

## IMPACT OF TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING ON UNEMPLOYMENT FREE SCHOOLS AND VOCATIONAL TRAINEES

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### ABSTRACT

*The training of skilled and efficient manpower is one of the sustainability issues of development indicators. One way to achieve this goal due is to increase level of knowledge and training efficient manpower. The purpose of the present study is to determine the effect of vocational training on unemployment of trainees in free vocational schools. This study is a quasi-experimental, single group with pre-test and post-test. The population is consisting of trainees and free vocational schools. Sample of 220 individuals was selected randomly phased. Data collection questionnaire that its validity approved by using the 20 vocational training experts and the final has been estimated about 0.78 by using Cranach's alpha coefficient. The findings indicated that vocational education have been effective in reducing the rate of unemployment of practitioners and there are differences between men and women about impact of education on reducing unemployment, so that the fell rate of unemployment in men was higher than women.*

**Keywords:** Vocational training, Unemployment, Education, Employment, Application trainings

### INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of creating or increasing the level of education and vocational skills, workforce skills and expertise required in different economic sectors, Occupation, social, cultural and an important role in the progress and development of the country. The role of education in social change, cultural and economic matters, including issues such as unemployment levels, technical and professional qualifications of international reputation, reduce social problems, helping to prevent the

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migration indiscriminate youth to cities, reduction of the negative consequences unemployment, social relations and human relations, social and community values and culture are transmitted to people, they can play this training is very positive and valuable role (Barmaki and Saeedpour, 2007).

Today, skilled manpower and efficient training of key and crucial factors in economic and social development of any country and will result in the development of human capabilities and improving living conditions (Taghavi 1990). In today's world, society is better able to interact with his subjects, and to the dynamic interaction between the material and spiritual needs of their workforce to understand. This requires understanding people and their needs. One way to achieve this goal by focusing attention on promoting knowledge, education and training human resources efficiently (Mousavi *et al.*, 2012).

One of the best solutions to the problems of jobs, growth and quality of technical education and vocational aspirations life expectancy and life quality of the education is desirable and practical skills richer, and the diversity of disciplines the policies of the is more tailored absorption graduates in jobs related to their career more and less distortion. Vocational training is an important factor in the training of skilled manpower and efficient.

In general, technical and vocational education is an effort by the organizers to alter the behavior of individuals through vocational effectiveness and efficiency of the learning process to take place (Daryani, 2009). Another variable to investigate the issue of unemployment. Unemployed person who refers to the lack of jobs and a steady income can't meet basic living expenses and one of the reasons unemployment may lack the ability the labor market, and the technical (Zenouz *et al.*, 2011). The lexical meaning of the verb to work and practice and in terms of human behavior, it is an activity that produces goods and services leads to permanent and the salary is granted (Mohammadi, 2007). The investigation follows illustrates the impact of technological and professional education on reducing unemployment are.

Azizi and Razmi (2005) in reviewing and determining training needs, skill intensive industry, services and agriculture showed that combining these two types of training can result in better and more realistic to reduce unemployment, poverty and social welfare achieved.

(Ardeshiri *et al.*, 2003-2004) The 18-month review of the effectiveness of the training program in Iran and Germany have the technical skills, Occupation and job skills, they showed that the relationship between too much and the relationship between occupation and education levels been

very rare (Sefieh, 2005). The role of vocational training in entrepreneurship development and that there is a direct relationship between the parts of the industry in agriculture and services are stronger.

(Azizi, 2005) The role and function of vocational training, Occupation and self-Occupation status and family showed that the use of a direct relationship exists vocational education classes.

(Ahmadi and Amiri, 2010) The practical effect of training on the probability of Occupation of university graduates and Humanities, showed that the average scores of graduates employed the skills of graduates are unemployed.

(Malik, 2008) Factors that affect unemployment in rural Pakistan found that families who owned more land, less dependent on the rate and level of education are more likely to be outside the circle of applied unemployment caused by a lack of skills will be given.

(Smith, 2007) Factors affecting the development of new skills and capabilities of workers in Australia that develop skills and abilities in the novice eight key skills should be taught, including:

(Achia *et al.*, 2010) Factors affecting 400 families in reducing unemployment in urban and rural Kenya in 2009, showed that functional training is needed to increase labor market has a significant effect on the probability of leaving unemployment. The primary aim of this study was to determine the effect on the unemployment rate on vocational training for trainees in vocational schools release was performed as follows.

## **METHODS**

Research methods, quasi-experimental, single-group pretest and posttest are. The population was students in vocational schools.

Sample of 220 individuals was selected randomly phased. (110 males and 110 females). Data collection tool was a questionnaire based on Liker scale. The results of the questionnaire of 20 experts in technical and vocational education verification and reliability are estimated using Cranach's alpha coefficient of 0.78. In this study, the data analysis of descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, and also to ensure normality test data k-s was used. In inferential statistics, the test T Dependent to determine differences in pre-test and post-test results are used.

## **Findings**

The first hypothesis is: the apprenticeship training and vocational schools free of unemployment influences.

**Table 1: Test results T to determine the effect of education on unemployment in both the pretest and posttest**

Significance level	Degrees of freedom	Ratio T	Standard deviation	Average	number	variable	Type of test
0.001	438	4.82	2.73	15.23	220	Unemployment	Pre-test
			1.12	12.05	220	Unemployment	Post-test

The data of the table, the mean and standard deviation of pre-test and post-test shows that the unemployment index. The inferential statistical results obtained from the test T In the above table, The estimated average unemployment in the pre-test and post-test is less than the estimated average. Thus, according to the T (4.82) and a significant level of 0.001, it can be said that vocational training has had an impact on the unemployment rate. The main hypothesis was confirmed with 99% certainty.

Second hypothesis: the impact of vocational training on unemployment rates for men and women are different schools?

**Table 2: Test results T The effect of education on unemployment among men in both pre-test and post-test**

Significance level	Degrees of freedom	Ratio T	Standard deviation	Average	number	variable	Type of test
0.001	218	5.21	3.23	15.95	110	Unemployed men	Pre-test
			2.12	12.65	110	Unemployed men	Post-test

The above table shows that the average unemployment outcomes in two different groups.

There is injured and out of unemployment is significantly lower than the pre-test and post-test after the training is provided. As a result, the average value can be T Calculated as equal to (5.21) at the 0.001 significance level; vocational education has an impact on the unemployment rate of men.

**Table 3: Test results T The effect of education on unemployment among women in both the pre-test and post-test**

Significance level	Degrees of freedom	Ratio T	Standard deviation	Average	number	variable	Type of test
0.001	218	4.82	2.023	16.41	110	Unemployed women	Pre-test
			1.12	12.45	110	Unemployed women	Post-test

The above table shows that the average unemployment outcomes in the two groups are different. There is injured and out of unemployment is significantly lower than the pre-test and post-test training will be provided later. Can result in the amount of T Calculated equal to 4.82 at the 0.001 significance level, vocational training on unemployment affects women.

**Table 3: Ratio T the degree of freedom of the human development index in men and women**

Women		Men		Variable / number	
Degrees of freedom	T test	Degrees of freedom	T test		
218	4.82	218	5.21	110	unemployment

The results set forth in the table above shows that the unemployment rate for men was 5.21 and 12.65 in the amount of the pre-test and post-test and post-test 12.45 16.41 Women are obtained.

The difference T This result is achieved to reduce the impact of education on unemployment, more men than women are. The results also show that the average unemployment rate in the two groups differs. Average unemployment for males and 12.65 for men and 12.45 after the post-test than pre-test training for males is 15.95 and 16.41 for women.

As a result, the average value of T Significance level of 0.001 and d.f=218, as calculated in accordance with the findings of T The unemployment rate for men and 5.21 for women and 4.45 are obtained. The difference T This result is achieved to reduce the impact of education on unemployment, more men than women are.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The findings indicated that vocational education practitioners have been effective in reducing unemployment. And the level of education on reducing unemployment, there are differences in the way men and women reduce unemployment rate was higher in men than in women.

These findings are consistent with the following results:

Azizi and Razmi (2005) Demonstrated that combining these two types of training can result in better and more realistic reduction in unemployment and poverty and social welfare.

Sefieh (2005) Showed that the relationship between people and their skills are in too much work and too much, the relationship between occupation and education level is very low.

Azizi (2005) In the role of vocational training in entrepreneurship development and that there is a direct relationship between the segments of the industry, agriculture and services is stronger. And the influence of eminent professors from the technical and professional self- The trainees have the skills to properly provide.

Smith (2007) to develop skills and competencies that the novice eight at the key skills should be taught, including.

Achia *et al.* (2010) Factors affecting 400 families in reducing unemployment in urban and rural Kenya in 2009, showed that functional training is needed to increase labor market has a significant effect on the probability of leaving unemployment.

Thus, in the age of information and knowledge assets of any nation capable people happy and motivated and capable individuals in their own way, are hardly in all areas of social, economic, cultural and political help is needed. Unemployment is the most important variable that represents the human capital development of a country is discussed. Therefore, managers can work at all levels of vocational studies with a detailed study on the impact of education on unemployment, and with appropriate policies and programs, the success of this type of training in all areas to provide, and this is will be only possible with further studies on the performance of the organization.

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