



THE REALITY OF GRADUATES OF DA NANG UNIVERSITY OF SPORTS FROM 2011 TO 2015, WORKING IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS IN SOME CENTRAL PROVINCES OF VIETNAMⁱ

Nguyen Van Long¹,

Nguyen Thanh Binh²ⁱⁱ

¹Chairman of the Council,
Da Nang University of Sports,
Vietnam

²PhD, Da Nang University of Sports,
Vietnam

Abstract:

Da Nang Sports University is always deeply aware that human resource training is very important in the new situation. Over the years, the University has promoted its internal resources, enlisted the support from the outside, and at the same time implemented many measures to improve the quality of training in a modern and positive direction. The results achieved are significant, but a long-term stable path is needed to be able to reap higher results.

Keywords: reality, graduates, work, Da Nang University of Sports

Tóm tắt:

Trường Đại học thể thao Đà Nẵng luôn nhận thức sâu sắc công tác đào tạo nguồn nhân lực là rất quan trọng trong tình hình mới. Những năm qua, Nhà trường đã phát huy nội lực, tranh thủ sự hỗ trợ từ bên ngoài, đồng thời thực hiện nhiều biện pháp nhằm nâng cao chất lượng đào tạo theo hướng hiện đại và tích cực. Kết quả đạt được là đáng kể, nhưng cần một lộ trình ổn định lâu dài để có thể gặt hái hiệu quả cao hơn.

Từ khóa: thực trạng, sinh viên tốt nghiệp, làm việc, Đại học TDTT Đà Nẵng

ⁱ THỰC TRẠNG SINH VIÊN TỐT NGHIỆP TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC THỂ THAO ĐÀ NẴNG TỪ NĂM 2011 ĐẾN NĂM 2015 CÔNG TÁC TRONG LĨNH VỰC THỂ THAO Ở MỘT SỐ TỈNH MIỀN TRUNG CỦA VIỆT NAM

ⁱⁱ Correspondence: email: nguyensportman05@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Deeply aware of the training of human resources need to meet the requirements of the new situation, over the years, Da Nang University of Sports has promoted its internal resources and enlisted support from the outside, has carried out many methods to improve the quality of training in a modern and positive direction. The achieved results are important, but not sustainable. From the above problem and it is not outside of our concern and thinking. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out the topic: "Understanding the status of students graduating from Da Nang University of Sports from 2011 to 2015, working in the field of sport in some central provinces".

In the research process, we use the following groups of methods: methods of document analysis and synthesis; methods of interviews and discussions; methods of sociological investigation; statistical mathematical methods.

2. Research results

The research results, which are showing the number of graduates from Da Nang University of Sports who have jobs in the right fields of training in 4 provinces: Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam from 2011 to 2015, are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 shows that students from provinces who have not had a job or work in a profession ($P < 0.001$), except Quang Tri province ($P > 0.005$) account for from 55.11% to 72.78% in the surveyed provinces. Meanwhile, the survey average value in all 4 provinces reached 68.25.

To clarify the above results, we proceed to represent them in Figure 1.

Table 1: Employment status of graduates of
 Da Nang University of Sports from 2011 – 2015

Work situation		Quang Binh	Quang Tri	Thua Thien Hue	Quang Nam	Σ
Total number of graduates		211	176	141	316	844
The right job	n	72	79	44	107	302
	Ratio %	34.13	44.88	31.20	33.85	35.78
Not having a job or having a job in the wrong industry	n	139	97	97	230	542
	Ratio %	65.87	51.11	68.79	72.78	64.22
X²		21.80	1.84	20.53	32.92	68.25
P		< 0.001	> 0.005	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001

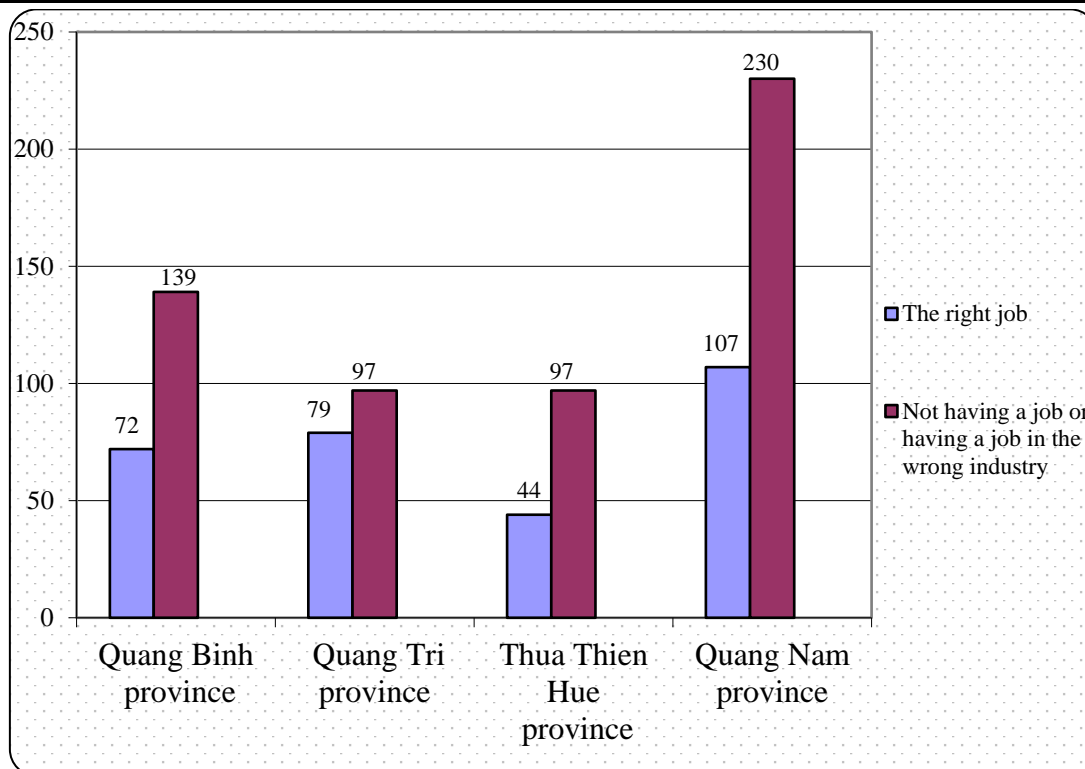


Figure 1: Employment situation of graduates of the Da Nang University of Sports from 2011 to 2015

Table 2: Employment status of graduates of Da Nang University of Sports working in the right professions in different fields

Workplace		Quang Binh	Quang Tri	Thua Thien Hue	Quang Nam	Σ
Department of Education and Training	n	66	75	36	86	263
	Ratio %	91.67	94.94	81.82	80.37	78.09
Department of Sports	n	06	04	08	21	39
	Ratio %	8.33	5.06	18.18	19.63	12.91
Σ		72	79	44	107	302
X ²		50	61	18	38	166
P		< 0.001				

Table 2 shows that graduates working in education and training mainly account for 80.37 to 94.94 in 4 surveyed provinces and 87.09% in general. That is proven by the index X² with P < 0.001.

To clarify the above results, we proceed to represent them in Figure 2.

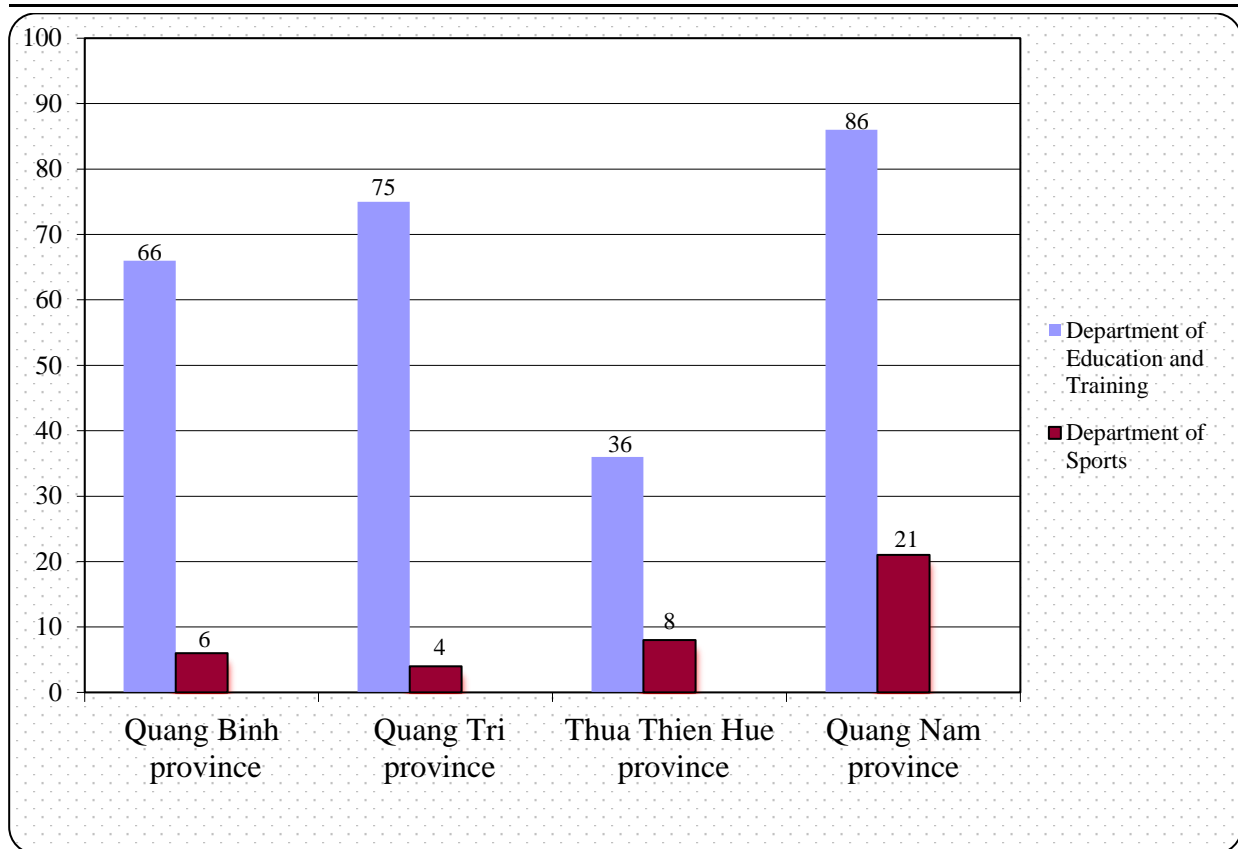


Figure 2: Employment status of graduates of Da Nang University of Sports, working in the right professions in different fields

Table 3: Status of graduates of Da Nang University of Sports working in the field of training

Workplace		Quang Binh	Quang Tri	Thua Thien Hue	Quang Nam	Σ
Total	N	66	75	36	86	263
General Education	n	64	74	36	81	255
	Ratio %	96.97	98.67	100	94.19	96.96
Intermediate, College, University	n	02	01	00	01	04
	Ratio %	3.03	1.33	00	1.16	1.52
Department Manager	n	00	00	00	04	04
	Ratio %	00	00	00	4.65	1.52
X²		58	36	72	65	227
P		< 0.001				

Table 3 shows that education and training graduates are mainly general education, accounting for an average rate of 96.96% in all 4 provinces. While the number of graduates still working in secondary schools, colleges, universities and education and training management companies is considered insignificant (about 4% with $P < 0.001$).

To clarify the above results, we proceed to represent them in Figure 3.

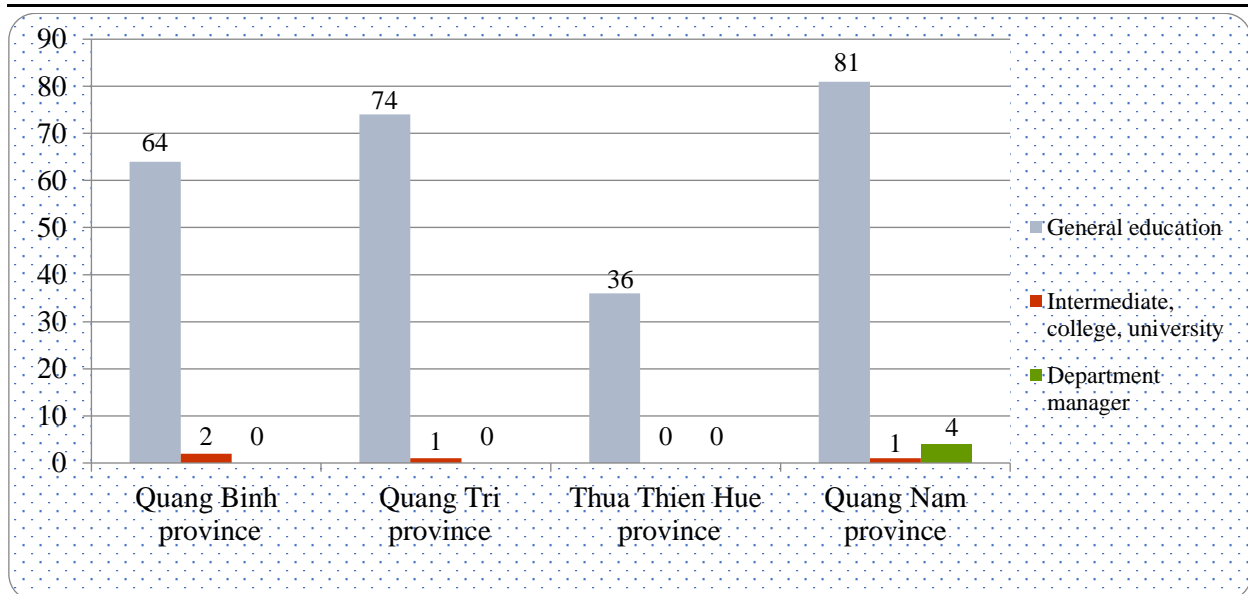


Figure 3: Actual situation of graduates of Da Nang University of Sports working in the field of training

Table 4: Status of graduates of Da Nang University of Sports and working in Primary, Secondary and High schools

Workplace		Quang Binh	Quang Tri	Thua Thien Hue	Quang Nam	Σ
Total	N	66	74	36	81	255
Primary Teacher	n	27	30	15	34	106
	Ratio %	42.19	40.54	41.67	41.98	41.57
Secondary School Teacher	n	25	26	18	32	101
	Ratio %	39.06	35.14	50.00	39.50	39.61
High School Teacher	n	12	18	03	15	48
	Ratio %	18.75	24.32	8.33	18.52	18.82
χ^2		6.21	3.03	9.04	8.07	24.31
P		< 0.05	> 0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01

Table 4 shows that graduates of Danang University of Sports and Physical Education go to work in high schools, mainly at the primary and lower secondary levels (with $P < 0.05$), except in Quang Tri province where this distribution is fairly balanced at three orders (with $P > 0.05$). Graduates working in primary schools account for 40.54% to 42.19% in the provinces and 41.57% in general among graduates working in primary schools. 35.14% to 50% and overall 39.61% of graduates work in secondary schools. In upper secondary schools, there are fewer graduates, accounting for 8.33% to 24.32%, and 18.82% for all four provinces.

To clarify the above results, we proceed to represent them in Figure 4.

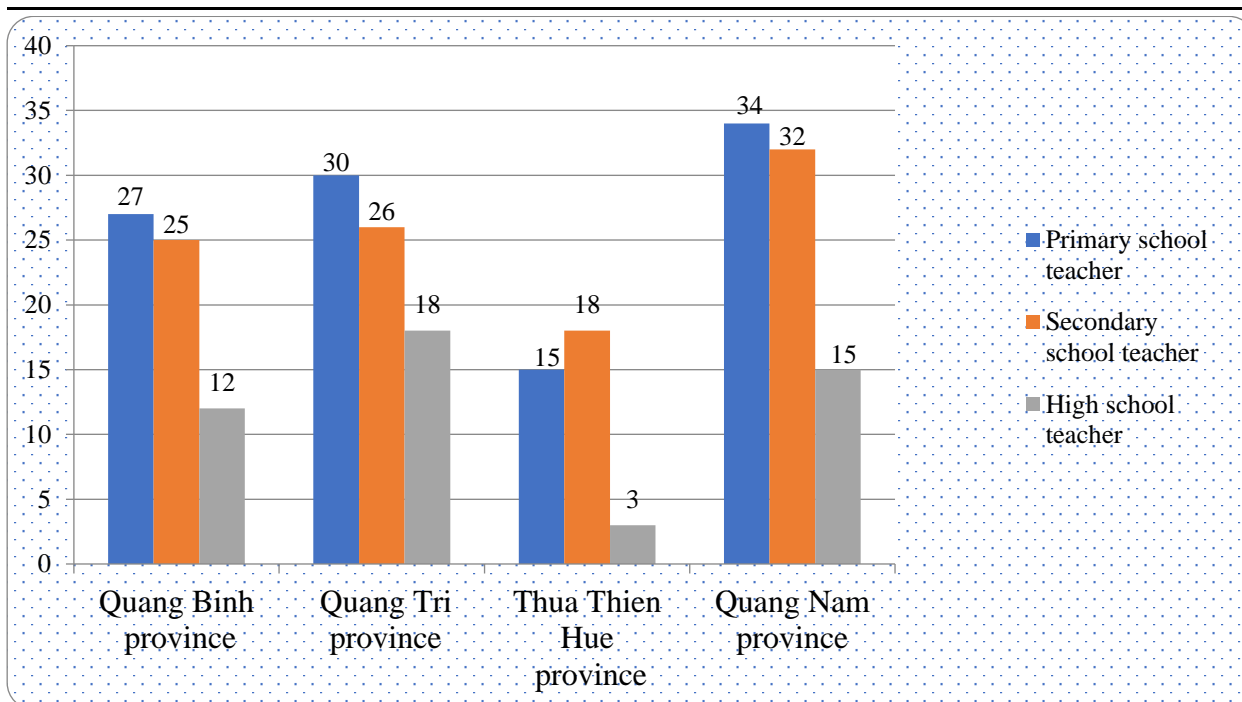


Figure 4: Actual situation of graduates of Da Nang University of Sports working in the field of training

Table 5: Actual situation of graduates of Da Nang University of Sports working in sport field

Workplace		Quang Binh	Quang Tri	Thua Thien Hue	Quang Nam	Σ
Department Manager	n	05	03	06	12	26
	Ratio %	83.33	75.0	75.0	57.14	66.67
Training Athletes	n	01	01	02	09	13
	Ratio %	16.67	25.0	25.0	42.86	33.33
Σ		06	04	08	21	39
χ^2		1.5	0.25	1.13	0.19	4.33
P		> 0.05	> 0.05	> 0.05	> 0.05	< 0.05

Table 5 shows that graduates of Danang University of Physical Education and Sports are working in the management of the Department, in general, all 4 provinces and cities account for 66.67%. Meanwhile, the number of students working in the field of athlete training accounted for 13%. When considering all 4 provinces, the mean difference is statistically significant (with $P < 0.05$), but when considering each province separately, there is no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). To clarify the above results, we proceed to represent them in Figure 5.

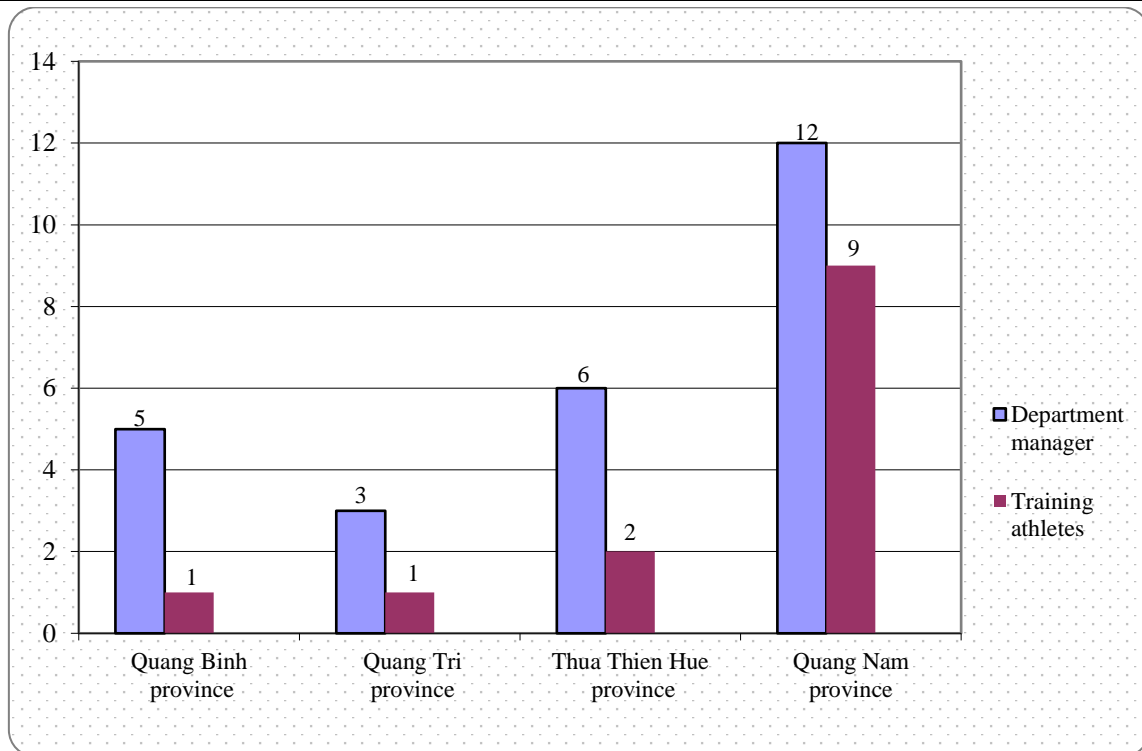


Figure 5: Actual situation of graduates of Da Nang University of Sports working in sport field

3. Conclusion

The assessment of the situation in the past 5 years (2011-2015) shows that the number of graduated students in 4 provinces of Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam studying at Da Nang University of Sports was 844; they are accounting for over 52.78% of the total number of graduates (1599 students). Among them, the number of students from Quang Tri province who graduated in 5 years has 176 students, accounting for 11.0%, Quang Binh province has 211 students, accounting for 13.19%, Thua Thien Hue province has 141 students, accounting for 8.81%, Quang Nam province has 316 students, accounting for 316 students. 19.76%, proving that this is a potential source of annual enrollment of the school.

From the fact that graduates with the above number, students in 4 provinces of Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam have very low employment in the right profession, accounting for only 35.78, the remaining 64.22. % mostly work in the wrong field of training or have no job. This is a limitation that needs to be overcome and improved in the training stage at Danang University of Sports, Vietnam.

Conflict of Interest Statement

We both authors declare that there no competing toward our article.

About the Author



Nguyen Van Long (PhD) is the Chairman of the Council of Da Nang University of Sports, Vietnam.



Nguyen Thanh Binh (PhD) is currently the Vice President of Ho Chi Minh City University of Sports, Vietnam.

References

- Prime Minister of Vietnam (2011), Decree no: 579 / qd-ttg dated september 4, 2011 Approving Vietnam Human Humanity Development Strategy 2011-2020
- Da Nang University of Physical Education and Sports (2015), Decision No. 965/QD-TDTTDN dated September 3, 2015, Output standards of Da Nang University of Physical Education and Sports.
- Da Nang University of Physical Education and Sports (2014), Da Nang University of Physical Education and Sports Development Project for the period 2014-2020.
- Luu Quang Hiep et al. (2013), Human Resource Model of Physical Training and Sports. State-level scientific conference Code: KX. 01.05/11-15.
- Nguyen Quang Vinh et al (2013), Status of graduates of Ho Chi Minh City University of Sports and Education who were recruited from 2010-2012. State-level scientific conference Code: KX. 01.05/11-15.

Authors will retain the copyright of their published articles agreeing that a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0) terms will be applied to their work. Under the terms of this license, no permission is required from the author(s) or publisher for members of the community to copy, distribute, transmit or adapt the article content, providing a proper, prominent and unambiguous attribution to the authors in a manner that makes clear that the materials are being reused under permission of a Creative Commons License. Views, opinions and conclusions expressed in this research article are views, opinions and conclusions of the author(s). Open Access Publishing Group and European Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science shall not be responsible or answerable for any loss, damage or liability caused in relation to/arising out of conflict of interests, copyright violations and inappropriate or inaccurate use of any kind content related or integrated on the research work. All the published works are meeting the Open Access Publishing requirements and can be freely accessed, shared, modified, distributed and used in educational, commercial and non-commercial purposes under a [Creative Commons attribution 4.0 International License \(CC BY 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).