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### Quality Assessment of Inputs in Secondary Vocational Education in Shiraz Based on Evaluation SIPP Model

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#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of present study is evaluation of input quality of vocational schools in Shiraz based on evaluation model of CIPP. The statistical sample of this research includes the following communities, principles (n=26), art students (n=241), trainees (n=364). For selecting the samples from the following communities of principles, census method and for trainees simple random sampling and for art students the multi-stage cluster sampling have been used. Afterwards, different questionnaires were provided for each group and after filling the questionnaires, the gathered data were analyzed based on experts' and professors' suggestive criteria as well as spectrum judgment. The results of this research show that at the input section the factors of art students, trainees, principles, supported staff, services, and curriculum are at desirable level. And educational space, equipment and facilities (budget) are at undesirable level.

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### INTRODUCTION

Despite the governments' attention to technical and professional skill training and the important roles of these training in economic development and progress of societies, at present technical and vocational education involve to some issues like Low employment rate of graduates, mismatch of graduates between jobs and skills, lack of job ability, low levels of transition from school to work, Transition from education to practice, inefficient graduates, lack of skills and knowledge to adapt to the needs of the labour market, Injection of students failures to vocational training canter, low educational attainment, lack of communication between industry and educational institutions, development of centers regardless of regional talents, the existence of a centralized curriculum, lack of flexible programs to the time, place and people, the lack of interest towards the center, and at the end low rate of their registration [5,17,15,12,6,7].

The results of some of the conducted researches inside the country represent some weaknesses in training skills in Iran. For instance, Navidi and Barzegar [11] in one research show that knowledge and skills of alumni in majors like computer, electronic are not at desirable level for doing responsibilities and career success. According to experts, decline in educational quality is one of the major issues of educational system which threaten the third world and developing countries [8].

Regarding to the role of skill training systems in the development and progress of communities, responsiveness and improvement of quality are very necessary for them. Based on mentioned points, the researcher believes that our country despite much of cost, vocational branch is not desirable in social status. This opinion can be found in Iran society that this branch of secondary education was provided for students with low abilities and has attracted less interest to the society. On the other hand, it is obvious that without injection of appropriate quality inputs in vocational secondary centres like trainees, art students, curriculum, space, facilities, enough budget, the possibility of desirable inputs would be lost to the great extent. And the success of the center is largely threatened.

In this regard, for example, the results of this study indicate absorption of poor students in vocational schools [5,2,3]. Moreover, in accordance with the findings, the results indicate the lack of students' interests in vocational and specialized centers to their majors. [5,10,1].

Regarding the importance of the purpose of vocational period is training the professional manpower, semi-skilled, craftsmanship and supervisors for industry, service and agricultural sections and on the other hand, Fars

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province and Shiraz has special statue due to having capabilities, abilities, skills in industry, service and agricultural sections regionally and nationally. Evaluation the inputs of this period and as a result recognizing the weaknesses and strengths and providing necessary measurements for promoting the quality of educational program in vocational centres can provide the field of stable development in servicing, industry, agricultural sections synchronized and aligned with the twenty-year perspective on the future development of the country and provide economic and social developments.

In this regard, the present research wants to provide appropriate field for establishing essential and needed skills in youth generation through providing the field for promoting the educational program of vocational branch. In this way, jobs with low efficiency and fickle and instable careers can be changed into productive careers. And abilities, potentials of technical people in the society improve proportional with the need of sections, productive, servicing centres of this province especially Shiraz.

Therefore, it is necessary that the quality of these inputs in these centers have been evaluated by conducting a research in order to have logical and theoretical foundation for every programme and decision making. So the purpose of present study is input evaluations of secondary vocational centers in Shiraz based o SIPP evaluation model.

#### *The research methodology:*

##### *The methods of research:*

Due to the application of the results in solving problems, issues of secondary vocational high school of Shiraz city, the present study is applicable. On the other hand, since the results of this study guide the people in charge of Shiraz vocational branch to understand the current situation better and to make expedient decision, its kind is descriptive. Moreover, this study by its research is evaluation because of helping the process of decision making and judgment on each part of vocational system.

##### *Statistical sample:*

The statistical samples of this research includes sub-communities of principles (n=26), trainees (n=241), and art students(n=363). For selecting the samples of sub-communities of principle, the census method has been used. In sub-community of trainees, the simple random sampling was used. Multi-stage cluster sampling has been used for selecting the art students of sub-community.

##### *Measurement tools:*

For collecting the data in this research based on review of literature especially the one that Salehi [5] conducted, separate questionnaires were provided for principles, trainees, and art students. Coronbach coefficient Alpha for questionnaires of trainees, art students and principles are respectively 0/88, 0/81, 0/77 that all of them indicate reliability of measurement tools. The validity of the content of questionnaires were determined in accordance with authorities and experts' opinions.

##### *Method of data analysis:*

For making judgment on descriptive questions, some suggestive criteria (desirable level of expectations) that were provided in the past through Delphi study in accordance with experts' opinions has been used. Also, for making judgment on two, three and multiple choices, spectrum judgments have been used.

In table 1 the trend of judgment on type of questions, factors, sections and whole system are provided.

**Table 1:** The process of analysis and judgment on the question, agents, and the entire system based on spectrum analysis.

desirable	Relatively desirable	undesirable	Judgmental base	question/indicator/factors/section/whole system
3	2	1	Average question	Three option questions
3/68to5	2/34to3/67	1to2/33	average questions	Four option questions
2/34to3	1/67to2/33	1to1/66	average indicator	Indicator
2/34to3	1/67to2/33	1to 1/66	average judgment indicators	Factor
2/34to3	1/67to2/33	1to1/66	Average judgment factor	Section

##### *Research findings:*

Before discussing about the findings of research, this point should be regarded that due to large numbers of questions and indicators related with factors, for brevity, the table about the input section will be discussed. For answering the research questions first some suggestive judgmental criteria and different judgments appropriate with the type of questions, spectrum judgments on questions and indicators of each one.

In table number 2 the results about evaluation of input factors and input section with some explanations are discussed.

**Table 2:** The results of input evaluation sections.

Evaluation score	Undesirable	Relatively desirable	desirable	Average operating	Factor
2		*		1/8	-1art students
2		*		1/75	-2trainees
2		*		2/12	-3principles
2		*		1/77	-4supported staff and services
2		*		1/69	-5curriculum
1	*			1/44	-6equipments and facilities(budget)
1	*			1/47	-7educational space
1/714		*			Input sections

As it has been observed in table number 2, the mean of judgments of indicators related with factor of art student equals 1/8, the factor of trainee is 1/75, the factor of principles is 2/12, employee factor equals 1/77, and curriculum is 1/69. Regarding the range of suggestive spectrum judgments about factors, all of them are relatively evaluated at desired level. Moreover, the average for related indicator of facilities and equipments equals 1/44 and for indicators of educational space is 1/44 that by considering the range of spectrum judgment, both of them are at desirable evaluation. At last, according with evaluation scores about factors of input section, this section has been evaluated at relative desirable level based on range of judgment associated with different sections with average of 1/714.

#### Discussion and conclusion:

The results of evaluation of input section in vocational branch of Shiraz indicates that variables of, trainees, art students, principles, supported staff and services, and curriculum are placed at relative desirable level while facilities, equipments and educational apace have undesirable position.

The results of some researches related to trainees indicate the absorption of poor students in vocational schools [5,10,2,3]. In addition, in accordance with these research findings show the lack of trainees' interests in vocational and specialized centres to their own majors [5,10,1].

Regarding the variable of art students, it can be said that although this variable has been evaluated at desirable level, paying attention to some indictors should be prior. These indictors include employment status, the presence of a PE teacher, PE teacher interaction with staff sports and familiarity with needed technology in the age of information technology in education. Salehi [5] in evaluation of Tehran vocational schools, consider the variable of art students as undesirable one. The attention should be paid that both teachers as the most important effective factor in educational improvement of students [13,16,4] and the quality of teachers as the most important effective factor on quality of education. To the extent that it is said having superior teachers is equal to having superior students, superior skills and superior workforce [19].

Considering the factor of principles, based on the research findings, these indictors of principles' major, the familiarity of principles with technology and management requirement that is needed in age of information technology should be prioritized. Along with present research findings, Salehi [5] has evaluated Tehran vocational schools at desirable level regarding the variable of principles. Considering the importance of variable principle, nowadays, principles are considered as the second effective factors on academic achievements of learners [13].

About the variable of staff, it should be regarded that changing conditions governing organizations, increasing competition and the need for their effectiveness in such circumstances reveals requirements of a great generation of employees that is called 'organizational soldiers' [14]. Definitely, such employees are characterized by the effective and non-effective organizations [18].

Regarding the factor of curriculum it can be said that although this variable has been evaluated at relative desirable level, some important indicators like appropriateness of the curriculum for all-round development of students to enter the information age, the emphasis on social responsibility and citizenship curriculum, learners, curriculum on students' familiarity with global issues such as the economy and the environment, the richness of the curriculum of the transmission of knowledge, vision attitudes, needed skills for information technology should be taken into account more that past.

Along with present study about facilities and equipments, Salehi [5] has evaluated the facilities and equipments in Tehran vocational schools as an undesirable one. Also, Mehralizadeh *et al* [10] in their evaluation of specialized centers about the issue of facilities and equipments refer old and not being up to date of equipments, lack of needed facilities and equipments in workshops of these centres.

In this field Ozmanaghillo *et al* believe that workshops, laboratories, machineries and equipments dependent on them which are needed to promote education and research in educational centers should be up to date proportional to technology. Along with present, Salehi [5] in evaluation of vocational schools examines the educational environment at undesirable level. Mehralizadeh *et al* [10] outlined the use the old places for workshop, lack of proper heating and cooling system equipped workshops, workshops unavailability of appropriate safety systems and lack of professional ceiling of the main problems. Anyway this fact should be

referred that having proper and desirable educational environment plays an important role in efficiency of educational centers. Based on mentioned results, it is suggested that for promoting the level of vocational input centers, the following points have to be taken into account.

- Absorption of competent teachers, paying attention to teachers in all aspects and establishing vigorously motivation in them.
- Mobilizing the libraries, laboratories, workshops in accordance with technology, and the need of market. In writer's opinion, these spaces should be simulated based on the actual work environment.
- Employers participation of industry, services and agriculture sections in developing curriculum to accommodate more of curriculum with the real needs of the labor market.
- Special attention to the cultivation of thinking in developing curricula and lesson plans emphasis on important issues such as entrepreneurship, knowledge of learners with information and communication technologies and global issues.
- More emphasis on educations and practical lessons besides their theoretical lessons and trainings.
- Establishing appropriate situation for entering new technologies to the school system with purpose of promoting information literacy of students, administrators, teachers,... and the development of teachers' roles in the age of information and facilitate the establishment of a culture of research and entrepreneurship.
- Emphasizing on shared vision and the organization goals as a central issue in planning the staff's education in vocational training branch.
- Special attention to the field of education and expertise in the appointment of schools and conservatory principles.
- paying attention to development activities in the field of human capital, virtual capital and physical resources such as buildings, laboratories and etc.

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