

Recent Trends of Graduate Students Towards their Enrollment in Postgraduate Programs in Arts at King Faisal University from their point of view and their relationship to some variables

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Abstract

The study aimed to uncover the recent trends of undergraduate graduates in the Department of Art Education at King Faisal University to create and join postgraduate arts programs. The sample of the study consisted of (184) graduates, and to achieve the aim of the study, a questionnaire was used to obtain responses from the graduates based on previous studies. It consisted of four proposed programs for the master's level, including visual arts, graphic design, interior design, textile, and fashion design, using a descriptive survey approach. The study reached several conclusions, including that the proposed postgraduate programs will meet the needs of graduates and the labor market in the eastern province, and that the introduction of these programs will improve the efficiency and quality of graduates in it and meet their aspirations in the fields as a whole got positive and elevated views, as the results showed the graduates 'desire to join some programs such as the graphic design, interior design, and visual arts program. Suitable for the labor market, the study recommended several recommendations, the most important of which are: The necessity of conducting other studies that reveal trends in the development of graduate studies programs in other universities to compare these trends with the views of graduates at King Faisal University to reveal the true reasons for the graduates 'views towards these disciplines.

Keywords: Graphic design; Interior Design; Textile Design; Visual Arts; Graduate Programs.

1. Introduction

University Education, especially postgraduate education, is no longer a cultural luxury, but rather a means for the advancement and development of societies and for meeting the needs of the labor market in those societies. In this regard, Qammash [9] mentions that governments in developed countries pay great attention to the development of education, as these countries work on educational reform and development of education at its general and higher levels, including postgraduate programs on a periodic and continuous basis according to the most prominent global trends and the

disclosure of the trends of beneficiaries towards joining it. This confirms what Al-Hawli and Abu Daqqa [5] and Nolte and Samantha [30] indicated that interest in higher education programs and improvement of its level, raising its adequacy and controlling its cost, its good investment, and the trends of its beneficiaries, is one of the main issues raised in our contemporary world. In response to the challenges of rapid change in the aspects of economic and social life, and the flow of knowledge as a result of scientific progress and its technological applications. The interest in studying trends and points of view is not a recent matter, but it goes back to the last century

when the concept of direction appeared, where Abu Helu et al., [4] see that the tendency is the preparation of the individual or his tendency to respond in a certain way towards a subject, situation or value, which is usually What is related to emotions and sensations, while both Jarolimenk and Parker [21] see that the individual's view of direction is his desire or willingness to respond to a particular thing in some way, while Gibson & et. al. [18] defines it a feeling or a state of positive or negative mental readiness that is acquired and regulated through experience and experience, causing a specific effect on the individual's response to people, things, and situations, as Al-Rawadhba.[31]mentions that attitudes and views are one of the main components of the individual's personality, as Form the realistic component that directs the behavior of the individual and pushes him in situations that require him to respond with acceptance or rejection. The researchers believe that the trend towards art is an active mental, emotional and kinetic state that the individual experiences as a result of his interaction with the surrounding environment to determine a certain pattern in his life that is later reflected in his behavior. Despite the variance in views on the concept of the trend and its nature, there is great agreement on the characteristics that characterize the different trends and viewpoints, as seen by Mohsen [27]and Ara et al. [11]; The trends are learned and not inherited. They involve a specific relationship between the individual, the thing, or a situation in the environment. They are diverse and multiple for one individual due to the difference in the situation. They are characterized by relative stability and continuity, but they are subject to modification under certain circumstances, and they are dominated by individuals with a character of the subjectivity of more than one character. Objectivity may be general or specific, and differ in the degree of its strength and weakness in terms of rejection or acceptance, so the trends can be classified into three types, the first: positive trends; It is represented by the individual's acceptance of a situation or something, and the second: negative attitudes; Represented by the individual's rejection of a position or something, and the third: neutral tendencies; It is the behavior of the individual and his confusion between accepting or rejecting a position or something. It should be noted that education in general and arts

specializations, in particular, have become an integral part of life and the continuous learning process and students' attitudes towards it, as some studies indicate, such as Choksi et al. [16]and the study of Mehrotra et al, [26] and Ara et al [11]and the study et alhum et al [32] and Saud [6] that the practices carried out by graduates and related to professional orientations in the labor market and schools reflect attitudes and trends towards studying majors in arts after the bachelor's stage in the future. Hynes [19] and Itea [20] mention that technical and engineering education has been integrated to coincide with technology in American and British schools; in the curricula of primary and secondary education; To reach the graduates' future perceptions and their orientations toward studying art, drawing, and engineering in higher disciplines to keep pace with the labor market. Accordingly, graduate studies programs and various arts specializations play a key role in the plan to advance the educational process adopted by many countries of the world, including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through the development of the learner as an individual and a positive member of society, as stated in the field experience guide of the Ministry of Education [29], as he explained Both Khunyakari and others Khunyakari, et al, [23] and Al Saud [6]and Travis and Hood[33] say that postgraduate programs in arts majors expand the culture of graduates, develop their creativity, excellence, and professional capabilities, and keep pace with change and the labor market, contribute to achieving the integration of his mental, psychological, behavioral and social formation to reach harmony between abstract knowledge and lived experience on the one hand, and between self-awareness and social awareness on the other hand. Therefore, this study came to find out the real trends and motives behind students' enrollment in these programs.

And since postgraduate programs are offered after the first university stage, whether these studies are a higher diploma, a master's degree, or a doctorate. The first university stage works to form trends among graduates, in which the study is a natural extension of the first university study at a higher level and a precise specialization that allows for more depth and greater knowledge, as the societies of the twenty-first-century demand that the graduate

has the ability and mastery of higher mental, performance and skill skills such as creativity and flexibility. Adaptation and continuous professional development. These demands entail a reconsideration of the educational system as a whole- including graduate programs in various disciplines; to keep pace with the aspirations, ambition, promising visions, and the current conditions of change, so that these programs succeed in their renewed and advanced tasks through the continuous professional growth that educational institutions, in general, seek to achieve. And in light of the recent trends that higher educational institutions seek to develop postgraduate programs that keep pace with the requirements and trends of the times, and what the education-related authorities seek to evaluate the educational process at all times, especially with regard to specialized academic programs related to professions that meet the current stage and the aspirations of the state, The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, represented by King Faisal University, has paid great attention to supporting initiatives to develop postgraduate programs, keeping pace with the movement of reform and general educational development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which included all relevant sectors, and the reason behind this reform was many factors, including the aspirations of the Kingdom's vision 2030 And initiatives related to the vision such as the quality of life initiatives, in addition to the reports of the evaluation and training authority on teacher assessment tests, and the issuance of many official documents for the development of educational programs in accordance with the requirements of quality and academic accreditation.

The current study comes in the same context, but it focuses on a group of programs and the graduates' trends in developing and joining them from their point of view, in line with the labor market and the needs of the modern era. Specifically, about aspects of professional academic programs in the field of arts and design. The approach adopted by this study is to benefit from several scientific studies that affected the approach and tracking of the development of these programs, such as Khalil's study [22] Zaki's study [37], Al Hamid's study, [10], Kilani's study, [24], El Shimy's study [17], Barzanji's study [14] and

Al Qammash's study, [9], and Sharaf's study, [32], in addition to benefiting from relevant international experiences and studies and quality education, such as Gelfuso and Audra's study [18], Kuster and Young's study [25] and Travis and Hood's study [34] where many studies attach great importance to trends in education in general, but they are relatively few in the field of arts disciplines and related graduate studies - within the limits of the researcher's knowledge - regarding the variables of the current study, and researchers will mention studies that are related to any of the variables of the current study and benefit from them.

Ara and other's study [11], which aimed to verify the attitudes and attitudes of students about learning design and art, where the study was conducted on a sample of school students in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, their ages ranged between 10-15 years and reached 318 students in the city of Bombay. The researchers used an experimental sample of 25 students, and the researchers analyzed the students' data and their responses to the questionnaire directed to them to reveal their reactions and prevailing attitudes towards the design profession. Design is what is related to decorating things and making them attractive, and the results showed that there is an understanding and positive attitude towards learning art and design and that learning art and design has implications for curriculum development.

Ulbricht's study [35], aimed to change the perception of art education in the popular media and to support the community's orientation to art education and its students. The media and society to identify trends toward art education, support students, and change attitudes to find new art, and one of the results of this study: Presenting art exhibitions by students dispels common negative beliefs about art education, and educators can also engage in public support for artistic curricula by contributing and presenting support in participating in artistic activities in popular media, including newspapers, magazines, and the Internet.

Al-Saud's study [6], aimed to know the attitudes of art education students at King Faisal University towards enrolling in their

academic specialization, and whether these trends differ according to the academic level and average in secondary school and the study members consisted of all levels of students: first, second and third, for the academic years 2010/2011 and 2011/2012; Those who joined and completed the registration in the Art Education major in the College of Education, numbering (90) students. Except for the professional field, there are also statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) when comparing the arithmetic mean of the scores of students at the first level on the social trend with the arithmetic mean of the scores of students at the third level and in favor of students at the third level. The results also indicated that there are differences between the arithmetic mean of the student's scores for the first level with the arithmetic mean of the scores of the students at the second level on the professional direction, in favor of the students at the second level.

The results also showed the presence of statistically significant differences in the students' attitudes towards the art education specialization; It is attributed to the variable of the academic branch (scientific, literary) of the student, the life orientation, and the social and professional direction, and that there are apparent differences between the average scores of students on the tool as a whole and each field of the tool according to the average variable for the student in secondary school.

Al-Hawli and Abu Daqqa's study [2], which aimed at evaluating the graduate programs at the Islamic University of Gaza, the sample consisted of (91) graduates of the university's graduate programs in the faculties of theology, education, and science, who completed the preparation of their theses and completed the discussion procedures. The study followed the descriptive-analytical approach and used a questionnaire to evaluate graduate programs from the graduate's point of view. The results showed that the graduates see efficiency in the graduate programs and that they meet the needs of students with high efficiency in terms of academic supervision and teaching methods as well as the techniques used in teaching. The results also showed that the services provided by the library need to be developed, the results showed that the services provided by library need to be developed, and the results showed that there are significant differences in the

gender and age variables on the questionnaire axes due to the cumulative average variable.

Andro Hanen and Harlod Silver's study [12], aimed to investigate the point of view of a sample of postgraduate students at universities in the United Kingdom, in addition, to know and analyze the changes that occurred in the higher education system in the United Kingdom, which has become a mass education, and to know the students' motives. Their choices led to their entry into higher education, and the reasons for choosing specific institutes and specific programs. The results of the study showed that the strongest motives for entering postgraduate studies among the sample members were largely related to their desire to develop and improve their prospects for the marketing process and respond to their professional incentives. Some students also indicated that they were motivated to continue university education because of social pressures and habits, while there was no role for the variable of age, gender, and social class in the type of institute, college, or program they are enrolled in.

Yassin's study [36], aimed to find out the reasons and motives through which students enroll in graduate programs in Jordanian universities, and try to arrive at identifying the dimensions and influencing factors for making this kind of decision from the students' point of view. The data was collected by designing a questionnaire as a measurement tool for the study, which included 18 items distributed over four dimensions that measured the respondent's point of view, the presence of some personal information related to the student as independent variables were taken into account, in an attempt to guide the study. The study population consisted of all postgraduate students in Jordanian universities for the academic year 2007/2008. The study sample consisted of (100) male and female students from three Jordanian universities, namely: Al-Jordanayah, Al-Hashemieh, and Al-Balqa Applied University. They were chosen randomly, and the researcher distributed the study tool to them, only 91 of them were restored. The results of this study showed that the motives for enrolling in graduate programs in Jordanian universities were arranged in descending order: academic reasons and motives, followed by reasons related to career

development, then material motives, and finally the effect of the social outlook.

Al-Safran's study [8], aimed at evaluating the postgraduate programs at the College of Education at King Khalid University in the light of quality and academic accreditation standards from the point of view of faculty members and postgraduate students. The study population consisted of faculty members, postgraduate students at the College of Education in Abha, King Khalid University, and the study sample consisted of (50) male and female faculty members, and (279) undergraduate and graduate students.

The researcher designed a questionnaire consisting of (80) items distributed over (8) axes, (80). The study reached many results, the most important of which is that the quality standards axes were all achieved from the point of view of the faculty members to a medium degree, except for two axes that were achieved to a high degree. All quality standards axes are also achieved from the viewpoint of students with a postgraduate college degree or moderate degree, a survey found there are statistically significant differences at the level (0.01) between the responses of faculty members and students of postgraduate in the degree of availability of quality standards and accreditation of academic in postgraduate programs. In five axes, in addition to the overall degree of availability of quality standards and academic accreditation in favor of faculty members. The study also concluded that there are no statistically significant differences between the responses of male and female students to the degree achieved on the axes of quality standards and academic accreditation, except for one axis in favor of females. The study also reached the standards that need to be developed, including the balance in the courses between theory and application, the scientific department and the implementation of approved regulations, and that the admission system has an effective system for student grievances, and an approved guide must be found for the student, and the availability of books and periodicals in the library, and that the specializations be academic faculty members are commensurate with the programs. By reviewing previous studies that focused on identifying trends and attitudes in art and other programs, and their use of different variables

and samples, the researcher found that most of them - despite their importance -; dealt with fields related to art without directly addressing the development of specializations for postgraduate programs in arts, as some of them focused on revealing motives and reasons, such as Yassin's study, [36] or the evaluation of programs, such as Al-Safran's study [8].

The researchers believe that the previous studies varied in their results according to some variables such as gender, academic level, college, high school certificate branch (scientific/literary), the average in high school, the cumulative average (achievement), previous experience, and specialization, which makes the study the current study differs from its objectives, which is to reveal the graduates' orientations towards the development of postgraduate programs in art disciplines, and the current study also excluded the female variable due to the difficulty of communication due to the Corona pandemic.

The researchers observe that these studies have indicated positive attitudes towards the students' educational disciplines that they study, or towards one of the educational or psychological fields, such as Andrew Hanen and Harold Silver's study [12]; Ara et al.'s study, [11], while Ulricht's study [35] and Al-Saud's study, [6] see that aspects of the trends were neutral or negative. The general view of art majors and the absence of a statistically significant relationship between students' attitudes and their majors, may represent an indication of negative attitudes toward majoring. About the current study, the researchers believe that it added to previous studies the following: Emphasis on what previous studies emphasized on the importance of the orientations of students or graduates towards art disciplines in art education and art fields; One of the important and main competencies for their success in the teaching profession in general and the completion of their postgraduate studies in particular in the future. It was also unique in studying the trends of graduates towards the development of postgraduate programs in various art disciplines at King Faisal University to serve the eastern region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as it is the first within the limits of the researchers' knowledge.

2. Problem Statement

Education is undergoing major developments and challenges in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the first of which is the professional license for an appointment, as well as the quality of the graduate and the programs provided to keep pace with development and the labor market. Therefore, King Faisal University, represented by the Art Education Department, seeks to develop specialized higher programs in various arts; To contribute to the quality of graduates and raise the quality of the academic professions offered, to be compatible with the aspirations that the state seeks to achieve in light of its vision 2030. In addition, there is an urgent need for graduates of art education programs, arts, and designs with bachelor's holders from various Saudi universities to complete their higher studies and obtain a master's degree in different arts disciplines. One of the reasons that prompted researchers to conduct such a study, is their observation and coexistence with the developments that the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia seeks to establish special colleges for arts and designs at the level of the Kingdom and to change art education programs and develop them into programs specialized in arts, which will revolutionize and change the study of types of arts. This allows the beneficiaries to choose what suits them in terms of specializations that suit the labor market. Therefore, the study problem revolves around answering the following questions:

- 1-What are the attitudes of the graduates of art education students at King Faisal University towards the creation of graduate studies specializations in various arts and their enrollment in them from their point of view?
- 2-Do the graduates' orientations of art education students at King Faisal University differ towards the development of graduate studies specializations in different arts and their enrollment in them from their point of view according to the difference in specialization?

3. Hypothesis

There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) in the attitudes of graduates of art education students at King Faisal University towards the development of graduate studies specializations in different arts and their

enrollment in them from their point of view according to the different specialization?

4. Research Objectives

- Identifying the attitudes of graduates of art education students at King Faisal University towards their enrollment in graduate studies in various arts.
- Uncovering the trends of graduates of art education students at King Faisal University towards joining the graduate studies specializations in different arts, according to the specialization.

5. The importance of Study

This study acquires its importance in two aspects: the theoretical side and the practical side.

Theoretical side: We find that the development of postgraduate programs in the Department of Art Education at King Faisal University is based on scientific foundations and criteria derived from the university's mission and the Kingdom's Vision 2030, which will contribute to shedding light on graduate programs in various art disciplines such as interior design, graphic design, textile design, and visual arts., and get to know the viewpoint of the beneficiaries; To make the best use of the university's human and material capabilities to reach its best outputs. What gives the current study its importance is the lack of studies in this field - according to the limits of researchers' knowledge, it is hoped that university officials and educational institutions will benefit from the results of this study in creating and developing these programs will ensure that students pursue their higher studies and specialize in various arts.

The practical side:

It is to benefit from the results of the study, which is the feedback that benefits those in charge of these programs and planners in the university's postgraduate programs with the aspects that must be focused on, and which need to speed up the development of such programs, focusing on priorities, which ensures that the students enrolled in it are prepared by

the requirements of work and learning in its modern concept.

6. The Limits of Study

Time Limits: The second semester of the academic year 2020-2021 has been determined for the application of the study tool.

Human Limits: The current study was limited to some art education graduates at King Faisal University.

Spatial Limits: Department of Art Education - College of Education at King Faisal University.

Subject Limits: Postgraduate programs in different arts: visual arts, graphic design, interior design, textile, and fashion design. and variable specialization.

-A study of the attitudes of graduates of the Bachelor of Art Education at the College of Education at King Faisal University towards developing and enrolling in postgraduate programs from their point of view in different art disciplines in the years (2015-2018).

7. Terminology of Study

-Graphic Design Program:

It is a creative approach carried out by a designer or a group of designers at the request of the client or the customer and cooperates on the implementation of its physical data, a group of producers (printers, programmers, directors, etc.) to deliver a specific message (or group of messages) to the target audience. Musa's study [28] indicates that the term graphic design means many technical and professional disciplines that focus on visual communication and its presentation. Various methods are used to create and combine symbols, images, or words to create a visual representation of ideas and messages. A graphic designer may use techniques such as calligraphy, various visual arts, and page layout to reach the result.

It is procedurally defined

as the program that students enroll in to complete their postgraduate studies in graphic design and provide distinguished scientific and skill cadres that are subject to quality standards and professional ethics in the field of designing various graphic designs, able to keep pace with developments and developments and meet the

growing need of society through an educational and research system.

-Interior Design Program:

It is the design and planning of spaces, which is part of environmental design and is closely related to architecture. The specialty of interior design is a relatively new discipline, and since at least the mid-twentieth century, the term interior decoration has been used widely, but it was without a specific meaning to it, and therefore terms were used to describe the specialization more figuratively, as Arnold & George points out. [13] that the term interior design means a wide area of activities, and refers to a serious professional position in some European countries, where the interior design specialty is recognized and very important, and it is called interior architecture, and people interested in the aspects that constitute an environment of human design refer to Specialization and the overall field, in the name of environmental design.

It is procedurally defined

as a postgraduate program that provides a training opportunity to provide participants with contact with the professional world and to gain professional and specialized experience to refine their expertise and knowledge. It provides distinguished scientific and skilled cadres subject to quality standards and professional ethics in the field of interior design, capable of keeping pace with developments and developments and filling the growing need of society through an educational and research system.

-Visual Arts Program:

It is a group of arts that are mainly concerned with producing artworks that need to be tested by the tangible visual vision of the different media used in their production. such as dance, poetry, and music, which are measured in units of time and by collecting the plastic and temporal arts and those that carry the two qualities together, such as fine and temporal cinema, so we have seven types of visual arts. In the so-called "abstract visual incitements," that is, works that provoke a psycho-physiological reaction in the viewer, the artist uses drawings with undulating effects that provoke and perplex the eye to suggest a movement based on the principle of deceiving

the eye based on the overlapping of geometric shapes.

It is procedurally defined

As the program that students enroll in to complete their postgraduate studies in visual arts and provide distinguished scientific and skill cadres that are subject to quality standards and professional ethics in the field of visual arts, able to keep pace with developments and developments and meet the growing need of society through an educational and research system.

-Textiles and Fashion Program:

It is one of the applied arts specialized in designing clothes and textiles and is part of human behavior. The person usually seeks to satisfy his needs, and for this, he uses what he has of imagination, knowledge, and skill in creating what fulfills these needs for him, and Abdullah's study [1] confirms that textiles Fashion is one of the most important non-traditional industries and belongs to certain groups and has standards and specifications of quality different from other industries, where materials and tools with functional and aesthetic properties serve the designs and final products before marketing them to the community.

It is procedurally defined

As the program that students enroll in to complete their postgraduate studies in textiles and fashion and provide distinguished scientific and skill cadres that are subject to quality standards and professional ethics in the field of fashion and textile design, able to keep pace with developments and developments and meet the growing need of society through an educational and research system.

-Trends:

Refer to: Zeichner's study [38]; And Zhang's study [39] trends help determine the individual's tendencies, interests, abilities, and aptitudes, to act as preparatory and directive motives for his behavior, as well as help in predicting it.

It is procedurally defined

As the outcome of the graduate's feelings of joining (introducing) graduate programs in the various arts disciplines that make him reach the conviction or lack of conviction for joining this major, as a result of his direct experience and dealing with the university reality of which he became a part.

8. Method and Procedure

Research Method: The descriptive survey method was used to obtain the information and data necessary to analyze the results of the study, and answer its question, due to its suitability for this study.

Study population and sample:

The study population consisted of all graduates of art education in the College of Education at King Faisal University for the years (2015-to 2018), who numbered (543) students. The sample consisted of (184) graduates who were selected according to a simple random sample. The gender variable was excluded due to the difficulty of communicating with female graduates. Because of the Corona pandemic, the number of graduates who chose the type of specialization was determined through an item allocated in the study tool (the questionnaire), and this sample represents (33%) of the study population. Table 1. shows the number of study sample members by specialization.

Table 1. Distribution of the study sample members according to the variable (specialization)

Variable	Categories	The number	Percentage
Specialization	Graphic Design	60	32.6
	Interior Design	45	24.5
	Visual Arts	50	27.2
	Textiles and Fashion	29	15.8
	Total	184	100%

Study Tool:

To achieve the purposes of the current study, the questionnaire was used to measure the viewpoint of graduates of the Department of Art Education at King Faisal University in developing and joining postgraduate programs in various arts disciplines, after reviewing previous studies in this field, and theoretical literature in this field. The researchers reviewed the scales attached to the previous studies, Al-Otaibi's study, [7], Al-Hawali and Abu Daqqa's study [5], and Al Qammash's study, 2016[9] that measured the views and trends and surveyed the opinions of some academics and experts from the faculty. The questionnaire consisted of (30) paragraphs divided into three areas: the academic field, the professional field, and the personal field. It measured the graduates' point of view on the subject of the study.

Validity and stability of the tool:

The tool was designed in its initial form, which consisted of (35) paragraphs, and then it was presented to a group of arbitrators with experience in the field of art education, graphic and interior design, textiles, education, psychology, and educational technology. And those interested in the labor market to express their opinion on it in terms of choosing its vocabulary, the procedural formulation of the vocabulary, the clarity of the phrases describing performance, and the integrity of the

quantitative assessment. The researchers took into account all these observations and the paragraphs that were agreed upon by more than 85% of the arbitrators were deleted, as the tool became included (30) paragraphs, and Appendix 1. shows the questionnaire in its final form. The stability of the tool has been verified in two ways:

First: stability by internal homogeneity method (Cronbach's alpha coefficient):

The internal consistency coefficient was calculated using Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the tool scores as a whole and the sub-domains of the tool, as the internal consistency the coefficient for the tool scores was (0.83), while the internal consistency coefficient for the tool domains ranged from (0.69-to 0.75) and those values were statistically significant, and table 2. shows those values.

Second: Stability by repetition:

The indicators of stability of the tool were calculated by applying the tool to (20) graduates (experimental sample) and re-applying the tool with an interval of two weeks. The tool as a whole was (0.89), while the correlation coefficients between the two applications for the tool domains ranged from (0.79-0.82) and all those values were statistically significant, and Table 2. shows those values.

Table 2. Resolution stability coefficients by (Cronbach's alpha) and (Pearson's correlation)

The field	Number of Paragraphs	Cronbach's alpha Coefficient	Pearson's Correlation Coefficient
personal Trend	10	* 0.72	* 0.80
Scientific Trend	10	* 0.69	* 0.79
career Trend	10	* 0.75	* 0.82
The tool as a whole	30	* 0.83	* 0.89

Study Variables:

The study variables are divided into:

Independent variables:

-Specialization: It has four levels: graphic design, interior design, textile design, and visual arts.

Dependent variable:

Attitudes of graduates of the Department of Art Education at King Faisal University in

developing postgraduate programs in various arts disciplines, and the scale is through the degree obtained by the graduate for his responses to the study tool prepared for this purpose.

Tool Correction:

The answers of the graduates to the items of the tool were distributed according to the five-point Likert scale as follows: (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree), and

grades (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) were given respectively for the negative items, while they were given the scores (5, 4, 3, 2, 1), respectively, are for the positive items, and accordingly, the lowest score that the respondent student gets on the instrument is (20) degrees, and the highest score that the student responding to the instrument gets is (100) degrees. That the answer is limited to between (1-5) degrees and the views in this study were divided into three categories: positive attitudes, neutral attitudes, and negative attitudes. The highest degree of the paragraph was divided, which is (5) by (3), The categories of orientations, the result was (1.33), and this number was adopted as the length of the category that determines the point of view of the graduate, and thus the length of the point of view category is as follows: negative orientation from (1-2.33) degrees, neutral orientation from (2.33-3.67) degrees, Positive orientation from (3.68-5) degrees.

Study Procedures:

-To achieve the purposes of the study, the researchers randomly assigned study members from the graduates of the Department of Art Education, after distributing the tool to them.
 -The researchers applied the test to an exploratory sample of (15) graduates from outside the sample for test validity and to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the study sample.
 -Then the researchers applied the tool to the study sample, then the researchers asked the sample members to answer the paragraphs of the questionnaire as shown in the instructions

on the first page of the questionnaire, and after returning all the questionnaires from the study sample members, the researchers uploaded the data on the Excel software in preparation for conducting the analysis appropriate statistics.

Statistical Methods:

The current study used the following statistical indicators: arithmetic means, standard deviation, Cronbach's alpha coefficient of stability, through the statistical software package (SPSS). The response level was categorized on the questionnaire items and axes by dividing each behavioral component into five levels (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree). To answer the study questions, the following statistics were used: arithmetic means and standard deviations, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), and (Tukey) test for dimensional comparisons.

8. Discussion

First: The results related to the first question:

What are the attitudes of the graduates of art education students at King Faisal University towards the creation of graduate studies specializations in various arts and their enrollment in them from their point of view? To answer this question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the graduates' scores were calculated on the study tool as a whole, and in each field of the tool, and Table 3. shows those values.

Table 3. Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the graduates' responses to the study tool as a whole, and each area of the tool.

The field	Sample (n)	Arithmetic average SMA	Standard Deviation S
Personal Trend	184	4.14	0.47
Scientific Trend	184	4.41	0.22
Career Trend	184	4.67	0.17
The tool as a whole	184	4.40	0.29

The data in Table 3. indicate that the views of graduate students towards the development and enrollment of graduate programs in the various arts specializations in the fields and the tool as

a whole were positive and high, as the arithmetic means of the study sample scores on the tool as a whole was (4.20), and the standard deviation was (0.29). The professional field

had the highest arithmetic mean (4.67) and its standard deviation (0.17) to the high level of graduates' orientations towards the development of graduate studies programs in the arts disciplines.), then the personal domain, which amounted to (4.14), which are averages that indicate positive trends towards the development of graduate studies specializations in the various arts from their point of view. Accordingly, the results related to the first question indicated that the graduates' attitudes towards the development of graduate studies programs in the various arts, were positive views on the scale of the tool as a whole and on each field of the sub-tool, which indicates a rise in the graduates' orientations towards graduate studies in different arts.

The positive result in most areas and the tool as a whole can be explained by the fact that graduates from the Art Education major; have personal impressions and convictions about these specialized programs and their role in public life and the labor market due to the change and development taking place at the level of the Kingdom about changing the perception towards arts specializations in general, as the researcher believes that this conviction is due to the data contained in the study plans and the Kingdom's vision 2030, which refers to the importance of the art education major, which calls for the development of art education departments and their specializations and their role in life and to meet the aspirations of graduates in the personal, scientific and life fields and to meet the labor market on the other hand. Also, some graduates try to enroll in any academic specialization, especially postgraduate studies, that achieves these goals for them before they join the labor market or join doctoral programs,

as they have had these convictions as a result of the experience that came after they graduated from the bachelor's stage, and the researchers believe that the graduates' orientations towards high the development of postgraduate studies are graduates look at these specializations and programs as specializations in which job opportunities increase relative to the development taking place in the world, and this interpretation is supported by the fact that the specialization the plan that was distributed to them when they joined the undergraduate program indicates the large size of the needs for these specialties in the future. Especially in the field of public education; which means that students have a future in the presence of job opportunities compared to job opportunities for graduates from other disciplines if their higher studies are completed, where opportunities are available, and increase more. These results agreed with the findings of Yassin's study [36] and the study of Al-Safran's study [8], Andro Hanen & Harlod Silver's study [12], and contradicted Al-Saud's study, [6] on the attitudes of graduates to the professional field, as the results were low on this trend.

Second: The results related to the second question:

Do the graduates' orientations of art education students at King Faisal University differ towards the development of postgraduate specializations in different arts and their enrollment in them from their point of view according to the difference in specialization?

To answer this question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of graduates' attitudes towards their enrollment in graduate programs were calculated on the study tool as a whole, and each of the sub-tool areas by specialization. Table 4. shows these values.

Table 4. Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of graduates' orientations on the study tool as a whole and each of the sub-tool areas according to specialization.

Specialization the field	Graphic Design			Interior Design			Textiles and Fashion			Visual Arts		
	SM A	S	n	SM A	S	n	SM A	S	n	SM A	S	n
Personal Trend	4.11	0.49	60	4.14	0.39	45	4.01	0.38	29	4.19	0.53	50
Scientific Trend	4.35	0.28	60	4.46	0.33	45	4.21	0.34	29	4.48	0.31	50

Career Trend	4.73	0.22	60	4.70	0.29	45	4.44	0.28	29	4.70	0.28	50
The tool as a whole	4.27	0.35	60	4.14	0.39	45	4.11	0.37	29	4.24	0.42	50

It is noted from Table 4. that there are apparent differences between the average scores of students on a tool as a whole and each field of the tool according to the variable of specialization, as the arithmetic means on the tool as a whole for all disciplines, respectively (4.27), (4.14), (4.11), (4.24) and with standard deviations, respectively (0.35), (0.39), (0.37), (0.42) and that the highest arithmetic means for choosing a major was for the professional field

over all disciplines, then the scientific field and finally the personal field and all these values and averages were high and positive. To identify the significance of these differences, a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was calculated for each of the sub-tool domains, and the instrument as a whole. Table 5. shows those results.

Table 5. The results of the one-way variance analysis of the impact of specialization on graduates' attitudes to the creation of graduate studies for the study tool as a whole and the fields of the sub-study tool.

The field	Variance	Sum of Squares	Degrees of freedom	Average Squares	Value	Indication
Personal Field	between groups	0.073	2	0.036	0.162	0.851
	within groups	19.590	181	0.225		
	total	19.662	183			
Scientific Field	between groups	0.334	2	0.167	2.342	0.048
	within groups	6.211	181	0.071		
	total	6.545	183			
Professional field	between groups	0.191	2	0.095	3.251	0.029
	within groups	6.627	181	0.079		
	Total	6.818	183			
Trends on the tool as a whole	between groups	0.357	2	0.178	4.194	0.018
	within groups	3.698	181	0.043		
	Total	4.055	183			

It is noted from Table 5. that there are statistically significant differences in the graduates' attitudes towards the development of graduate programs in the various arts disciplines due to the variable of specialization on the tool as a whole. The table indicates that there are statistically significant differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$), where the value of (The calculated q (4.194) and the level of significance (0.018) in the fields of scientific direction and the professional field, as the table, indicates that there are statistically significant differences (α

$= 0.05$), where the value of (Q) calculated for the scientific direction reached (2.342) and the level of significance (0.48) and the values of (Q) for the professional field (3.251) and the level of significance (0.029), and it is also noted that there are no statistically significant differences in the graduates' perspectives due to specialization, on the personal field. Tukey) for dimensional comparisons and Table 6. shows those differences.

Table 6. Tukey's test results for dimensional comparisons between the averages of the specialization variable

variable	Variables	The differences between the variables	Indication
Graphic	Textiles	0.010	0.023*
	Visual	0.10-	0.023*
Textiles	Internal	0.13-	0.017*
	Visual	0.19-	0.008*

$\alpha = 0.05$.

It is noticed from Table 6. that there are statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) when comparing the arithmetic average of the graduates' perspectives in the Graphic major with the textile major, and favoring the graphic major, as the significance the level reached (0.023) as well as the graphic major with the visual major in favor of the visual major, as the significance reached (0.023), as it is noted from the table that there are differences between the arithmetic average of the graduates' perspectives in the textile major with the interior major and favor of the interior design major, as the significance reached (0.017), as well as the textile major with the visual arts major in favor of the visual arts major as the significance reached (0.008); This indicates that the graduates' attitudes towards the development of postgraduate programs in the disciplines of graphics, interior design, and visual arts are more positive than those of graduates in textile design. Accordingly, the results of the study indicated that there are statistically significant differences in the graduates' orientations between the specializations of textiles and graphic design. When comparing the two majors with other disciplines, it was found that there is an indication in favor of graphic and visual design with graphic design, and also in favor of interior design and visual arts with textile design. The different disciplines of arts, and perhaps the reason is that keeping pace with the events and developments taking place in the different disciplines of arts and keeping pace with current events in this field; It revealed the extent to which the graduates are able to determine what can achieve their future goals to keep pace with the labor market and the development taking place in art faculties on the one hand, and build on these disciplines in the

future to complete their studies on the other hand; which made them build positive attitudes in the professional, scientific and personal aspects towards these specializations, creating them and joining them; as for the graphic design, we note that the graduates' views towards it were more positive than others, and these results may explain and confirm what the researchers had previously said; That the more the graduates have accumulated experiences and an understanding of their future and keep pace with events and keep pace with them, the more they become able to make decisions and understand themselves towards the future and how to find professional and scientific opportunities in addition to job market opportunities, and the prior awareness in the post-bachelor stage made them have a sufficient outcome of realizing matters in different fields of life, including academic and professional, which makes them later stand confident in choosing their specializations in graduate studies. This result was in agreement with the findings of some studies regarding the necessity of awareness in educational institutions about professional specializations in the future, and that social relations seem more positive as the student progresses in the study, and trends toward the teaching profession do not grow with the advancement of academic levels of specialization; As Yassin's study [36], Al-Safran's study [8], and Andro Hanen & Harlod Silver's study, [12].

9. Recommendation

From the results of the study, some recommendations emerge, the most important of which are:

-Reconsidering the policy of accepting students in the art education major and activating the ability test better.

-The need to intensify the exploitation of international, regional, and local events related to the specialization of art education, participation in it, and developing them into specialized programs in the arts.

-The need to include in the university academic program extracurricular activities aimed at developing students' knowledge, experiences, tendencies, and interests towards their future majors in the arts.

-The need to reconsider the study plan so that it is more comprehensive, as the diversity of experiences, knowledge, and activities works to achieve the differentiation of the student's personality and this calls for the university and the college to provide activities characterized by diversity and flexibility in line with the characteristics of students in light of the principles of respecting their tendencies and desires and working to meet and satisfy them.

-Urging faculty members in the art education specialization that is currently working to create and support positive attitudes among students towards their future academic specialization in the arts.

-The necessity of carrying out other studies that reveal students' attitudes towards different art majors in other universities to compare those orientations with the views of students at King Faisal University to reveal the real reasons for the positive tendencies and attitudes towards these disciplines.

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