

EDUCATION IMPACT ON THE RESULTS OBTAINED IN AGRICULTURE, IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND IN THE JURIDIC FIELD

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Abstract

This paper approaches a difficult issue especially by its originality and complexity, since it involves the application of the same type of research on completely different areas of activity. Based on the idea that nowadays it is increasingly thought that „the school of life” is the one which really matters and that the level of educational training has no longer an important role in the professional achievements, we proposed ourselves to emphasize the concrete results of those working in agriculture, education and legal field, according to their level of specialization. The orientation towards a socio-economic study has determined the selection of some suitable research methods, in order to help us to obtain answers as close as possible with reality. For this purpose, a series of questionnaires, adapted to each individual case, but having a common basis were used. Interviews with 50 people for each of the mentioned branches of activity have been established. All the responses have been then inserted into a database and statistically processed, being obtained three distinct analyzes, which afterwards could be compared to each other, leading to the final findings. Another direction of research has been the one represented by the education awareness, many of the surveyed persons, who oriented themselves to these professions, completing their studies along the way, and afterwards continuing to inform themselves, to learn, to ask other specialized people. Conclusions arising are among the most diverse, but all guides us to the necessity of changing the way of thinking, of education and of its entire aim perception. Motivating people is an aspect that deserves all the specialists in sociology attention, being a phenomenon of real importance for the society we live in and especially for the future of education.

Key words: education, motivation, results, satisfaction degree, thinking

INTRODUCTION

Educational system has a special place in every society of the civilized world, being the starting point for sustainability, for a global eco-economy [2]. Generally, people are categorized according to their professional training, to their studies.

Statistically, college and/or bachelor graduates from the United States earn, on average, twice as much as those who only have high school degree. Also, their chances of employment are significantly higher [6].

This seems natural to us, the hard work performed in order to accumulate some knowledge being remunerated later, but it seems that isn't always like this. Many times, come forward persons who managed in life without doing this gradually cycle of studies,

and people, especially the young people, are misled. It was reached the point in which agriculture, as basis of the global economy, can't survive on long-term without specialists to assist in the modernization of technological systems, food security and environmental sustainability [1].

Secondary education cycle, that is mandatory in our Romania, is the starting stage, essential for the whole educational process. Continue specialization of teachers, adapting to the new methods and techniques of teaching and communication is a requirement [5].

The legal field, as well as agriculture and teaching in school, is one where changes occur continuously (laws, regulations), so permanent study, continuous updating is needed [3].

In order to achieve results, those working in

these areas must be aware of the need for education, learning (self-motivation), and employers are required to motivate them as they can [4] – financial or otherwise.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was conducted in three phases, each of the authors interviewing a number of 50 people who work in their own field of activity: agriculture, education and legal.

The questionnaire has included a number of 5 independent variables and 14 questions with answer variants, out of which 9 questions were the response matrix type. In the final part, 5 open questions were put, where the respondents were asked to write down concrete problems of education, labor market assessment methods, but also success/failure of a job employment. These independent variables have been entered in the questionnaire from the desire to find out the characteristics of respondents regarding the importance of education in developing a career, but also their desire or need to continue the professional specialization.

The only condition to be included in the target group of the study has been really working in one of the three mentioned fields of activity.

Five variables have been considered relevant for the interviewed persons: the gender; the age; the living environment (rural or urban); the education level; the status on the labor market.

The study was conducted in several locations around the country, mainly in the Calarasi, Alexandria and Vrancea counties.

For these 9 complex questions, whose purpose was to identify employees thinking about the role of education and about the opportunities it offers, we used the following response options:

- to a very large extent (very pleased);
- to a great extent (pleased);
- to a small extent (less pleased);
- not at all (unpleased).

After the end of the interviewing period, the questionnaires have been analyzed still separately, on areas of activity. Subsequently, the results were centralized and processed by analysis of variance programs, in which were

taken into account the fields of activity, the age groups and the level of satisfaction of respondents, resulting graphs for each area.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Distribution of respondents by gender is shown in Table 1 and it indicates a rather large discrepancy depending on their activity field.

Table 1. Percentage division of the respondents depending on their gender (original)

Field \ Gender	Female (%)	Male (%)	Difference (%)
Agriculture	26	74	-48
Education	72	28	44
Legal (juridic)	54	46	8

The variations are very significant, observing that the male prevails in agriculture, especially women working in education, the situation being balanced only in the legal field.

Depending on age, the data from Table 2 have been obtained.

Table 2. Percentage division of the respondents depending on their age category (original)

Field \ Years	21-30 (%)	31-40 (%)	41-50 (%)	51-60 (%)	> 60 (%)
Agriculture	24	32	17	18	9
Education	28	36	20	8	8
Legal	19	24	22	23	12

The most representative age category of the respondents was 31-40 years, followed by 21-30 years and 41-50 years. We felt that young people's interest for such a study was higher because they are the ones who suffer the most from the current changes of the labor market.

Regarding the location, over 80% of the respondents for agriculture and education are living in rural areas, while for the legal field all persons are leaving and working in urban areas.

The level of education of the people who participated in the study is shown in Table 3. Note that not all the activities calls for higher education.

As it can be seen, the current situation in agriculture indicates that 50% of employees have a university degree or more.

On the other hand, in education and legal field, this is prerequisite for obtaining a job.

Table 3. Percentage division of the respondents depending on their education degree (%) (original)

Degree Field	High school (%)	Post-high school	University (%)	Post-graduate (%)
Agriculture	32	18	42	8
Education	-	8	72	20
Legal	-	-	69	31

For those 8% in education without a university degree, it is under finalization, they appearing now as unqualified substitute teachers.

In Table 4 we have presented the respondents' satisfaction degree on the level of qualification and on the results achieved so far in their professional activity, as a result of education.

Table 4. Percentage analysis of the satisfaction degree with regard to the professional training (original)

Field	Satisfaction degree	Average (%)	Difference (%)	Signe
Agriculture	Very pleased	15.40	-9.48	o o
	Pleased	29.40	4.52	
	Less pleased	38.80	13.92	* * *
	Unpleased	16.40	-8.48	o o
Education	Very pleased	25.00	0.12	
	Pleased	38.40	13.52	* * *
	Less pleased	27.00	2.12	
	Unpleased	9.60	-15.28	o o o
Legal	Very pleased	19.20	-5.68	
	Pleased	42.60	17.72	* * *
	Less pleased	27.20	2.32	
	Unpleased	9.60	-15.28	o o o

Introducing the age parameter, with the categories from Table 2, we managed to make the graphs in Fig. 1-3, separately for each activity. For agriculture, it is shown that there is a big difference between people's satisfaction levels. The extremes, in this case, have values well below average – few people are totally pleased or unpleased, most of them being pleased or less pleased (the middle categories).

In education stands out that the level of satisfaction increases with the advancing age (red and green curves).

As regards the legal field professions, whether we are talking about legal adviser, lawyer or magistrate, it was found after the respondents' feedback that even here, with aging, the satisfaction degree increases, while the dissatisfaction degree decreases (Fig. 3). The rate of very pleased persons is the highest in over 60 years.

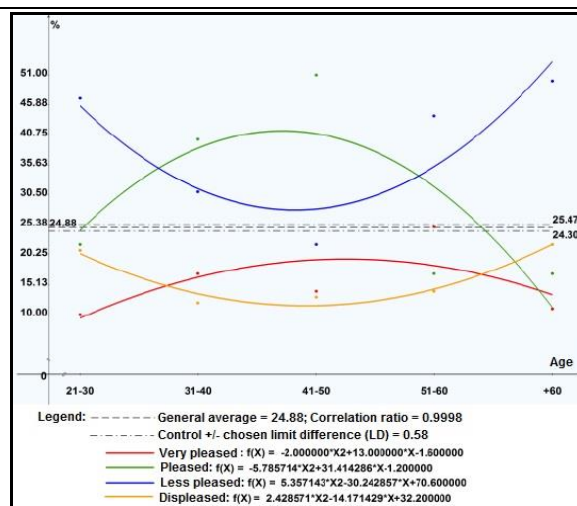


Fig. 1. Graphical representation of the satisfaction degree from agriculture, depending on age (original)

In Fig. 2, the same pattern was made for the responses received from educational field.

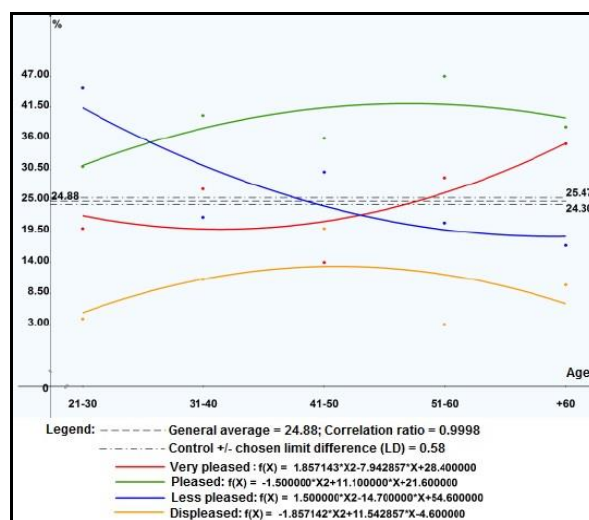


Fig. 2. Graphical representation of the satisfaction degree from education, depending on age (original)

The target group analysis of the satisfaction degree has been considered as relevant, since after the first discussions in this regard, to the questions “To what extent would you be willing to continue your studies, if you were offered the chance?” and “To what extent do you think that professional training/education can help you in your career?”, an additional awareness of the people has been observed. In a 98% proportion, the respondents said that they would like to continue their studies especially because they think that it would be helpful for their future career.

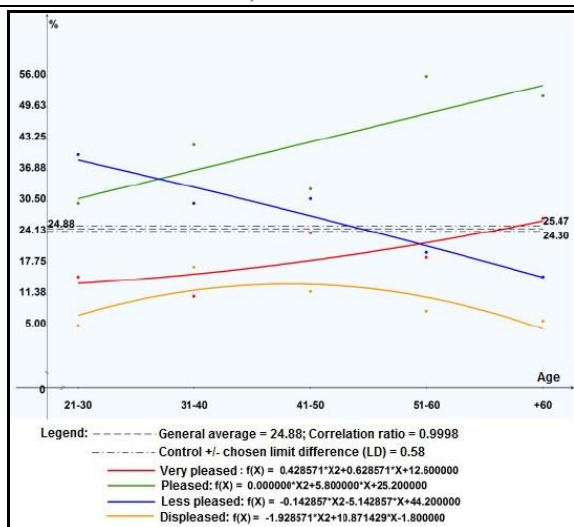


Fig. 3. Graphical representation of the satisfaction degree from legal field, depending on age (original)

At the study have also participated people in all three areas of activity who have completed their studies later in life and who recognized that this became necessary for them in certain circumstances – their own motivation.

The motivating factor for continuing studies was different:

- in agriculture – 72% of the surveyed people have as motivation the possibility of establish own farms and to access EU funds; 25% would like to get a better paid job; 3% have no motivation and no longer want to learn;
- in education – in 95% of the cases a remuneration increase is desired; 5% are those who just want to learn, to be better qualified and to have access to information and higher knowledge;
- in legal field – 81% of the interviewers are motivated by keeping a job; 19% want to have a better reputation.

To all these have been added, in addition, the accumulation of knowledge, meeting some experts in the concerned field of activity or increasing their own reputation among colleagues, followed by involvement in extracurricular projects.

CONCLUSIONS

It emerges that there are different satisfaction degrees and professional results depending on the activity areas. Thus, in our case the hierarchy is education, law, followed by

agriculture.

Professionals in agriculture reached a rather high degree of awareness of the education necessity, but there is a long way to the implementation of thinking.

In education, professional skills formally obtained are those that prevail over "the school of life". Education and ongoing training importance for young people and adults at any age and in any occupational context should be sustained and promoted.

Juridical professionals know that the learning process is a permanent one for them and they adapted themselves to this.

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