

# Comparison of Desire to Study in Students of Public and Independent Universities in Tehran

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## Abstract:

The aim of the present study was to determine the desire to study, students of public and free universities in Tehran. In terms of practical purpose and in terms of information gathering method, it is descriptive research of causal-comparative type. The socio-statistics in this research included all students of public and free universities in Tehran in the academic year of 2019-2019. A sample size of 240 people (120 students from public universities and 120 students from Islamic Azad University) was selected using available sampling method. As a result of the analysis of the findings, there is a significant difference between the desire to study, students of public and private universities at the level ( $P < 0.01$ ,  $F = 232/273$ ). Therefore, it is concluded that the desire to study is significantly high among the students of public universities. Keywords: Six Sigma, multi-criteria evaluation, key success factors.

## Keywords:

Desire to Study, State University, Azad University, Tehran

## 1. Introduction

In recent years, the phenomenon that has attracted the attention of educational psychologists is the concept of academic enthusiasm. This issue is in the field of positive psychology. Positive psychology is one of the newest branches of psychology. This particular field of psychology focuses on human success and growth. While many other branches of psychology focus on abnormal and disordered behaviors. Academic enthusiasm refers to the amount of energy a student spends on doing his academic work and also the level of effectiveness and efficiency achieved. Students who have a passion for education pay more attention and focus on the issues and topics targeted for learning. show more commitment to the rules and regulations of the place of study, They avoid doing incompatible and undesirable behaviors And they perform better in tests Academic enthusiasm can affect the student's academic success to the degree of positive perception of the classroom atmosphere. Pleasant and

appropriate is a positive and purposeful relationship that exists between the teacher and the student in the classroom and is effective. The main goal of the student is education and learning. Therefore, in order to teach and learn a student, in addition to his passion for education, it is necessary to have a favorable and suitable atmosphere in the classroom. Students study with enthusiasm in a favorable atmosphere and environment And it is hoped that he will have a suitable job with his field of study in the future Therefore, the hope of employment shows the level of mental ability to reach the future job and the development of ways to achieve this goal and the level of activity of the person in this direction. Considering the impact of academic enthusiasm, favorable perception of class atmosphere and hope of employment in students of all universities, including public, independent, applied science and message, there is a need for extensive studies and research in this field.

## **2. The purpose of the research**

Comparison of desire to study in students of public and independent universities in Tehran

### **2.1. Research hypothesis**

Research hypothesis: There is a difference between the level of enthusiasm for education among students of public and private universities in Tehran.

### **2.2. Research Methodology**

The research method in this research is descriptive research of causal-comparative type in terms of practical purpose and in terms of data collection method.

Statistical population, sample and sampling method.

## **3. Statistical Society**

The socio-statistics in this research included all students of public and free universities in Tehran in the academic year of 2019-2019.

## **4. A review of Research History**

Taghipour et al.[1], studied Risk analysis in the management of urban constructrelationship from the perspective of the employer and the contractor.

Haj Abukahaki et al.[2], studied Identificaion and prioritization of effective indicators on optimal implementation of customer relationship management in the insurance industry(including case study).

Mahboobi et al.[3], discussed Assessing Ergonomic Risk Factors Using Combined Data Envelopment Analysis and Conventional Methods for an Auto Parts Manufacturer. occupational injuries are currently a major contributor to job loss around the world.

Khalilpour et al.[4], studied The Impact of Accountant's Ethical Approaches on the Disclosure Quality of Corporate Social Responsibility Information an Islamic in Iran.

Mirzaie et al.[5], studied The Relationship Between Social Bearing Capacities with Conflict as a result, of the Perception of Visiting Historical Sites.

Taghipour et al.[6], studied A Survey of BPL Technology and Feasibility of Its Application in Iran (Gilan Province).

Seddigh Marvasti et al.[7], studied Assessing the Effect of the FRP System on Compressive and Shear Bending Strength of Concrete Elements.

Jalili et al.[8], studied Utopia is considered to be the physical form of an ideal human society where the goals are met.

Taghipour et al.[9], studied Insurance Performance Evaluation Using Bsc-Ahp Combined Technique.

Rezvani Befrouie A et al. [12], discussed the design of high-rise building with ecological approach in Iran (Alborz Province).

Taghipour et al.[10], studied The identification and prioritization of effective indices on optimal implementation of customer relationship management using TOPSIS, AHP methods.

Taghipour et al.[11], studied Investigated the Relationship between Competitive Strategies and Corporates Performance. Seismic Analysis (Non-Linear Static Analysis (Pushover) and Nonlinear Dynamic) on Cable-Stayed Bridge.

Taghipour & Moosavi.[12], studied A look at Gas Turbine Vibration Condition Monitoring in Region 3 of Gas Transmission Operation.

Rezvani Befrouie A et al. [13], discussed the design of high-rise building with ecological approach in Iran (Alborz Province).

Changiz Delivand et al.[14], studied Investigating the effective factors in measuring customers' credibility with a combined approach of data mining and multidisciplinary decision making.

Alamdar kholaki et al.[15], studied Effect of integrated marketing communication on brand value with the role of agency's reputation .

Ghadamzan Jalali et al.[16], studied Explain the Relationship Between Intellectual Capital, Organizational Learning and Employee Performance of Parsian Bank Branches in Gilan province.

Mohammadi et al.[17], studied Investigating the role and impact of using ICT tools on evaluating the performance of service organizations.

Taghipour et al.[18], studied Investigating the Relationship between Competitive Strategies and Corporates Performance.

Hematpour.[19], studied Comparison of enthusiasm for education, perception of class atmosphere and students' hope for employment Public and free universities of Tehran.

Tarverdizadeh. et al.[20], studied Predicting students' academic achievement based on emotional intelligence, personality and demographic characteristics, attitudes toward education and career prospects through the mediation of academic resilience.

Nezamivand. et al.[21], studied Compare Effectiveness of Teaching Rational Emotive Therapy on Flexability and Mental Health Women with Sexual High risk and Substance Abuse Behaviours(Including Case-Study).

Taghipour et al.[22], studied the effect of personal factors on increasing the productivity of low-level employees in the general welfare department of Tehran municipality.

Nazari et al.[23], studied The Role of Emotion Regulation Strategies and Self-Compassion in Predicting Test Anxiety (Including Case Study).

Ghaed Amini Harouni et al.[24], studied Effectiveness of Self-control and Aggression Reduction Skill Training of Male Juvenile Delinquents Correction and Rehabilitation Center (Including Case-Study).

## 5. Sample Size and Sampling Method

Delaware, (1390), the sample size for causal-comparative research can be at least 30 people. Therefore, for more certainty, a sample size of 240 people (120 students from public universities and 120 students from Islamic Azad University) were selected by random cluster sampling in two stages (the first cluster stage and the second accessible stage). In this way, from the list of public universities, Allameh Tabatabai University and among the Islamic Azad Universities, Science and Research Unit University were randomly selected. And due to the restrictions on the spread of the corona virus and compliance with the health protocol and virtual classes, no other faculty was selected. And 240 samples from Allameh Tabatabai University (120 people) and Islamic Azad University of Tehran Research Sciences Unit (120 people) were studied as available.

## 6. Data Analysis Methods and Tools

After the tests, the data was collected and analyzed in two parts, descriptive and inferential statistics. In the descriptive part of the mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum score, and in inferential statistics, multivariate (MANOVA) and univariate (ANOVA) analysis of variance tests were used using SPSS version 24 software to compare and examine the difference between groups.

## 7. Descriptive Review of Data

*Table 1. Descriptive indicators for the group of students of public universities (n1=n2=120).*

Standard deviation	Average	Maximum	At least	Number	Variable
5/57	30/63	41	22	120	Passion

The information contained in table number (1) of the minimum and maximum scores, average and standard deviation of the “variable of passion for education” for the group of students of public universities is shown.

*Table 2. Descriptive indicators for the group of Azad University students (n1=n2=120).*

Standard deviation	Average	Maximum	At least	Number	Variable
8/55	43.63	59	26	120	Passion

The information contained in table number (2) of the minimum and maximum scores, average and standard deviation of the variable of enthusiasm for education, for the group of students of Azad universities, is shown.

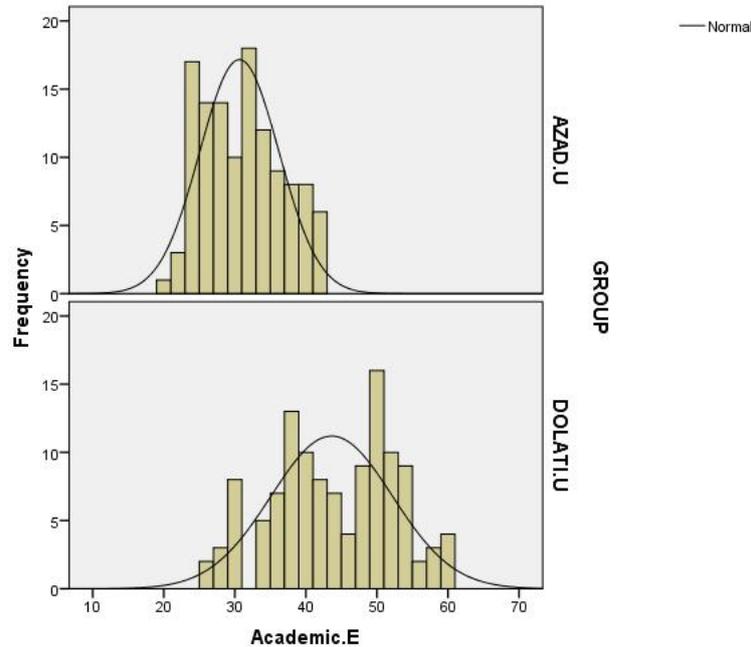
Comparing the tables (1) and (2), a big difference can be seen in the mean scores in the variable of desire to study among the students of public and free universities in Tehran.

## 8. Inferential Analysis of Research Hypothesis

Examining the assumptions of variance analysis test

The first assumption: the test of the normality of data distribution

**Figure 1.** The normality of the data distribution of desire to study.



According to the natural curve drawn in graph (1), we conclude that the dispersion of the grades of passion for education is normal.

Kolmogorov-Smirnov nov test

**Table 3.** The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to check the normality of the distribution of scores (N=240).

P	k-s	Maximum differences			Variable
		Negative	Positive	Absolute	
0/115	0/079	-0/075	0/079	0/079	Passion

Table (3) shows the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test that the significance level reported for the normality of the grades of desire to study is at a significance level of 0.115

The Kalmogorov-Smirnov statistic is 0.079

The significance level of this group is much greater than 0.05

which shows the normality of the distribution of scores in this variable.

The second assumption: the assumption of homogeneity of variances.

**Table 4.** Checking equality of variance (Levin's test).

Significance level	Df2	Df1	F	Variable
0/116	238	1	29/026	Passion

As can be seen in the tables number (4).

The value of the significant level indicates that the data did not question the assumption of equality of variance.

In fact, the results of Levin's test consider the assumption of homogeneity of variances to be equal.

Examining the research hypothesis

Research hypothesis: There is a difference between the level of enthusiasm for education among students of public and private universities in Tehran.

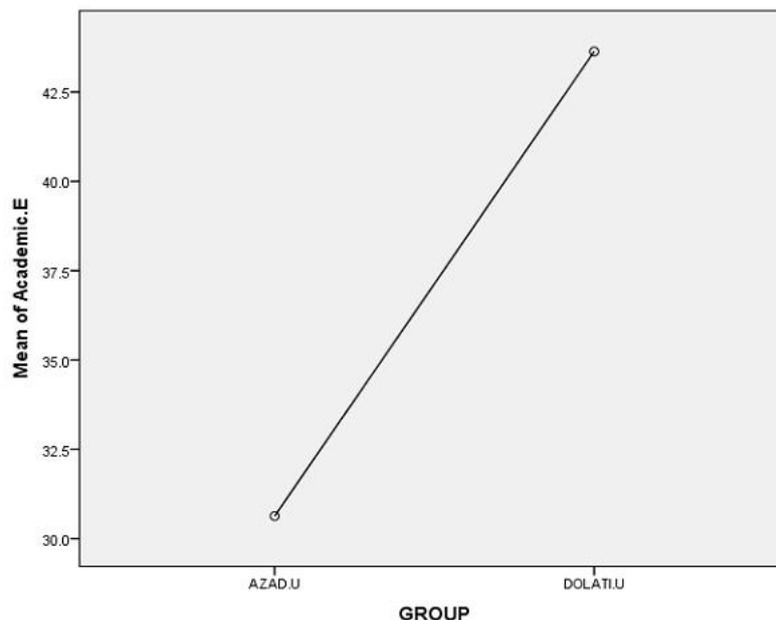
**Table 5.** Summary of the results of one-variable analysis of variance (ANOVA) for the desire to study in students of public and private universities in Tehran.

Significance level	F	Mean square	Degres of freedm	Total Squares	Source of changes
0/01	194/533	10140/000	1	10140/000	Between groups
		52/125	238	12405/733	Intergroup
			239	22545/733	Total

According to the results of Table (5), there is a significant difference in the variable of desire to study among the students of public and private universities in Tehran at the level ( $P < 0.01$ ,  $F = 194.533$ ).

Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed.

Considering the significance of the difference in the level of enthusiasm for education, a conclusion is drawn that the desire to study among the students of public universities is more than the students of free universities in Tehran.



## 9. Conclusions

Research hypothesis: There is a difference between the level of enthusiasm for education among students of public and private universities in Tehran. According to the results of Table (5), there is a significant difference in the variable of desire to study among the students of public and private universities in Tehran at the level ( $P < 0.01$ ,  $F = 194.533$ ). Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. Considering the significance of the difference in the level of desire to study, it is concluded that the desire to study among the students of public universities is more than the students of free universities in Tehran. In explaining and

comparing the findings obtained from the main hypothesis of the current research with the results of Sadeghi and Bagharian (2013) in a study titled "Evaluation of the level and practice of desire to continue education in dental students of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences", they concluded that increasing clinical skills and information, getting a better social position, getting a better job, and improving job status were the most important reasons for continuing education. The desire to start working after studying and being tired of studying was one of the most important reasons for not being interested in continuing education. This study showed that the majority of dental students are eager to continue their education in order to increase their clinical skills and knowledge, gain a better social position, and orthodontics is the first choice of most of them. It is consistent with the results of this study. Yakushko and Sokolova (2010) in a study titled "Employment Hope and the Effects of Career Advancement Among Ukrainian Students" showed that the attitude of hope for employment was more observed in students, who, unlike those who relied on their parents or other sources, They relied on themselves in choosing a job. Self-esteem had a positive relationship with the attitudes of hope for employment, as well as students' beliefs about the importance of education and skills in obtaining work. It is consistent with the results of this research.

### Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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