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Investigating the Status of Studying in Virtual Social Networks Among Undergraduate Students of Razi University of Kermanshah

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine the usage status of studying on virtual social networks among undergraduate students at Razi University.

Methodology: The research utilized a descriptive and correlational method. The statistical population included all undergraduate students at Razi University in Kermanshah for the academic year 2020-2021, totaling 7774 individuals. A sample size of 366 people was determined using Cochran's formula.

Findings: Data analysis revealed that the utilization rate of virtual social networks by undergraduate students at Razi University is above average and at a high level. The research indicated that the use of virtual social networks positively and significantly impacts the academic and non-academic study habits of Razi University students.

Conclusion: The results suggest that social networks influence students' study habits, with challenges such as slow internet speed, high costs, printing issues, lack of familiarity with sites, and filtering obstacles. Virtual social networks offer benefits such as increased access to reading materials like newspapers, books, magazines, and various websites.

Value: This study aims to enhance students' study levels and improve their study habits, providing valuable insights for university officials.

Key Words: Virtual Social Networks, Study Rate, Students of Razi University.

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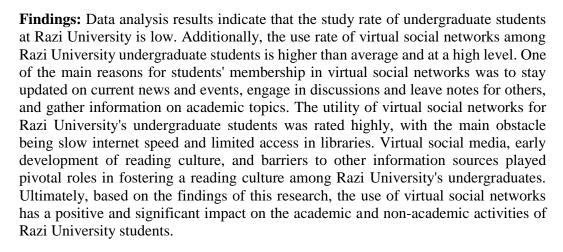
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Extended Abstract

Introduction: Literature plays a crucial role in acquiring knowledge, skills, and societal values. However, the lack of interest in reading and studying among students can have long-term detrimental effects on their academic, social, and cultural development. Therefore, it is important to address students' attitudes and behaviors towards studying and related factors. The current study aims to explore the impact of virtual social networks on the study habits of undergraduate students at Razi University.

Purpose: This study seeks to examine the use of virtual social networks for studying among undergraduate students at Razi University.

Methodology: The research employed a survey-based descriptive-correlational method with a cross-sectional approach. The study population consisted of all undergraduate students at Razi University during the 2020-2021 academic year, totaling 7774 individuals. A sample size of 366 was determined using Cochran's formula. Convenience sampling was utilized by distributing an online questionnaire to various student groups at Razi University. The data collection tool, a researcher-made questionnaire, underwent formal and content validity checks. Data analysis was conducted using SPSS software, involving descriptive statistics, one-sample t-tests, and simple linear regression.



Conclusion: Based on the findings, it is evident that social networks have significantly influenced students' study habits. The usage rate of virtual social networks among Razi University's undergraduate students surpasses the average mark and is deemed high. Challenges faced by students when using these networks include slow internet speed, expensive printed resources, and lack of familiarity with sites and filters. A major advantage of virtual social networks is the easy access they provide to various reading materials such as newspapers, books, magazines, and websites. Consequently, accessing these resources through virtual social networks is relatively easier and cost-effective. Students primarily join virtual social networks to stay informed about current events, communicate with others, and gather academic information. Given the vital role of social networks in information exchange, efforts should be made to enhance their capabilities and boost their productivity. In general, advancements in Internet technologies have transformed virtual social networks from mere entertainment platforms into interactive tools. Individuals can utilize these networks not only for



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leisure but also to receive important news, solve academic and non-academic issues, and acquire education in a convenient manner.

Value: This research aims to elevate students' study levels and improve their academic standing, making the results relevant to university authorities.

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