

The Investigation of the Seventh Skills Quality of the Vocational Centers of Marand Town on the Computer-Assisted Literacy in Terms of Participants' Viewpoint

Fatemeh Rasouli¹, Jafar Ghahramani^{2*}

¹Department of Educational Administration, Islamic Azad University of Marand, Iran

²Phd, Department of Educational Administration, Islamic Azad University of Marand, Iran

*Corresponding Author Email: Jafarmn21@yahoo.com

Abstract: This study was done to evaluate the effect of seven skills' quality on computer literacy. It is an applied study concerning purpose, is descriptive - survey study concerning nature and is a field study concerning data collection. The instrument to collect data was a researcher-made five option questionnaire whose validity was measured by a number of university professors. In addition, Its reliability was calculated using alpha Cronbach and reliability coefficient was obtained 0.936. To determine the normality of research variables, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used and the mean was calculated as 1.10. The statistical population of this study included 465 participants in the seven skills' training courses of female Technical and Vocational centers in Marand city. The statistical sample of this study (n=211) was selected using random numbers of Morgan table. The inferential analysis of data was done using T-test and to prioritize the variables based on mean, Friedman test through SPSS21 software was used. The results showed that the quality of seven skills in female Technical and Vocational Centers of Marand city from the perspective of participants in training courses impacts on their computer literacy. The results of Friedman test showed that training seven skills impacts on computer literacy in the following order: the use and management of Windows system, familiarity with Matlab software, computer principles and IT, familiarity with data bases, word processor software, spreadsheet software and familiarity with worldwide Internet.

Keywords: Windows System, Matlab Software, Computer and IT Principles, Data Bases, Word Processor Software, Spreadsheet Software, Worldwide Internet, Computer Literacy.

Introduction

Today, the communities of the world have been explosively progressing in relation to the technological and scientifically advancements and achievements. For the reason, the world is observing the new challenges regarding to the various inventions and discoveries, tools and instruments, the methods representations, structures and process because without taking these issues, the stream of the problems and pitfalls cannot be achieved easily in this pavement. In other words, human beings have to get equipped with the new technological issues for solving their organizational challenges. Hence, these human beings may confront with getting equipped with the necessary modern technological issues for solving the organizational phenomena but there have been established some changes and transformations regarding to the scientific issues in order to rehabilitate and recover the experiences and adaptations in this pavement (Nosratpanah, 2011). One of the most efficient

and effective rehabilitating and recovering experiences of the mankind is subjected to apply the environmental changes and the educational affairs. In addition, the process of the education is always considered as one of the most important social life benefits and the lack of any attentions towards the same process may collapse the related organizations for reaching to the success in this pavement. Thus, the lack of attention to the process of the staffs' educational affairs will lead to the destruction of the organizational issues (Moinalsaadat, 2007). Based on the reports of the country's budget and management organization (2004) regarding to the third plan of the country's development, the government has invested about 70.000 Milliard Rials (per the fixed currency rate annually in a year about 800Milliard Dollars); that is, this will take about 17500 Milliard Rial (160 Million Dollars) only for the fourth governmental plan in relation to the electronic government, electronic commerce, health and training of electronic affairs in this pavement. On the other hand, confronting with the complexities of the modern and contemporary era, there is required to apply the most modern technological issues such as the Internet and computer-assisted tools regarding to the educational process. at present, the process of the knowledge and information has been transformed into a common web for accessing to all efficacy, competence and welfare that the countries of the world consider it as one of the most essential factor for developing the human resources. For the reason, there have been established some approaches for increasing the degree of the educational quality potentially (Nosratpanah, 2011). Along this, the organization of the management has stated the information technology educational program in a seven framework issuing the same process for all following organizations to get obeyed for accepting the issues efficiently in this pavement because this increases the degree of the staffs' accuracy for achieving their organizational affairs. During the years, since the issue of the related statement to 2006, about 250 staffs and 50 managers of the higher education system and the management research and planning organization have been passed more than 9100 hours the seven skills educational programs regarding to the information technology; this has been taken about 400.000.000 million Rials expenses in this pavement (Nosratpanah, 2011). Also, the information technology fields have been changed rapidly in relation to the educational issues because the new world has been bonded to the new informational webs requiring the human forces to apply the most modern tools and instruments for increasing the degree of the creativity and efficacy (Mahmoudi, 2013). Due to the former experiences of the researcher regarding to the process of the education and the entrance or the appearance of the new technological issues in the society, the sophistication of the web-based literacy has been potentially increased in this pavement. Of course this process can also optimize the community autocracy. Thus, the main problems being stated by the researcher of the study is subjected to hold the related courses (seven skills of ICDL) and some investments all about the same process efficiently. These courses have been potentially carried out in the vocational centers of MARAND town among all girls in order to optimize the degree of the ability and skills because this will influence on these individuals' computer-assisted literacy in this pavement. Mahmoudi et al (2013) showed that the educational course of ICDL can potentially optimize and recover the personal, occupational and organizational performance of people as well as all educational teachers. Also, the software of WORD and EXCEL have been considered as one of the most crucial skill-based tools for these teachers. Nosratpanah et al (2011) showed that these trainings can optimize the ability of staffs regarding to the computer-assisted literacy. Jahanian and Norouzi Nav (2011) showed that passing the courses of the ICDL and the new skills can increase the accuracy of the staffs for achieving their tasks potentially. Yousefi and Rad (2010) showed that the degree of the professors and students of the Islamic Azad University of Mazandaran is very different than the sub-groups of the ICDL indicating that these staffs have highest familiarity with these related courses. The familiarity of these seven-skills is very different among the students and professors groups. Moinalsaadat (2007) showed that the degree of the scientific board members familiarity for Windows is established in a terrible level not having sufficient familiarity with these computer-based affairs.

Materials and Methods

The present study is an applied type of study purposefully because the obtained results of the study have been applied in the used community. This also is a descriptive type of study because it describes all related affairs in this pavement. This study is established in a scale-based type of study, too. This has been carried out by the field-based study for gathering the related data in this case.

Statistical population and sampling method:

The statistical population of the study includes 465 participants from ICDL courses in an educational case.

Sample and sampling method:

Due to the volume of the statistical community through the Morgan Table, the number of the sample is reached to 211 people.

Data gathering method

This process takes two steps as following

The first part is subjected to the library method: the early and preliminary data has been gathered through the related books, articles, papers, theses and Internet-based articles. The second part is established based on the scale-based issue.

Measurement tool

The measurement tool of the present study is carried out by a questionnaire and there is enough accuracy for designing the related questionnaire. A questionnaire is applied for measuring the related variables that has been designed for all participants of the vocational centers of MARAND Town. The scale of the LIKERT is also applied in order to measure the related variables ranging from very low to very high. In order to transform the quality-based responses, these have been allocated from 1-5. The degree coefficient is multiple in the distribution degree and the obtained results have been applied to achieve the statistical approaches.

Reliability and validity of the measurement tool

The reliability of the questions is achieved by the internal contextual case determining the professors' comments in this regard.

Validity of the questionnaire

The validity of the questionnaires is measured by the use of Cronbach alpha coefficient technique. It is measured about 0.936 that it can be concluded that the related questions have the necessary validity in this study.

Questionnaire of the ICDL seven skills education influence

A questionnaire made of the researcher is also applied in order to determine the degree of the seven skills training influence on the participants including 46 questions in this case.

Research completion method

The related questionnaire is given to all participants in the vocational centers.

Data analysis method:

SPSS Software and t-test simple students test are also applied to show the influence and its intensity in this regard.

Results

Table 1. Quality of Powerpoint education on the girls' vocational centers.

First variable of the study	Estimation and measurement of T-test				
	Mean	Deviation	Test statistics	df	p-value
quality Powerpoint basics on MARAND girl vocational centers	3.2437	0.56167	6.286	210	0.000

As it shown in table 1, it is observed that the quality of the PowerPoint education and the Windows operating system management influence on the participants.

Table 2. Quality of Excel education on the girls' vocational centers.

First variable of the study	Estimation and measurement of T-test				
	Mean	Deviation	Test statistics	df	p-value
quality Excel basics on MARAND girl vocational centers	3.1536	0.48386	4.610	210	0.000

As it shown in table 2, it is observed that the quality of the Excel education and the Windows operating system management influence on the participants.

Table 3. Quality of Access education on the girls' vocational centers.

First variable of the study	Estimation and measurement of T-test				
	Mean	Deviation	Test statistics	df	p-value
quality Access basics on MARAND girl vocational centers	3.2076	0.55235	5.459	210	0.000

As it shown in table 3, it is observed that the quality of the Access education and the Windows operating system management influence on the participants.

Table 4. Quality of Internet education on the girls' vocational centers.

First variable of the study	Estimation and measurement of T-test				
	Mean	Deviation	Test statistics	df	p-value
quality Internet basics on MARAND girl vocational centers	3.1735	0.53742	4.688	210	0.000

As it shown in table 4, it is observed that the quality of the Internet education and the Windows operating system management influence on the participants.

Conclusion

The main hypothesis of the study is that the quality of the seven-skills of the MARAND Town vocational centers have the necessary influence on the participants. This is mainly confirmed in this study. The results of the present study are coincident with the results of Mahmoudi et al (2013), Nosratpanah et al (2011), Jahanian et al (2011), Yousefi and Rad (2010), Moinalasadat (2007). The first hypothesis of the study is that the quality of the computer and information technology basics has the necessary influence on the participants. This hypothesis is also confirmed in this study. The results of the present study are coincident with the results of Okhovatti (1998). The second hypothesis is that the quality of the education and Windows operating system has the influence on the participants in the vocational centers of MARAND Town. The results of the present study are coincident with the results of Mahmoudi et al (2013), Nosratpanah et al (2011), Jahanian et al (2011), Yousefi and Rad (2010), Moinalasadat (2007). The third hypothesis of the present study is that the quality of the Word education has enough influence on the participants. This hypothesis is also confirmed. The results of the present study are coincident with the results of Mahmoudi et al (2013), Nosratpanah et al (2011). The fourth hypothesis of the present study is that the quality of Powerpoint education has enough influence on the participants. This hypothesis is also confirmed. The results of the present study are coincident with the results of Mahmoudi et al (2013), Nosratpanah et al (2011). The fifth hypothesis of the present study is that the quality of Excel education has enough influence on the participants. This hypothesis is also confirmed. The results of the present study are coincident with the results of Mahmoudi et al (2013), Nosratpanah et al (2011). The sixth hypothesis of the present study is that the quality of Access education has enough influence on the participants. This hypothesis is also confirmed. The results of the present study are coincident with the results of Mahmoudi et al (2013), Nosratpanah et al (2011). The seventh hypothesis of the present study is that the quality of Internet education has enough influence on the participants. This hypothesis is also confirmed. The results of the present study are coincident with the results of Mahmoudi et al (2013), Nosratpanah et al (2011). The results of the present study are coincident with the results of Okhovatti (1998).

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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