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NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF EFFICIENCY AND PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION ACTIVITY IN EDUCATION ACADEMIC AGRONOMIC

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Abstract

Methodology for evaluating the efficiency and objective-based routing of the educational process, within the disciplines of education, working for several years, a uniform system of verification, assessment and screening of students (SUVAD), which contains requirements and tests control, aiming at the participation and activity in the lessons, progress on key indicators of traction, the athletic training, participation in competitions etc. In this study, we aimed comparative and evolutionary fitness level of students over two semesters.

Key words: *assessment, grading, physical training, physical education, promotion.*

INTRODUCTION

Objective basis to evaluate the efficiency of their activity with groups of students, to stimulate students' interest to participate in organized activities and their level of general and special requirements according to the present stage, checking and assessing students is on the following criteria:

1. weekly participation in lessons;
2. support verification tests of general motility level;
3. specific tests branch of sport;
4. student competitions;
5. basic theoretical knowledge, the issue of physical education and sport activities (discipline practiced) [3,4].

Marks obtained by students in this discipline, is that important segment of the student's personality and sports aimed at physical ability, health and physical and mental vigour, their concerns in this respect, elements without which it could exploit to rate high efficiency, training and all its present and future activity.

Justification for completion of the work, with students assessing the notes is based on solid arguments in as: objective assessment and differential activity of heterogeneous groups of students (the level of training, activity and interest), you can use a scale value of selecting students and on the other hand, increasing interest from students of Veterinary Medicine to participate in organized activities and improvement of their qualifications.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

In development work we tested a sample of 68 students from the Veterinary Medicine Bucharest.

Analysis was done over a period of one academic year, 2007-2008.

The first phase was the development of research protocol and establishes the sample of students tested.

We established evidence and methodology in which students will be tested.

In order to simplify operations by centralizing data, the criterion ratings, notes were divided into four groups as follows: between grade 9 and grade 10 very well, between grade 7 and grade 8 well, between 5th and 6th grade satisfactorily under Note 5 low grade.

Values obtained in the anthropometric measurements of growth and development parameters were compared with those of previous years.

In activity were used to bring relevant evidence on some indices of overall traction. The

samples used were those of the unique requirements developed by the MEC.
Were studied: the resistance running on 800 and 1000 m flat (AR), elevation of the vertical trunk of lying dorsal in 30 seconds (ABD), the vertical lifting of the lying ventral trunk in 30 seconds (ES), jump long standing (SLL), traction bar set for students (TR), joint mobility for students (M), dips in the bed arm face (F) [1, 2].
Data were collected, centralized, processed and interpreted in relation to all subjects in the sample overall averages.
Gathering, processing and interpretation of results took place between November 2007 and June 2008.

Statistical and mathematical processing of data collected and using statistical indicators, allowed me a more complex analysis of two test results.
The results obtained in the initial and final testing of the two groups, control group (CG) and experimental group (GE), were introduced into tables and interpreted statistically. Statistical and mathematical procedures that led to the study allowed me ease the process of analysis and interpretation of results, allowing also the establishment of general conclusions on the topic discussed.
Means income, were calculated following statistical parameters: arithmetic mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation and amplitude.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1. The transformation of performance in notes

Measured sport evidence	Note 5		Note 6		Note 7		Note 8		Note 9		Note 10	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
E.R.	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
ABS	20	18	21	19	22	20	24	22	26	24	28	26
E.S.	22	15	24	17	26	19	28	21	30	23	33	26
S.L.J.	200	150	210	160	220	170	230	177	250	185	255	195
TR	2	-	3	-	4	-	6	-	8	-	10	-
M.	-	S	-	S	-	B	-	B	-	FB	-	FB
P	19	10	21	15	25	20	30	23	35	25	40	27

Table 2. Elevation of the vertical trunk of lying dorsal

Statistical and mathematical indices	Nov 07		June 08	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Average	20.76	22.59	23.46	25.95
S	1.72	1.78	1.85	2.11
Cv (%)	8.31	7.89	7.90	8.14
W	5	5	7	8

Comparing and analyzing the performances of the two tests, individual values from the average distribution is best represented when tested in June 2008 when 23.46% and 25.95% of students are performing above average. Following the evolution and comparing test results, translated into notes, we can say that students have achieved grade 7 to grade 8 initial testing and the final one, and students have achieved grade 8 to grade 9 at initial testing and final testing.
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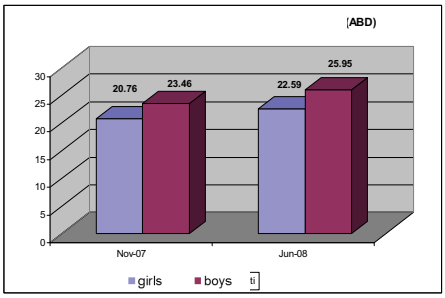

Fig. 1. Elevation of the vertical trunk of lying dorsal

Table 3. Elevation of the vertical trunk of lying ventral

Statistical and mathematical indices	Nov 07		June 08	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Average	18.27	24.19	25.21	27.14
S	2.31	1.47	1.70	3.43
Cv (%)	12.68	6.09	6.74	12.64
W	6	4	6	25

After analyzing the test results is an increase of 25.21% percent for female students and 27.14% for students testing in June 2008. Delineating the extremes and making a comparison between the minimum and maximum values recorded for female students were hired between grades 7-10 and for students between grades 6-9.

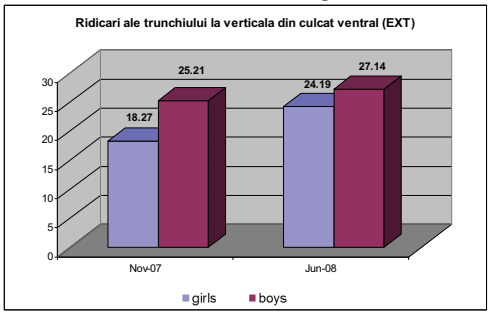

Fig. 2. Elevation of the vertical trunk of lying ventral

Table 4. Standing long jump

Statistical and mathematical indices	Nov 07		June08	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Average	1.61	2.21	1.66	2.34
S	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.14
Cv (%)	7.11	7.15	8.15	6.15
W	0.35	0.5	0.51	0.4

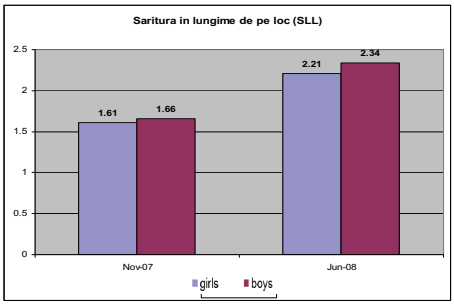

Fig. 3. Standing long jump

The analysis results on testing the standing long jump showed an improvement of 0.05 cm to 0.13 cm respectively students from students. Translated into notes that the average result obtained from the two tests for female students ranged from 7, the smallest and largest is 6 8. At students, media was grade 8, the lowest value in July, and most 9.

Table 5. Pushups in the arms of the bed face

Statistical and mathematical indices	Nov 07		June 08	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Average	14.70	21.70	25.21	33.82
S	2.50	1.90	1.98	4.06
Cv (%)	17.01	8.78	7.88	12.02
W	7	5	8	15

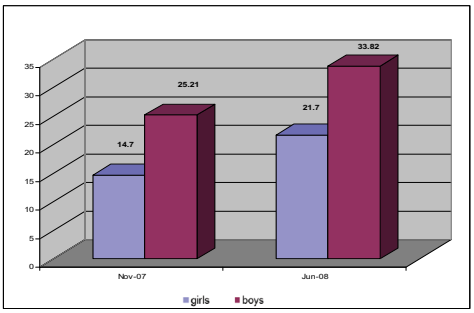

Fig. 4. Pushups in the arms of the bed face

Following data interpretation is to see an improvement of 10.51 and 12.12 repeats the student reps to students. Following the evolution of each student can define extremes falling between minimum 5 and maximum note 6 after testing in November and a minimum grade 8, grade 9 test up to June for female students. Students about the situation are as follows: to test the November notes varies between 5 and 6 when tested in June minimum is 8 and maximum 10.

Table 6. Traction fixed bar (students) / joint mobility (students)

Statistical and mathematical indices	Nov 07		June 08	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Average	2.16	4.93	2.23	7.26
S	0.83	1.74	0.82	2.56
Cv (%)	38.68	35.42	36.93	35.25
W	2	5	2	8

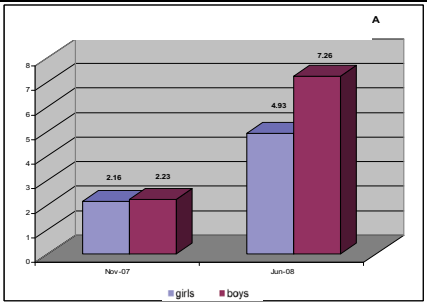

Fig. 5. Traction fixed bar (students) / joint mobility (students)

Best values in the samples were recorded at testing in June 2008, when students have achieved grades between 7 and 9, compared with previous test when the level was quite low, ranging from grades 6-7. The students not recorded any regression. If the driving qualities, progress is minimal, they could not determine the minimum and maximum values.

Table 7. Running resistance

Statistical and mathematical indices	Nov 07		June 08	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Average	4.98	4.26	4.59	4.20
S	0.30	0.18	0.18	0.16
Cv (%)	6.10	4.30	4.01	4.01
W	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.8

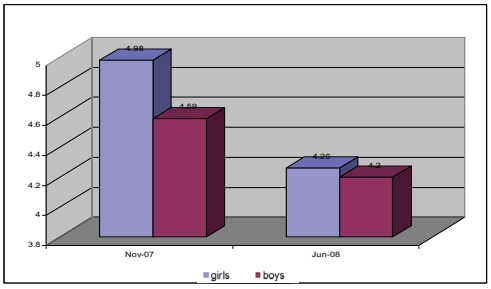

Fig. 6. Running resistance

Comparing the results of two tests, we find that progress in the running resistance of the sample is not remarkable, but for female students considering motric luggage when entering college, we can say that any progress is important, especially in the samples which consistent with their high ideals majority. In this respect, analysis and implementation results show an improvement in grades of 0.39 sec., 0.06 seconds. Converted to notes, the results are the following: for students to test in November 2007 notes ranged between 5-6, as the end of testing in June 2008 to range from 7-8 in most cases, few of them to have grade 10. Notaries about the students there were no values below 8, comprising most of the scale for grade 9 and 10.

CONCLUSIONS

Interpretative data revealed that some of the samples are an increasing level of driving quality indices (resistance, strength, skill, mobility). Reporting the results of studies in guidance rules for assessing the level of physical training of students on MEC was observed that most performance stands at a rate of 33.5% between grades 5-6 and grades 7-8 from 30.5% to students and for students, the proportion is between 29.9% and 32.4%. Making a comparison with previous years, the percentages were 40% in students with grades between 9.10 and 60% with grades ranging from 5-8, I can say that the driving performance of students improved agronomic and interest constant practice of exercise and favourite sports was greatly increased.

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