

**ASSESSMENT AND COMPARISON OF THE OCCUPATION STATUS OF GRADUATES IN
ACADEMIC CENTERS OF EDUCATION, CULTURE & RESEARCH AND AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION CENTERS IN IRAN**

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Abstract

The present study aimed to assess and compare the Occupation status of graduates of ACECR and Agriculture Education Centers in Iran. The research show that 47 percent of participations were employed, 41/6 percent in the Public sector and 56/6 percent in the private sector and 5/1 percent are working in cooperative sector, while the study by Salehi and Rezvan Far, 37 percent of employees in the Public sector and 63 percent worked in the private sector. Which represents the relative ratio were close together and over one - third had attracted Public employment system and two-thirds were employed in the Public sector, that it was represented a positive step towards employment in the private sector and self-employment.

Keywords: Occupation Rate, University Graduations, ACECR, Agriculture Education Centers

INTRODUCTION

Academic training and practical training that aims to promote the transfer of knowledge and work, build skills, increase productivity and improve the information and Employees experience significant growth potential and actualized in bringing talents and characters for a variety of jobs. Ability of Individuals is to perform work that is assigned to them to reach the desired level. (Council Regulation Applied Science Education, 1994).

Base Applied science education research is to provide a creative people and entrepreneurs. Academic higher education centers, which refers to the applicable entrepreneur identifies opportunities , Attract and provide the resources required, and they will run action plans by providing innovative solutions designed Also, take risks and tolerate failures and mistakes And puts results in a timely and easy manner with the community (Nourooz-zadeh, 2004). Required to encourage universities to promote entrepreneurship education, because the younger generation needs to know How to unsafe environments, complex and changing laws and regulations in the labor market, and to operate flexibly structure of the education system

should be set so that graduates can Future as an entrepreneur in community work (Ussman, Anamaria, 1998).

Thus attracting universities and centers of higher education graduates in the labor market is that part of subject to having the capabilities and features; it must be created during college. It seems to be a mismatch between the process and materials courses at universities . Skills and abilities are the most important factors of graduates in employment and occupation (Rahmani et al, 2003).

Graduates as a major national resource and social development are the most critical segments of society that should take all economic cycles, social and cultural rights. Therefore it is necessary in addition to scientific and technical education should be considered in line with their Field of Study of them.

Custodians of different careers that have more job satisfaction, mental health, vitality, mental, intellectual effort and ability, creativity and innovation are the additional benefits and are less prone to burnout (Day & Sammons, 2008).

According to Rice et al (1991) several studies have been done on the effectiveness of education, suggest that instructors of these centers have better outcomes than teachers in other centers. The optimal efficiency has been effective due to their greater job satisfaction, good working conditions, and training centers. The present study aimed to assess and compare the Occupation status of graduates of Academic Centers of Education, Culture and Research (ACECR) and Agriculture Education Centers in Iran Based on two studies conducted in this regard.

In a study on the occupation of graduates in agriculture, show despite the large number of graduates in fields related to agriculture through applied science education unfortunately, a small percentage of them are absorbed into the labor market. Therefore, the agricultural sector are faced on the one hand, with advanced age and low level of education of employees and on other hand with do not employing graduates in related fields (Khoei & Mirzaei, 2003).

In another study which has taken in the Center of Applied and Science Razavi Khorasan province ACECR in 1382, the questionnaire completed by 167 agricultural graduates, the results show 24% of respondents have worked before student at the time of the study, compared to 30 percent and a 49 percent increase year after graduation and between employment, degree and academic achievement Variations were no significant difference. On the whole we can say as much as 20% of applied science courses has been successful in the field of employment in Khorasan Razavi Agricultural Education Centre (Salehi, 2010).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The sample of study consisted of all graduates of postgraduate and undergraduate in Science - Applied which referred to ACECR Applied - Science Centers and Razavi Khorasan province Agricultural Education Centers for the degree (From February 2006 to February 2007). Data collection was done through Census (sample was equal to Statistics population). Instrument of data collection was Questionnaire, duly tested for reliability and validity. In order to determine the validity, a Questionnaire gave to the three of experts persons in this field after verifying and correcting data 35 questionnaires interpreted by SPSS software and by calculating Cronbach's alpha coefficient ($\alpha = 0/8048$), the reliability of the questionnaire was confirmed. Data collection was carried out by the Coordination with Center Officials; it has been done during the graduation after a pony by educational services. Total 167 completed questionnaires were received.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS

According to research data in the sample 43/6 percent male and 56/4 percent are women while the studies by Khoei & Mirzaei (2003), 69 percent of men and 31% women and Study by Salehi & Rezvanfar (2007), 59 percent of men and 41 percent of women reported. This implies that after serving several years ratio of men has decline from 69 to 59 percent and in this present study to 43 percent and among women from 31 percent to 41 percent and then to 56/4 percent increased.

Table 1. Type of Participation

Sex	(Agriculture)	(ACECR)
Male	59%	46/6%
Female	41%	56/4%

This implies that the study and employment of men will overwhelmed the education and employment of women graduations, and it would also because of increasing in the level of women's admission at universities and institutes of higher education.

Table 2. Accepted the position of those employed and unemployed before studying

Sex	(Agriculture)	(ACECR)
Employed	25%	12/5%
Unemployed	75%	87/5%

Table 3. Accepted the position of those employed and unemployed after studying

	(Agriculture)	(ACECR)
Employed	50%	47/6%
Unemployed	50%	27/9%

Table 4. The situation in pursuing of studying at next level of Higher education

	(Agriculture)	(ACECR)
studying at the next level	68%	18/3%
Serving at military	5/6%	1/1%
No answer	-	-

Table 5. Types of Job

Type of job	(Agriculture)	(ACECR)
Public Sector	37%	41/6%
Private Sector	63%	56/9%
Cooperative Sector	-	1/5%

Based on the present data, only 12/5 percent of respondents are employed before studying and 87/5 percent have been unemployed. While the study by Salehi & Rezvan (2007) 25 percent of respondents have employed before studying and 75 percent were unemployed. After about a year of study employees have increased over 50 percent and ratio of employed after study 25 percent has increased and it was half of graduated students but the ratio of graduates employed after one year in the study increased to 47/6 percent, it show have 35 percent growth rate.

It is worth noting that the 5/6 percent of graduates who have served in the military can add to workers growth rate reaches more than 53 percent that expresses the appropriate level of effect applied – science education courses in Occupation of Graduated students.

The study is based on data from 18/3 percent of graduates have been accepted at the next level of degree and are involved in continuing education but While the study by Salehi & Rezvan (2007) 68 percent stated that in accordance with the job and it does not specify the percentage of students engaged in next level of degree. This indicates that approximately 20 percent acceptance in next level of degree which it is acceptability ratio. The research from 47 percent of employees show that 41/6 percent in the Public sector and 56/6 percent in the private sector and 5/1 percent are working in cooperative sector while the study by Salehi & Rezvan (2007) 37 percent of employees in the Public sector and 63 percent worked in the private sector, which represented the relative ratio are close together and over one - third have attracted Public employment system and two-thirds are employed in the Public sector, that was represented a positive step towards Occupation in the private sector and self-employment.

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