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**INVESTIGATION EXTERNAL EFFICIENCY IN GRADUATES
STUDENTS PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEGREE
ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY**

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to assess the efficiency of physical education and to determine their success in higher education levels in the branches of Azad University in the eighth district as one of our country centers. The research is regarded as an application one and the methods of data collection is descriptive and correlational and the statistical population on which this study is done are all physical education on graduates of Islamic Azad University branches in Tehran (the eighth district). The required sample size is based on the formula for calculating the Morgan and Kerjsi table sample size (Amid, 1998) and 253 graduates and the seniors of physical education and sports science completed the forms randomly, in cluster or voluntarily. Results indicated that educational subscale of external e efficiency among men and women and the rate of job seeking of participants, the subscale of external efficiency among men and women, but there was not a remarkable difference in other regarded cases. The finding also revealed that there is a meaningful relative the educational the educational variables among men and women between the research variable and age of participants in the last level of the education, between the external efficiency variable and the sex, but there was not meaningful relative in these external considered cases. In the present study, it is understood that there is a sex difference in external efficiency scale and its related subscales and there is also a meaningful relation between the external efficiency variable and sex and its related subscales. As a result, because university education is expanding and there is a need for further study on altering the majors of university in sports science, structural changes in the country's universities and review the required subscales of external efficiency.

Keywords: External Efficiency, Graduates Student, Physical Education, Islamic Azad University

INTRODUCTION

We live in an age where public and private organizations will provide our institutional needs. Organizations have – in filtrated nearly all aspects of life and in the course of human civilization, as they can serve fewer phenomena leads (Hashemi quotes, 2010). Qualities teaching and research, including concerns that the university always trying to achieve. Continuous improvement in educational quality has been – considered as a priority in the two decades. Bazargan (2004) believes many definitions of quality in higher educations and universities, is presented Related to this. “Chang Bing sun” argues that the concept of quality in higher education is not easily defined and there is not the same opinion about the quality of higher education. In the field of education and higher education for quality, definitions and different interpretations can be found, although it is thought that the quality of a concept is clear, but placing it in the contest is difficult. Complexity of the higher education system and the lack of production's consumers and what is the production? That the agent knows the difficulty in defining quality and what is the definition of quality in higher education are centrality of audience views and comments. Abpeyma (2001) in higher education system, observer is in terms of quality, the audiences who interpret and define it according to their point of view. The quality improvement is a noble objective in the university system and in attention to it, Causes Loss of human and material resources. There are different definitions of quality in higher education. In each of these definitions is given to a particular part of the higher – education system. According to previous theories, the origin of the quality should be found in industrial and factoring organizations. Their quality is based on customer needs, consistent with goals,

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process of continuous improvement and achieving the best possible definition. “Ferez” knows the quality as an issue that all people are involved with it and believes that half the quality is not always associated with the object and moves with mentality of people and there for not easily quantifiable and measurable. Therefore, both normal definition and definition based on criteria are true (Richard, 1998). According to international organization for standardization, quality is defined as: Total features and specificities of one production (Bazargan 1996).

Other definitions of quality in higher education are provided, as is a “UNESCO” with several aspects. UNESCO in terms of quality in higher education has a multidimensional concept that to a large extent, dependency the environment of the university system and standards of academic disciplines. Accordingly, it cannot be – said that the quality is obtained of general theory or general pattern. Higher education is the highest and last stage of the educational system or in other words, is each. Country’s top training pyramid. In our country studying after graduating from high school, is “higher education” which leads to: Associate degree, BA, MA and ph.D. In unesco world conference stated that the most important role of higher education (system) in the century in which we live, is economic development through professional’s training. “Gaehtgens” the president of the conference on financing of higher education said: universities and jobs are linked. The results obtained from the different countries; Bromand (2001) – Ahmadi (2007) – Maxwell and associates show that motivation to find a job is the main motivation for going to university. Higher education system in our country is responsible for high – leveled leaders – has the main role in the economic development of the country. However, in our higher education system, many efforts have been done in order to train experts, but this training had greater theoretical aspects and practical training hasn’t been very effective. Thus, when students graduate, they can’t find job easily. Due to the increase in the student’s population and unemployment rate of university graduates, we need to be more concerned about their job. Higher education system as a dynamic system and targeted has critical role in the development process in the country, it means human capital is growing in this system. Proportional growth in this system requires strategic thinking and ignoring to it has negative consequences. Entezari (2008), one of the most important is; lack of human’s talent development of the country. Higher education system in the last two decades has vast expansion. The capacity of higher education through making university and higher education centers in all provinces in the country increasing number of university graduates and mismatch between available jobs in different sectors of the economy and lack of demand causes unemployment of university graduates. But in developed countries is country. This means that if the level of education is lower, the rate of unemployment is higher. In fact in these countries, education means: developing skills, talents and abilities and leads to enhanced productivity and is associated with lower unemployment. In such circumstances, People can be trained so far to increase their abilities to reduce the risk of unemployment (Asadi, 2010). On the country, in developing countries is a direct relationship between education and unemployment. This means that the education level increases, unemployment rises. Statistics in most developing countries show this puzzle. The remarkable thing is that educated unemployment significantly shows increased supply of educated manpower demand in the labor market. Under normal conditions, it is expected that an increased supply of educated manpower demand, return on investment in education decreases and followed by a decrease in the demand for university education. Agakhani (2007) in this issue, especially in the most developed – countries in which the higher education system with the needs of the labor market matching is true. But in many developing countries can doubt about this conclusion. In fact in many developing countries, unlike the university – educated unemployment, demand for higher education is not only not delineating trend, it is constantly growing. Unemployment of university graduates must be rooted in two things: Excess private demand for higher education and demand for educated manpower shortage in the labor market. Due to the economic conditions of developing countries should be represented by the educated of college graduates in this country not only are absorbed the label market, but also they increase the number of unemployment. Employment problem of graduates can be considered from both internal and external factors. Internal factors are guidelines to be used in the higher education system and are related to employment of graduates. External factors include things that are outside the higher education system has

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an effect on the employment of graduates and prevents their absorption into the labor market. Given the lack of research in this field and provide a theoretical foundation, this study intends study and research about efficiency of physical education and sport science at the Islamic Azad University in district 8.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methods

This study is a descriptive- analytic one and it has been done by means of a fieldwork. The statistical population on which this study is done are all physical education on graduates of Azad university branches in Tehran (the eighth district). The required sample size is based on the formula for calculating the kokaran sample size (Amid, 1998) and 231 graduates and the seniors of physical education and sports science completed the forms randomly, in cluster or voluntarily. They voluntarily filled in an external efficiency plan questionnaire with the reliability coefficient produced using Cronbache’s alpha of 0.90 contains 27 questions and four subscales: Sub scale of training (10 question), Research subscale (6 question), Subscale entrepreneurship (5 question), Subscale of the recruitment (5 question). To analyze the data, descriptive statistics are used for estimating demographic characteristics of age, sports history, and gender. And in inferential statistics section, chi square, kruskal wallis, man whitney u. is used. Study the relation between the under study variables at the level of Alpha 0.05, also version 16 of SPSS software is used to analyze the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Table 1: Descriptive democratic variables

| Variable | | Time activity | What looking job | time | Mean educated |
|--------------------|------|---------------|------------------|------|---------------|
| Foundation diploma | Mean | 7.28 | 1.9 | | 14.15 |
| | SD | 4.27 | 1.30 | | 0.85 |
| | N | 46 | 32 | | 60 |
| Bachelor | Mean | 11.46 | 1.74 | | 15.33 |
| | SD | 7.38 | 1.17 | | 0.68 |
| | N | 87 | 94 | | 108 |
| Master of science | Mean | 12.36 | 2.3 | | 16.65 |
| | SD | 5.94 | 1.56 | | 0.79 |
| | N | 28 | 33 | | 36 |
| Phd | Mean | 12.3 | 1.5 | | 18.36 |
| | SD | 6.75 | 0.75 | | 0.42 |
| | N | 10 | 10 | | 10 |

Results table 1, showed that most of participates were bachelor degree (87) and the lowest participates were phd degree (10). Also the most participates that looking for job were Master of Science degree with means (2.3 years).

Table 2: Results man whitney u, test educational variable in men and females

| Variable | Gender | Mean Rank | N | df | X ² | Sig |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----|------|----------------|-------|
| Educational variable | Men | 125.07 | 136 | 2.47 | 5227.00 | 0.013 |
| | Female | 103.02 | 95 | | | |
| | Sum | | 231 | | | |

Results table 2, showed that there was different significantly between educational variable in males and females ($\chi^2 = 5227.00, p \leq 0.05$).

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Table 3: Results kruskal wallis test entrepreneurship variable in field degree

| Variables | Mean Rank | N | df | χ^2 | Sig | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|----|----------|-------|------|
| Entrepreneurship Variable | Sport management | 96.51 | 50 | 5 | 5.027 | .413 |
| | General | 110.48 | 30 | | | |
| | Motor learning & development | 101.80 | 5 | | | |
| | Biomechanics | 66.50 | 3 | | | |
| | Physiology | 104.04 | 65 | | | |
| | Others | 131.50 | 10 | | | |

Results table 3, showed that there was not significantly different between Entrepreneurship variable in men and females participates ($\chi^2 = 5.072$, $p \geq 0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis confirms.

Table 4: Results kruskal wallis test variable educational variable in field degree

| Variables | Mean Rank | N | Df | χ^2 | sig | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--------|----|----------|-------|------|
| Educational variable | Sport management | 104.78 | 91 | 5 | 4.343 | .501 |
| | General | 95.67 | 30 | | | |
| | Motor learning & development | 79.40 | 5 | | | |
| | Biomechanics | 117.67 | 3 | | | |
| | Physiology | 98.92 | 65 | | | |
| | Others | 132.50 | 10 | | | |

Results table 4, showed that there was not significantly different between educational variable in men and females ($\chi^2 = 4.343$, $p \geq 0.05$). Thus the null hypothesis confirms.

Discussion & Conclusion

Sub Scale of Training

Results showed that there was a significance difference in subscale training between men and women but there is no significant difference between the participants between the different levels of education, different academic trend, among participants with a history of sports and without sports history, between participants with and without a history of winning championships between different time groups for sports history, winning between different groups of championships, the participants with work experience, training variable and type of sports and type of activity of non-sport participants, the job search, type of employment, and the average last degree.

Research Subscale

Results showed that there was no significant degree in research sub scale of external efficacy among women and men, between different levels of education among participants with and without a history of sports, the distinct trends between different time groups for sports history, among participants with a history Championship and without a history of champions, between various groups of champions, sporting and non-sporting activities among participants with work experience, employment, GPA last degree, there was a significant difference only between the research variable and the search for work in participants.

Subscale Entrepreneurship

Results showed in subscale of the external efficiency entrepreneurship among women and men, between different levels of education, between different fields of study, participants with a history of sports and without sports history, between different groups of championships, between participants with history and no history of winning championships, championships between different groups, the participants with experience of working, a variety of sporting and non-sporting activities of participants, the search of

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work between participants , employment status of participants, participants' GPA last degree difference not statistically significant.

Subscale of the Recruitment

Results showed the subscale recruitment of external efficacy among women and men, between different levels of education, between different fields of study, the history of sports and without sports history, when teams of different sports history, among participants with a history of winning and no history of champions league between different groups, the participants experience, a variety of sporting and non-sporting activities of participants, the job search, recruitment of participants, and the average last degree, there is no significant difference.

Scale of External Efficacy

Findings showed in the scale the external efficacy, there was no significant difference between men and women But the scale of the external efficiency among different levels of education, between different fields of study, participants with a history of sports and without sports history, among the different timing for sports history, between participants with and without a history of winning championships between different groups Championship, participants with work experience, various sporting and non-sporting activities, the job search, recruitment of participants, GPA last degree there is no significant difference .

Correlation Report

Between the subscale of education and research, entrepreneurship, structure, recruitment and performance for external and subscales of the training, entrepreneurship, structure and performance for external recruitment and external efficiency and also between sub-scale of recruitment entrepreneurs and performance for external efficacy, there are significant manpower efficiency.

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