

CHANGES IN STUDENTS' CHOICES OF STUDY COURSE IN ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN KATOWICE

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Abstract: The purpose of this article was an analysis of changes occurring in choice of degree courses on the example of Academy of Physical Education in Katowice. Author focuses also on causes which induce young people to the aspiration for having a higher education and presents primary benefits resulting from having it. Next, he presents the current situation of people with higher education on labor market and finally checks whether preferences of students concerning directions and modes of studies are changing also in relation to the changing situation on market.

Keywords: higher education, degree courses, labor market.

Introduction

“Higher education has an important role both for the student, as an individual, and also for the society in which he lives. Higher education represents an aid for the growth and the development of the students and a key for a better life” (Pavel, 2012).

Education, professional knowledge and skills constitute crucial determining factors for usefulness of the employee on labor market in the modern world. In Poland the 90s of the last century brought both sharp increase in the number of students, as well as of universities. In recent years, the number of students increases almost five-fold; now, more than every second young people aged 19-24 years is studying. This is a big change, considering that until recently, only about 10% of the most talented young people from every vintage got into university. This phenomenon, very favorably commented in the world, has its consequences for educational process and its results. That is why, implementation of educational process in its current form, as nothing had changed, cannot lead to equally good results as before.

Causes of aspiration for having higher education

Changes associated with formation of economy based on knowledge determined an universal conviction, that in conditions of globalization and integration expenditures on education are one of the most effective forms of investment (Jakubowska, Rosa, 2011). Moreover, how theory assumes, higher education attested by a diploma has a function of one of the main criteria for recruitment and selection of candidates for work, because it announces they probably have the highest level of competence (Gębski, 2009).

The dynamic growth of young people's interest in taking up higher education was also a result of an expectation of a number of other potential, social and subjective

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economic benefits, both in private and in public sphere, resulting from having a diploma. The crucial group of profits among them are these, which increase the probability of acquiring employment on payroll favorable terms, what in the end supports gathering greater savings, achieving higher standard of living and the social status, as well as personal and professional mobility (Piróg, 2013).

Benefits resulting from having higher education, mentioned earlier, we can divide on economic, social and subjective, and the last one can be additionally considered through the prism of private and the national zone. Among economic benefits of the private sphere we can distinct: employment, higher pays, better conditions of work and savings; of national sphere: greater productivity, higher economic potential, consumption growth and smaller government expenses on the backing. Social benefits of the private sphere are best quality and healthier lifestyle, higher social status and enhanced educational possibilities. But, in the public sphere: social mobility and increase in quality of education on basic and average level. The last group of benefits are subjective benefits in private sphere, which include: higher self-assessment, growth of aspiration, high level of satisfaction and increase in plausibility of professional self-realization, and in the national zone: eliminating undesirable stereotypes, higher culture and quality of performed work, lower expenses on health and more intensive involvement in culture (Piróg, 2013).

University education and labour market

At the same time a phenomenon of incongruity of the structure of supply and demand for work in terms of graduated degree courses appeared, what is being expressed with market saturation with specialists in many fields, at the unmet demand for graduates of technical directions (Grabara, Kot, 2008). It is not possible to explain such a situation with exclusively choices made by the youth. Their decisions are being influenced to a considerable degree by an availability of degree courses, and that last one depends on costs of education. It is the reason why 80% of listeners at private academies study management and marketing. Also a low investment in public education promotes the development of cheap degree courses and cheap forms, i.e. extramural studies with shortened working hours (Grotkowska et al., 2005).

The potential of people with higher education does not correspond to demand in the structural take. Higher education was and is treated by authorities as the specific shock absorber of labor market. As a result it slipped from the deliberate forming and resulted in "overproduction" of graduates in some competitions and specialities. At the same time a deficiency of graduates of secondary professional schools is anticipated. Above all, it is a consequence of the adopted education system. Also preferences of Polish youth in the matter of choice of professions are keeping steady for a few years. While the structure of demand undergoes dynamic changes (Juchnowicz, 2007).

Overview of the situation of university education graduates on labour market, showing gradual weakening their position, seems brightly to point both to the need

of discussion focusing on the role and current functions of the higher education and for commencing specific undertakings, optimizing transitioning of young people from the stage of education to the employment, determined as the process of transition (Allen, Van der Velden, 2007).

It might lead to the conclusion that better education allows for finding the satisfactory job. However, 'better' does not necessarily mean university degree, since this factor depends on the demand in the labor market (Ślusarczyk, Herbuś, 2011).

Changes in degree courses choice on the example of Academy of Physical Education in Katowice

In frames of changing situation on market we decided to check, how whether if students preferences are changing, on the example of Academy of Physical Education in Katowice in years 2008-2013.

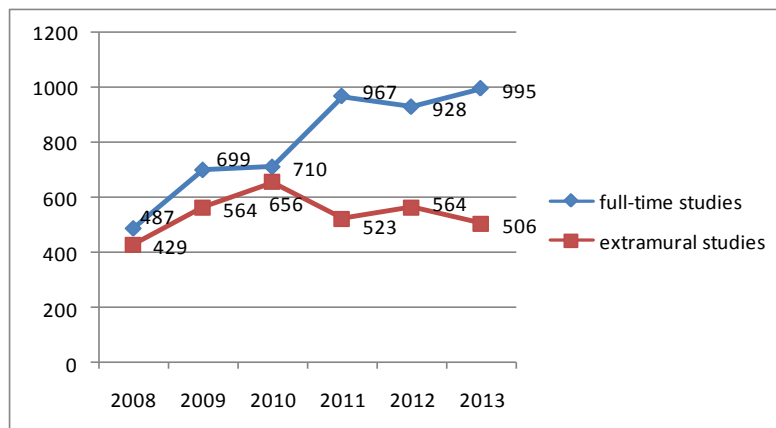


Figure 1. The number of students in Academy of Physical Education faculties in years 2008-2013

How results from conducted examinations, the number of students in the analyzed period increased in all from 916 to 1501. Including, the number of stationary students increased from 487 to 995, that is over twice, however the number of non-fulltime studies students at the beginning rose from 429 in 2008 to 710 in 2010, next it fell to 506 in 2013.

Indeed, based on gathered data it is possible to state that the number of students of full-time studies rose. However it is not possible to show no meaning changes in students preferences because, even though their number is rising, proportion when choosing degree courses remain similar. The greatest number of students choose faculty of physical education, whereas the least faculty of physiotherapy what is not changing in the analyzed period. And in 2013 the difference between the amount of students in these faculties is as far as 82%.

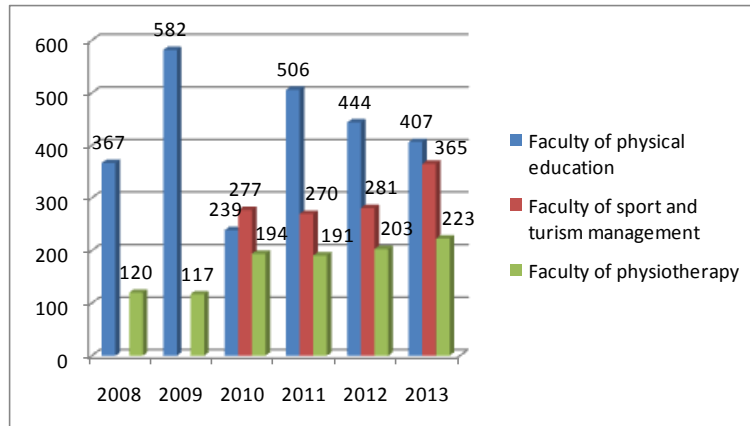


Figure 2.The number of full-time studies students in Academy of Physical Education faculties in years 2008-2013 according to faculty

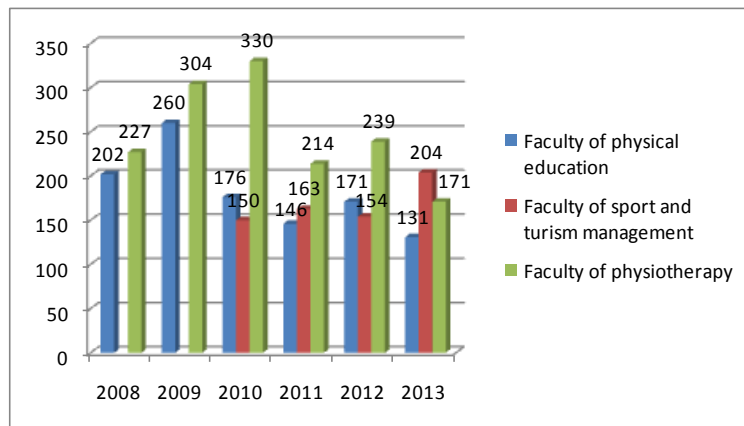


Figure 3.The number of non-full time studies students on Academy of Physical Education faculties in years 2008-2013

In case of part-time students the situation is a little bit different, because from 2008 up to 2010 we are observing the increase in the number of faculty of physiotherapy students, however from 2011 to 2013 their number fall for almost a half. The situation of faculty of physical education students is looking alike, but the fall in the number of students begins already in 2010. But, on the faculty of sport and tourism management (which was opened just in 2010) we are observing the gradual growth. But, in comparison to daily students, the number of extra-mural students is lower, and they most often decide to choose faculty of physiotherapy.

Summary

Nowadays, education is very important. In Poland every second person between 19 and 24 years old is studying, and as a result there are so many people with higher education, that it does not already constitute the guarantee of getting employment. Another problem is a fact that students are choosing directions only according to own preferences often not juxtaposing them with market and economies needs. There are too much specialists in one field, while in the second one we observe and their deficiency. Examinations conducted amongst Academy of Physical Education in Katowice students confirms that, and from which it also results, that no matter that the number of students increases, but their preferences in relation to degree courses are not changing oneself considerably. So we are dealing with the occurrence of structure of supply and demand for work incongruity in terms of graduated degree courses, what is being expressed with market saturation with specialists in many fields, at unmet demand for those of technical courses.

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ZMIANY W WYBORZE KIERUNKU STUDIÓW STUDENTÓW AKADEMII WYCHOWANIA FIZYCZNEGO W KATOWICACH

Streszczenie: Celem artykułu była analiza zmian zachodzących w wyborze kierunków studiów na przykładzie AWF Katowice. Autor skupia się także na przyczynach, które skłaniają młodych ludzi do dążenia do posiadania wyższego wykształcenia oraz przedstawia główne korzyści płynące z jego posiadania. Następnie przedstawia obecną sytuację osób z wyższym wykształceniem na rynku pracy, by wreszcie sprawdzić czy

w związku ze zmieniającą się sytuacją na rynku zmieniają się także preferencje studentów dotyczące kierunków i trybów studiów.

Słowa kluczowe: wyższe wykształcenie, kierunki studiów, rynek pracy.

在学习课程上学生的选择的变化在体育的学院的在卡托维兹

关键字：目标将分析在选择学习进程上的变化关于例子AWF卡托维兹的作者也集中于推动青年人追求高等教育的原因并且提出归属的主要好处
然后在劳动力市场上显示毕业生的当前形势，对终于，检查改变的市场形式将改变研究特选学生方向和方式

主题词：高等教育, 學位課程, 勞動力市場