The Study on Role Skill-Trainings and Trainees Entrepreneurship of Ardabil Province (North West of Iran) Technical and Vocational Centers

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Abstract

This research aims to survey the role at skill-trainings and trainees entrepreneurship of Ardabil province technical and vocational centers. The method of this research is descriptive and a kind of causal comparative research. The statistical population of the research was all trainees of Ardabil province. This method of sampling was chosen random-stratified and the sample bails about 400 trainees by cockaran formula. For data collection on question about entrepreneurship was prepared and its reliability of the questionnaire 89% through Keran back alpha. The analysis of data was used by human-vitamin test. The result of this research showed that the role of skill-training is same on the entrepreneurship schematizing decision-making risking entrepreneurs and others but skill-trainings role is different on the creativity of above said groups.

Keywords: Skill-training, Entrepreneurship, Creativity, Risking

Introduction

Dimension of development was start of human begin in fact the ways of human development is education development. Education is a basic process that had very important passions and variable roles and was based according to knowledge and awareness countinuable human intellectual cost and complaining aptitudes. According to human capitalism theory and education, especially vocational training is a effective and producer capital that societies through its can grow economically and keep it.

Vocational training effect in the formation of human capital by training skilled human that is needed in sales talk of different countries. These education are short cut ways in training human and they assembled abilities in the learner until they can themselves harmonize slowly in front of technical changes. These educations are successful middle-time or short-time output.
Nowadays governments and bosses and workers are interested in technical and professional skill training. They believe that skill training is applied practicable and scientific learning that are given to produce skilled and expert at the ability to obtaining job and at end they are given skilled certification.

The studies are show that countries that have skilled work force and have chosen growing policity their capitalism have helped to increase business in developing skills (Karma, 2000).

As the definition of skill training is education of specialized skill related to work, that it can more show him in his job very competent and projective the previous (James, 2005). Studies show that demand for work force in scientific application trainees is more than university system graduates and theoretic (Regel et al., 2005). This type of training for workers who suffer from reduced efficiency due to technological chang may have been up dated and provides skills to complete. Therefore these skills as a tool to deal with unemployment especially structural that caused by changes in the global economy is being viewed (Amiri, 2005).

Unemployment is one of the world problems that managers and politician try to find methods and new sources for solve this problem. One of the most basic methods is given is revival entrepreneurship and its developments. The people must have needed competences and skills to be to new start-up business and manage it. In this connection innovation are primary tool for entrepreneurs to take advantage of opportunities. Entrepreneur relate between market and innovation until they can use of opportunities and promote their business.

Look at the world market economy, that brought us to the belief that development of cultural entrepreneurship is only way to improve present illness in economic and prevent deterioration of the individual and selecting entrepreneurship life and promote of cultural entrepreneurship need to cultural and education (Mahoom, 2010). Entrepreneurship is a process that through it anew product or service based on innovation and creativity to provide and this business containable always develop and promote (Khenifer, 2006).

Entrepreneurs are managers and owners that start a productive commercial institution until exploit of invention (Szilagyi & Wallace, 1987). Different countries attach importance to the issue of entrepreneurship creation and to have it: 1-Establishment and development of technology 2-Generate wealth 3-Creating employment (Kolooki and Hosshtkhami, 2008). Entrepreneurship origins discussion was been despite different view and definitions and economists have just concentrated their attention to economic space of entrepreneurs and neglect of individual and social characters entrepreneurship to the other researchers studied uneconomic aspects in entrepreneurship the most importance is characters approach, behavioral approach organization and institution entrepreneurs the study was done based on the characters approach, that from these different characters were studied schematizing decision – making power, creativity and risking. Entrepreneurship schematizes getting to all of the economic resources until we can give a product or service for benefit business entrepreneurs decide about basic politics at the business than the process of business was determined the is a creative person that attempt to production of new product and at last entrepreneurs is going to about time, effort and business credit and his financial resources at the endangering business investment the entrepreneur would like to learn risk management and ambiguity bears to him self and other selves. And be defeated at a project suppose as a learning experiment, not as individual self-respect (Abbas Zadegan, 2004). Many researches were done four decade about entrepreneurs entrepreneurship and institution,
entrepreneurship and society, education and entrepreneurship, research and entrepreneurship, consulting and entrepreneurship and government and entrepreneurship, some of them are as follows:

Effect capabilities of entrepreneurship development (Hooward, 2004), evaluation of the spirit of entrepreneurship (Ali Beygi et al, 2008), the assessment of entrepreneurship (Sadra Abargoie & Bitaraf Sani, 1998), factor analysis components of effective teaching students entrepreneurship empowerment (Khosravi Poor et al, 2008), the relationship between school organizational climate with entrepreneurship spirit (Samadi & Shirazdi Isfahani, 2007), using methods developed entrepreneurship education (Azizi & Hoseini, 2005), progress motivation, risk-taking, creativity and self-respect (Boromand Nasab, 2002), the incidence of entrepreneurship education (Khedmati, Tavasoli, 2000), identified effect entrepreneurship training (Mohseni, 2008), the role of the vocational training (Azimi Chanrag, 2006), motivation and creativity (Mashayekhi et al, 2008), levels of education and their business success (Ricardo M & Pradeep, 2011), entrepreneurship perception and career intentions (Todd & et al, 2011), the impact of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurship skill and motivation (Oosterbeek & et al, 2010), the implementation of entrepreneurship education through curriculum reform (Jaana, 2011).

Postigo (2002) stated that most period of student view entrepreneurship trainings courses for teaching creativity and innovation. Druker believes that creativity and innovation with entrepreneurship are correlative so that entrepreneurship without creativity and innovation is worthless (Faris, 1999). Decision-taking power is the indicator, too that entrepreneurs benefit when they start new businesses and entrepreneurship decisions are the collection of complex and practical activities that unique social and economic values were created consequently (Pardakht Chi & Shafizadeh, 2006).

Method
The method of this research is descriptive and a kind of causal comparative research. Its statistical population was all trainees of Ardabil province about 1500 persons. The method of sampling was chosen random-stratified and the sample Blake was defermand about 400 (122 Entrepreneurs and 278 non-entrepreneurs) by Cokaran formula. For data collection for measurement the relationship skill-training and entrepreneurship of trainees was prepared questionnaires. This questionnaire was about 17 questions for testing entrepreneurship by component. Questionnaire validity was confirmed by experts and its reliability was estimated 0.89 according Keran back Alpha. The analysis of data was used of SPSS software by Uman-vitni test.

Table 1: Average of grads and the results of Uman-vitni test to compare the role of skill training in component of entrepreneurship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors of entrepreneurship</th>
<th>Entrepreneurship</th>
<th>Non-entrepreneurs</th>
<th>Uman-vitni test</th>
<th>Z statistic</th>
<th>Meaning level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schematizing</td>
<td>204/40</td>
<td>197/56</td>
<td>1616</td>
<td>0.568</td>
<td>0.570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision-taking power</td>
<td>197/88</td>
<td>200/21</td>
<td>16562</td>
<td>0.190</td>
<td>0.849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creativity</td>
<td>179/59</td>
<td>208/20</td>
<td>14349</td>
<td>2.325</td>
<td>0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risking</td>
<td>185/71</td>
<td>205/52</td>
<td>15090</td>
<td>1.568</td>
<td>0.112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compare of test result about the role of skill training in entrepreneurship components in table are the significant components of the role of skill training in the (schematizing, decision-making power and risk) between the entrepreneur and non-entrepreneurs trainers, research hypothesis rejected and zero hypothesis with (95%) percent confidence level is confirmed. But the third hypotheses, skill-training role is different in creativity of entrepreneurs and non-entrepreneurs. Research hypothesis is confirmed and zero hypotheses is rejected.
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Conclusion
Based on the results of skill trainings had a same role on the entrepreneurs and non-entrepreneurs schematizing and this training make grow schematizing at the both low groups that this research finds consistent with Jaana researches (2011), Ricardo M & Pradeep (2011), and the theory of James (2011), but not consistent with research findings Oosterbeek et al(2010). Skill training haven’t made any different at the ability of deciding by entrepreneurs and others too, and both of two groups almost have as same as ability of deciding. This finds is not consistent with the researches of Azimi Chanragh (2006), Bromand nasab (2002), Azizi (2003), Jaana (2011), Ricardo M&Pradeep (2011), but is consistent with research findings Oosterbeek et al (2010).

On the other hand showed the research result that skill trainings had meaningful different in entrepreneurs and others creativity and entrepreneurs have the most creativity. This result was not consistent with the results of researches McClelland (1961), Khedmati Tavasoli (2000), Ali Beygi et al (2008), Azizi Chanragh (2006), Azizi (2003), Bromand Nasab (2002), Howard (2004), Jaana (2011), Ricardo & Pradeep (2001), Todd et al (2001), Rissal (1999), but with research finding Oosterbeek et al (2010) is consistent. Finally, skill training in risk is not to create differences between entrepreneurs and non-entrepreneurs. While entrepreneurs are expected to have the power of a good risk. According to Hall, Josli & Model potentially entrepreneurs are more willing to risk taking (Brockhaus, R&Howitz). The result of this research with the research findings Howard (2004), Jaana (2011), Ricardo M&Pradeep (2001), Azizi (2003), Bromand Nasab (2002), Hezar Jaribi (2005), Yaraie (2004) is inconsistent. It is just consistent with Oosterbeek et al (2010) researches, generally it can be so result that although the non-entrepreneur training is more effective but this subject haven’t had any role in entrepreneurship. To this context only skill training does not explain the creation of other factors such as having the support financial, previous work experience, high motivation, the use of market opportunities, and profit orientation have a major role to play in job creation. It is recommended that future researches will also be factors.

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