivation in students, and satisfaction with the educational aspect was a positive and significant predictor of learning motivation in students.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Academic Quality of Life; Learning Motivation; Students; IRAN