Scrutiny the Impression Student’s Population Changes on How to Access to Manpower and Educational Environment of Ministry of General Education Tehran Province between the Years 2007 till 2011

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, improvement and expand the countries, organizations, and little and big institutes is depends on human knowledge increase the science and knowledge and rapid changes was caused that organizations, education on their agenda. Since educational system is one of the most important factors in developing countries. If we accept every educational system of society is to ensure all-round development of the society, it must the management of human resources that are essential in realizing the goals of education, management is more important than knowing the other branches. Doing the purpose of educational system depends to optimize human resource management function.

The management of man resources to administrative duties education from the ways of management functions that consist of planning, organization, coordination, leadership and finally control and conduct the evaluation process, and due to occurrence of new requirements or advent of new knowledge in the fields of scientific or technological, the educational system, the people of society for overcome to ignorance and make progress towards the desired goals. Development of all-round educational system and its association with all institutions and social organizations, economically, politicians and cultural and also the intension the number of students and manpower, means, teachers and another personnel, huge financial resources, many problems in various organizations has created this basic social institutions and is caused that different world countries,
especially after the theories of <<The Taylor’s scientific management>> found that educational system education also likes another departmental, economically and organizations (even more than them) are needed to measured and intelligent management and the managers should be educated and tact that they the good ability and talent, these organizations have management responsibility over, till with use of knowledge and the management skill, especially the management man resources, decreased the issues and problems and with planning, organization, guide and guidance and right decisions, the update them as much as possible to prevent and the education system will lead to progress and prosperity.

Nowadays, because of development the science and human experiences and technological developments and industrial developments, organizations tend to universal education is imperative. to the extent that one of the main growth branches of every society know tasks scope that the educational system is assumed that work. [3], educational system is the most important social institutions. In fact, the quality of another social institutions depends on the performance of education largely.

The educational system is raise the person and the thriving up together has the basically role. Identify the talents and create the conditions for them to flourish in every bases and harmonious growth and balanced human in intellectual aspects, emotionally, socially and the heavy responsibility that physical education should accomplish. [9]. Educational system in modern society with vary and difference function, great responsibility for achieving the goals of social and individual responsibility has been assumed. And as a best time for dehiscence human talents proposed and was noticed. For this reason, students’ academic achievement and always consider the factors that affect the education of researchers and practitioners. Academic achievement shows the achievement learning that is the one of the basically education and without that education will be meaningless. The final purpose the whole of educational system is preparing the best condition that with imitate than regular planning and effective learning that takes place and with notice to factors can efforts to make the fruition and forms within the data and process data which can lead to extra educational system is not optimal.

General education system that produces human resources developed, adroit, capable and component in various fields of social and part of his considerable expertise and skilled manpower for the survival and continuity for his movement, its evolution requires.

Our countries educational system, in recent years, inevitably provided the needed manpower recruitment formal treaty related fields, however, in most areas and levels of education are common. But in rural regions and bereaved is so clear that this work from the educational cause a lot of problems. While, in some areas, education is faced with excess power.

Exist more attention to the need for improved planning for manpower supply. [11]

If the management of human resources coordinated and consistent with the overall policy objectives of education should be done. Entrance the people to general educational system, country, move and circulate them within the education and leaving it on forecasting and resource planning is done. Finally doing the this process, the director of education vacancies will not surprise with the excess power and always will be appropriate resources and needs of the students.

Educational environment to places called that either public or private, is dedicated to achieving the goals of education and it may take one or more school

Activities. Environment of school education is essential not only for training but also emotional and spiritual needs of the student’s needs. The most important aspect of education environments, the ratio of students to classrooms and schools. The ratio of students to classrooms and schools divided students into general education classrooms is reached. For the quality of the learning environment and teaching physical condition along with other factors, plays an important role in the efficiency. Students and students from their residential environment in the educational units spend most of the day.

With notice to the fundamental role of education in shaping the culture process is necessary in addition to the importance of education in creating an optimal learning environment in which student’s enthusiasm and motivation towards learning teaching process to create the adequate attention.

Therefore, it is important to facilitate the design of educational spaces drummer for critical thinking and active learning can be provided.

For the time being, nonetheless it became the century of science and technology, but lay step classes, we assume that at least a hundred years back to back. In many classrooms or schools was not a manifestation of change and most of them see the light changes, however, would probably be more superficial while it can be said that the best classroom environment, an environment in which students are similar to the guests that they are welcome as well and the teachers act as hospitable hosts. The educational environment should be such that the interest and desire to create more students than any other media.

The effects of learning a unique educational environment is not only on performance but also affect teachers so, working in a crowd, messy and lack of educational standards of teachers and quality of teaching they cause fatigue slows down.

Choosing the right place to build schools and following standard attributes such as lighting, color, and students with age-appropriate conditioning temperature can cause a dramatic change in student learning.
Organization-wide management education is in fact a reasonable effort to raise the quality of teaching and learning and development of individual and collective transformation of humans who burden to bear. [1] one of the main methods of distribution and human resource management, is the population-based approach.

Factors such as number of children, gender differences, their specialty education activities, factors and phenomena outside the organization, students can balance population migration and interactions of human resources and education to students in upsets. [1]

Increased so that the ratio of manpower reduction in the number of students in some years, other years have been seen. [10]

The student population is one of the main challenges of human resource management, this phenomenon has led to a variety of problems. The necessary manpower distribution among the students in the education system is seen as unfair distribution of power shortages are causing students’ needs remain unanswered and training in excess of the costs will be incurred for the education system. [8].

Since 16 years of grade school, high school and pre-university and many changes have occurred, this study aimed to investigate the effect of changes in student population on human resource management and educational environment during Tehran province office 2007-2011 presented.

Research Way:
This research is a cross-sectional study to investigate the effect of changing student population educational environment of human resource management in 2007 from the development of education in Tehran during 2011 is discussed. The study population consisted of manpower training and boy and girls students in primary, junior, secondary, and pre-university studying in public schools and non-profit organizations, Tehran province, directorate general of education and, given that all the population in a given study sample is not the case.

The research environment in the department of education in Tehran and other cities that function that are consist of Eslamshahr, Pakdasht, Pishva, Tehran city, Damavand, Robat karim, Rey city, Savojbolag, Shemiranat, Shahryar, Firuzkuh, Karaj, Ghods city, Nazarabad, Malard, Varamin and Baharestan.in this research, this steps in the following for gathering the information has done:

Step 1: library studies (refer to book, periodicals, and websites and valid and..)
Step 2: refer to the general directorate of education in Tehran, site of the ministry of education, and census data was collected.
Step 3: then, for the purpose of data collection and data extraction, tables and cooperative guidance counselor according to the academic year and the city was designed as follows 2. Frequency according to city department of human resources
3. Common educational space (number of class and school) to different city
Step 4: at this stage, the data entered into SPSS software, and were analyzed

Ways of the Information Analysis:
For analysis the data is used from the SPSS software. Also, the descriptive and inferential statistical methods were used as follows. In the descriptive information such as mean, frequency, percentage standard deviation and graphs are presented in the research community. In the section of inferential analyzes in the assumption for each of the questions and the SPSS software theories and statistical tests of normality (Anderson, Darlin ) and KAI 2 test (two- dimensional) are used. Data for this study from 2007 to 2011 which the data was analyzed in 2013 and is the location of Tehran province.

Table 1: indifferent student population educational environment in the years 2007 and 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City or town name</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Different proportional students population to education condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eslam Shahr</td>
<td>0.8 19</td>
<td>0.2 2 20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pak Dash</td>
<td>0.5 8.1</td>
<td>0.3 13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehran</td>
<td>1.1 12.9</td>
<td>-0.3 22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damavand</td>
<td>0.6 6.5</td>
<td>1.2 15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robat Kari</td>
<td>2.3 55.7</td>
<td>-5.5 -123.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahre rey</td>
<td>0.4 10.4</td>
<td>0.8 -16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shemiranat</td>
<td>0.6 3.5</td>
<td>0.1 -5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahriar</td>
<td>0.5 16</td>
<td>1 -14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firoz Koh</td>
<td>1 11.2</td>
<td>1.8 21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varamin</td>
<td>0.9 18.6</td>
<td>-0.2 -7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research Found and Results:
In this study to examine the hypothesis, among all charts, process 4 are finalized and among these four trends and challenge your hypothesis smoke. All of these trends have occurred in the years 2007 to 2011 and total number is related to Tehran.
1. The changing student’s population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City or town name</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Different proportional students to education condition</th>
<th>City or town name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>class</td>
<td>institute</td>
<td>institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Baharestan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Pishva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Nazar Abad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Savoj Bolagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>Karaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Shahre Ghods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>Malard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IBM SPSS Statistics:**

As shown in Table 1 suggests tracks changes in educational areas in different parts of Tehran, is different. Classes in most places or is constant or changes little has changed. The most changes in class environment is related to Eslamshahr that the grade 2 students per class, each student was added and the mean density for each student is increased. And another side, the class of Robat karim decreased by about 5 units and more space is created for each student. In schools except Eslamshahr, Tehran and Firuzkuh also had a record increase in density and access to school students show the greatest decline.

2. Process of changing educational resources for students.

3. Trend of population change classes available for students.

4. The process of changing schools available for students.

**Table 2:** The ratio of students to instructional space in Tehran from 2007 to 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Proportional student to class</th>
<th>Proportional student to institute</th>
<th>Proportional student to education condition</th>
<th>Tehran province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>226.2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>207.5</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>229.8</td>
<td>23.12</td>
<td>23.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table (2) to obtain the educational environment dedicated to the students, the number of students per instructional space (total, grade and school) divided by the ratio obtained access to the educational environment. These indicators like inflation will rise indicates that whatever conditions are unfavorable.

According to chart 1 it is observed that the proportion of students of Tehran educational environment during the five years 2007 to 2011 has remained roughly constant (23 number for every branch education). The ratio varies from about schools and availability of schools per student has declined by about 10 percent.
Chart 2: browse climate change education schools in Tehran province from 2007 to 2011

Chart 3: browse climate change education classes in Tehran province from 2007 to 2011

Chart 4: Population changes over teaching forces Tehran from 2007 to 2011.
The decrease in the four charts above are related to Tehran province during 2007 to 2011. In these five years, the population of students and academic staff population and the number of schools and number of courses has declined.

Evaluate the impact of changes and their dependence on each other:
In this study the correlation between the KA12 tests, the two samples are used.
Since being independence of the data and the goal is to examine the values of variables in different societies, to compare these different frequencies, this test has been used.
In KA12 tests, if the error rate is less than the significance level of correlation between the two communities emerge. Since these tests are usually in the 5% error level is considered. To reach this conclusion, the significance level of less than 0.05

First theory: there is a relationship population change in the students and teaching staff.
To investigate this hypothesis, KA12 tests and 95% confidence intervals were performed by SPSS software and the results are shown below:

P-value, less than 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected.
So, the correlation between the two processes is constant

Second theory: population change in the relationship between students and teaching classes there.
To investigate this hypothesis, KA12 tests with 95% coefficient of excel and SPSS software were conducted, the results are as follows:
P-value, is smaller than 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected. The correlation between the two processes is constant.

Third theory: population change in the relationship between students and schools there.
P-value is smaller than 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected. The correlation between the two processes is constant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Students explore the impact of changing demographics on human resource management and general office space, training and education in Tehran during 2007-2011 showed that the total population of students in Tehran over 5 years about two million four hundred and fifty thousand to one million nine hundred and fifty thousand, about 20 percent has declined. Varamin reduced by 67 thousand people (about 60 percent) and the prince were with a reduction of more than 100 thousand people (about 50 percent) record decline in student population (after Robat karim) and the main reasons was for the sharp decline in population, increased immigration from deprived areas to larger cities such as Tehran and Karaj, Varamin and the prince.

Examine the impression of population changes on the level of access to manpower training

The total population according to the chart, selling over 5 years of training in Tehran, about 30 thousand people (30 %) were decreased.

Educational force in the average population age 5 to about 85 thousand people in Tehran province within five years the number of students in the teaching force has increased by 2, 3 people and this means that the teaching force has trained at least three more students. Thus, we found that despite the decline in student population has access to train harder.

Ghods in the city of Tehran province with the largest single increase in student teaching force Robat karim reducing the worst and 10 the best position to have access to educational resources is not allocated. One reason for increased access to the whole city of Robat, a reduction of more than 100 people ( about 72% reduction ) within 5 years. But despite the loss of 67 thousand people (about 60%) and a student population of 100 thousand people (about 50 %) of Varamin city of Shahiar access to both areas to train harder than it has been for years.

According to the presented results can be stated with 95% confidence that in the study period, the average student population changes and their access to the labor education and dependence relationship exists.


Examine the student’s impact of population changes on their access to the educational environment (classroom and school):

The results showed that all the students of Tehran class than 5 years has remained stable at approximately 2007 to 2011 (about 23 number for each branch educational). Although the population growth rate has been negative student rate of change of educational facilities in different parts of Tehran, is different. Maximum rate of change is that the access classes of branch class 2 students per class, each student added, and the average density is increased. And from another way, the workshop is Robat karim density of about 5 people dropped more space is created for each student.
This ratio varies in the schools, but schools have access to each student's level, a sharp decline has decreased by about 10 percent. The Tehran, Eslamshahr and Firuzkuh cities had the highest density and access to school students show the greatest decline. On the hand, Robot Karim is the lowest level concentration.

Prakash despite the increase in population has increased the availability of classes. In the capital, the condition is not good. Shemiranat decline in the student population had access to improved school to remain approximately constant but Shahriyar and Varamin reduce the population have access to improved educational environment and students in Iran during the 3-year-density classrooms has declined. Findings with results Doshmanziyari [6] Ashofteh tehrani[4] and Gholabi [8] consistent and population structure and spatial relationships between the results for higher education in Iran Akbari [2], Mirzaei [12] and Belch ford [5] did not match. According to the presented results can be stated with 95% confidence interval of the study was that the normal student population changes on their access to training courses and schools, there is a relationship of dependency.

Based on the results of the total student population, educational resources, the number of schools and classrooms were reduced in all of tests shows the relationship between the variables discussed and this means that the third hypothesis is rejected at the 95% level. The changing student population and their access to educational resources are linked. As noted above, the density of students in Tehran during 2007 to 2011 in the areas of education and schools has increased. This increased density, despite the sharp decline in the population of regular students and schools, this means that the slope of the decrease is much greater than the slope of the decline in children's education is a major management issue needs to take special measures. About changes in the availability of courses has remained stable. And despite declining student population educational forced declined by accessing the meaning of education to a greater number of students is an educational force.

Due to the decline in the population of students in Tehran between 2007 till 2011 and direct impact on the student population educational level of access to manpower and space, and it is necessary to planners and administrators of education with future plans tailored to population changes, to increase student’s access to educational resources (manpower and training room) to design.

REFERENCE