



الغرفة العربية اليونانية للتجارة والتنمية
ΑΡΑΒΟ-ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗΡΙΟ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΟΥ & ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ
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The Role of Investment in Vocational and Technical Education in Supporting the Intermediate and Small Industries

دور الاستثمار في مجال التعليم المهني والتقني في دعم
الصناعات المتوسطة والصغيرة

إعداد

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Abstract

المستخلص

• يعد الاستثمار في التعليم العالي من أهم الاستثمارات.

- The investment in higher education is one of the most important investments in the production elements that generate an individual and social return that exceeds the economic return.

• أن تفاقم مشكلة البطالة وخاصة بين شريحة الشباب الخريجين.

- The problem of unemployment is especially high among the young graduates, which led to an increase in the migration of newly graduated scientific minds to seek jobs outside Iraq because of the lack of hiring of them and this is a clear waste of human resources and financial leads to structural imbalances in the Iraqi economy.

• ان اهمية الاستثمار في التعليم.

- The importance of effective investment in higher education through its role in the preparation of trained human resources and in-depth understanding of the investment process and the improvement of manpower skills will greatly help in raising the effectiveness and efficiency of higher education and its level of output, which achieving the general goals of society and achieving the needs and objectives of comprehensive development, which affects the development of society and improve its conditions.

First: The Concept of Investment

أولاً: مفهوم الاستثمار

يشير مفهوم الاستثمار إلى الإنفاق على موجودات وقدرات ستنتج مردوداً وتلك الموجودات التي ستحقق دخلاً في المستقبل هي التي يطلق عليها رأس المال والعنصر البشري لا يقل أهمية عن رأس المال المادي في عملية إنتاج المنافع.

The concept of investment refers to spending on assets and capabilities that will generate returns and those that will generate future income, called capital. The human element is just as important as physical capital in the process of producing benefits. The increase in investment in technical education and its activation in the preparation of manpower will greatly help in raising the effectiveness and efficiency of technical education and the level of its outputs, thus achieving the general goals of the society and meeting the needs and objectives of comprehensive development, especially the development of manpower in the medium and small industries such as pharmaceutical, food, textile and electronic industries.

ثانيا : القيمة الاقتصادية للتعليم

Second: The Economic Value of Education

1. التعليم عامل من عوامل الازدهار الاقتصادي.

1. Education is one of the factors of economic prosperity and the key to scientific and technological progress and a means to combat unemployment, reduce production costs and improve the quality of production.

2. رأس المال البشري لا يستهلك مثل رأس المال المادي.

2. Human capital does not consume as much as physical capital, but it increases in value, especially with continuous training.

3. العائد الشخصي والاجتماعي المرتفع للتعليم العالي.

3. The high personal and social return of higher education is higher than that of non-human capital, especially in developing countries, and the individual is higher than social, because the cost of education lies more with governments than with individuals.

4. تعاضم الآثار الاقتصادية للتعليم حتى أصبح صناعة في معظم الدول.

4. Increasing the economic effects of education until it became an industry in most countries generating economic returns.

5. طول الدورة الإنتاجية للتعليم أي لا تظهر نتائجه الا بعد فترة.

5. The length of the productive cycle of education, the results of which only appear after a period as a long-term investment.

ثالثاً : الجودة في التعليم العالي كأساس للاستثمار الجيد والفعال

Third: Quality in Higher Education as a Basis for Good and Effective Investment

1. أن التحدي الذي يواجه مؤسسات التعليم العالي هي الفجوة بين مستوى المخرجات.
1. The challenge facing institutions of higher education is the gap between the output level of these institutions in terms of quantity and quality and the needs of the labor market.
2. أن معظم الخريجين يبتعدون عن العمل المنتج لأن معظم تعليمهم يهتم بالجانب النظري فقط.
2. Most graduates move away from productive work because most of their education is concerned with the theoretical aspect only, therefore, there is a need for consistency between the needs for manpower and the market needs, because the labor market needs feed the demand for technical education.
3. بما أن الاستثمار الجيد في التعليم العالي يهدف إلى بناء العنصر البشري.
3. Since good investment in higher education aims to build the human element and thus achieve the return of capital, it is expected that the graduates of this institution will ensure access to jobs immediately after graduation.
4. لقد ظهر التنافس بين الجامعات في بريطانيا بحيث تصنف سنوياً.
4. Competition among universities in Britain has been shown to be classified annually according to the employment rate of graduates and universities.

رابعاً : الاستثمار في التعليم المهني والتقني لدعم المشروعات الصغيرة والمتوسطة

Fourth: Investment in Vocational and Technical Education to Support Small and Medium Enterprises

أ- ماهية التعليم المهني والتقني

A- What is vocational and technical education

ب- التعليم المهني والتقني وسوق الاعمال

B- Vocational and Technical Education and the Business Market

ج- الاستثمار في التعليم التقني ضرورة

C- Investment in technical education is a necessity

خامسا: استثمار القطاع الخاص في التعليم والتدريب المهني والتقني في العراق

Fifth: Private Sector Investment in TVET In Iraq

1. أغلب الطلبة الدارسين في التعليم والتدريب المهني والتقني من أسر فقيرة.
1. The majority of students enrolled in vocational and technical education and training are from poor families do not have the ability to afford high education.
2. المخاطر الكبيرة للاستثمار بالتعليم والتدريب التقني.
2. The great risks to investment in technical education and training because of the limited desire to join this education, but it is still the option of not having a choice because of the lack of integration of educational stages in most Arab countries, including Iraq.
3. كلفة الاستثمار بالتعليم والتدريب المهني والتقني عالية.
3. The cost of investment in vocational and technical education and training is high due to workshops, laboratories and operational materials for training when compared to university education, especially theoretical.
4. فترة الدراسة للتعليم والتدريب المهني والتقني ٢ - ٣ سنوات مما يجعل عوائده المالية قليلة.
4. The period of study for vocational and technical education is (2-3 years), which makes its financial returns low.
5. الهيمنة المركزية للقطاع العام على التعليم التقني والمهني يحاول منع دخول منافسين.
5. The central dominance of the public sector on technical and vocational education is trying to prevent the entry of competitors.

Conclusions

الاستنتاجات

1. ضعف امكانية القطاع الخاص.
1- The weakness of the private sector and its inability to absorb the cumulative number of outputs of the educational system at all levels and specialties, so most graduates are looking for jobs in the public sector.
2. اختلال التوازن بين مخرجات التعليم والاحتياجات الفعلية لسوق العمل العراقي.
2- The imbalance between the outputs of education and the actual needs of the changing Iraqi labor market, which leads to high rates of unemployment among the outputs of education, where the share of university graduates is (38%), technicians (13%), and professionals (49%), which is contrary to international standards.
3. ابتعاد القطاع الخاص عن الاستثمار بالتعليم.
3- The distancing of the private sector from investment in education in the field of vocational training and practical application of high cost, on the one hand, and the inability of those enrolled in this education to bear the expenses of study and poor economic feasibility.
4. يزيد معدل البطالة في العراق الفئات الشباب عن معدل البطالة في كل الدول العربية.
4- The rate of unemployment in Iraq increases the youth groups from the unemployment rate in all the Arab countries where it reached (30%) of the total labor force of the working age.
5. استمرار انشاء كليات أهلية بتخصصات لا يحتاجها سوق العمل العراقية.
5- Continuing the establishment of private colleges with specializations that are not needed by the Iraqi labor market will exacerbate the unemployment problem of graduates.
6. ان التعليم هو استثمار بعيد المدى يسهم في كشف مواهب الافراد ويحقق النمو الاقتصادي.
6- Education is a long-term investment that contributes to the detection of individuals' talents and achieves economic growth.

1. ربط السياسات التعليمية باحتياجات خطط التنمية.

1- Link educational policies to the needs of development plans of human resources and follow the policy of planning higher education compatible with these needs, taking into account the country's potential and awareness of the development programs required.

2. الموازنة بين التخصصات الجامعية واحتياجات سوق العمل الخاص والعام.

2- Adjustment between university specialties and the needs of the private and public labor market.

3. إعادة النظر بسياسات التعليم في المرحلة الحالية.

3- Reconsidering in the education policies at the current stage in such a way as to reduce unemployment among graduates of universities and institutes. It also leads to the rationalization of expenditures in many of the educational disciplines not required and thus programming acceptance according to the need for each specialty.

4. إنشاء صندوق للاستثمار في التعليم والتدريب.

4- Establish a fund to invest in education and training, in which employers contribute in proportion to and the general specialization that the state contributes 50%.

5. تفعيل الشراكة بين منظمات التشغيل ومؤسسات التعليم الجامعي و التدريب المهني التقني.

5- Activating the partnership between the employment organizations and university education institutions and technical vocational training.

6. زيادة الاهتمام بالاستثمارات التعليمية لتنمية رأس المال البشري.
- 6- Increasing interest in educational investments for the development of human capital, which will create new job opportunities through innovations and inventions and localization of technology.
7. تشجيع القطاع الخاص بالاستثمار في مجال التعليم التقني حيث مخرجاته
- 7- Encourage the private sector to invest in technical education, where its outputs represent the link between specialists and professionals.
8. يجب ان يلائم التعليم متطلبات سوق العمل.
- 8- Education must fit the requirements of the labor market. Education that is separated from the needs of society cannot play an effective role in human development.
9. الربط بين التعليم وانشطة البحوث.
- 9- Linking education and research activities through the establishment of a real information network in universities and other governmental institutions that are interested in scientific research and providing them with the knowledge resources and basic infrastructure required for the success of this.
10. التأكيد على تحديث المناهج الدراسية.
- 10- Emphasize the modernization of curricula to meet the level of human development goals.

Thank You

