



Employment state of graduates of sports pathology and corrective exercise in governmental and non-governmental universities

Oral Presentation

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Abstract

Introduction: One of the main motivations of students to enter the university is to obtain a degree in order to acquire a better job in the future. The field of sports and physical education is no exception to this rule, and those who study in this field, in the hope of increasing social vitality and refreshing society, follow this way and hope to replace misconceptions and banal attitudes with new sciences and the introduction of new management methods in this field, they can contribute to the development of the position of sports, both in terms of public and increase health and vitality, and in terms of championship and improving the country's position in the field of competition. Therefore, the present study aimed to investigate the employment state of graduates of sports pathology and corrective exercise in governmental and non-governmental universities.

Methods: The present study is applied form and data collection was done through a questionnaire. 169 people were randomly selected from the students and graduates of the field as a research sample. In order to analyze the data after extraction, using SPSS software, according to the needs of the research questions, frequency, average, percentage and one-group t-test were used.

Results: Findings of the present study showed that 43.2% of people continued their education and 56.8% did not continue their education. Also, it can be said that about 75% of students and graduates of sports pathology and corrective exercise have jobs related to their field. According to the results of the present study, as a total of 169 people, 12.4% were formally employed, 14.8% were contractual and 23.7% were conventional, respectively, and 49.1% were included in other employments, so in this field there are few people employed by the government and contractual. It was also reported that more than half of the students and graduates in the field of sports pathology and corrective exercise had private jobs and considered the role of practical courses to be very suitable for entering the labor market. It was also reported that more than 50% of people had moderate, high, and very high level participation in various academic programs and events. In another part of the results of the present study, it is stated; most students and graduates of sports pathology and corrective exercise have suitable job opportunities. It was also reported that the level of government support for student employment, as well as the amount of courses and career counseling provided by the faculty to achieve the job, was not sufficient. There are problems and challenges of graduates to have a job, lack of financial support and high costs, lack of practical and scientific skills (improper presentation of practical courses), lack of public awareness and lack of a suitable environment, challenges for obtaining a license, the dependence of this field on the Public Federation and the Ministry of Health is the presence of non-specialized and unrelated people and the lack of appropriate laws for employment in this field.

Conclusion: As a result, it is necessary to hold workshops to clarify the employment debate in the field of sports pathology and corrective exercise, and the officials of each department to make the necessary plans to improve the employment process, so that students and graduates of this Fields have a better job state.

Keywords

Employment state; graduates; sports pathology and corrective exercise

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