

## Effects of Imports of Educational Tools and Services on the Other Educational and Non- Educational Sections in Iran

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**Abstract:** One of the topics required for planning in management of imports of educational services is knowledge about country's relative advantages in the production of equipment and services related to imports of educational services. However, most of comparative advantage is not static and always an advantage, but with the progress of time is changing. Information about relative advantages is more vital when development of modern equipments along with global standards considered as agenda in development strategy. In order to optimize functional fitness training equipment and services imports, selection of the appropriate template according to acceptable model for applying methods and optimal policies is necessary, so desirable in terms of national economy and the continued existence and sustainable development and ensure the survival and movement to it. In this context, determining the share of different methods in importing of educational services in the country basket considered according to long-term possibilities. The correct and timely use of the development of imports of educational services, not only ensure the continuation of life and sustainable development in the society, economy and scientific development but also lead to survive of professional and public services for future generations of society that these effects extensively discussed in this paper.

**Key words:** Education • Planning • Training Services • Imports • Technology • Models • Iran

### INTRODUCTION

Despite some innovations in shape and size of data tables - and also expands its output to more general tables, the output data using techniques dramatically in supply and policy analysis of major countries has expanded. Experiences in preparing tables and other countries show that the process of preparing the tables are expensive and time consuming. Countries such as America (1978) Canada (1980), Britain (1992), Australia (1998) applied the use of tables and output data have been proactive. In addition, some international organizations like the International Labor Organization, International Monetary Fund, organization development and economic cooperation, the UN Economic Commission for Europe activities in this area, which are being undertaken [1-4].

**Various Theories about the Import of Educational Services:** There are various theories about the import of educational services placed in two categories:

- All are agree with import of educational services that are *classic theories, neoclassical theory, Adam Smith's Theory of Absolute Advantage* and *Ricardo advantage theory*.
- Some are disagree to import of educational services that are *Frederick List, Raul Perbush theory* and *the theory of Hans Singer*. The aim of the strategy most chosen imports relief services and educational activities, dependence on imports and vulnerable to achieve self-sufficiency and sustainable education services sector is dependent activities [4-5].

Research in this specific field in Iran for the Department was not provided. But in developed countries and industry wide research has been done in this area, specialist training trainers are useful and developing countries deploy these coaches all over the world (especially third world countries and developing); an example of importing educational services to third world countries and is those still developing.

**Importance of Educational Effects on Imports of Goods and Non-Teaching Educational Sectors in Country:**

None of human actions is one hundred percent efficient. Hence, the optimum use and prevention of waste facilities is something of fundamental importance of this point when further findings of the issue of fitness training, development and cultural exchanges in different divisions, economic, social and industry discussed. In recent years, the real transformation of management education in Iran for many diverse, low and big products and educational services and structure have faced. Allowing access to new technology education, led to changes in values and education costs among various activities. No doubt, General Equilibrium Theory in Management and Education and the fundamental theory of a strong country in advance of development are considered. Diversity of small educational products and services can be found Table Input - Output concluded. In this table the relations between the most detailed part of the face is shown and may actually provide features such as multi-faceted image of diversified products and services and its applications in analysis and planning makes it possible. Use of the appropriate category on the data collected in the investigation is very important and allowing analysts and users to be able to have a clear and rational picture of the structure review to offer. Using output data table's dependent countries all goods and services can be concluded. Therefore, using data tables techniques can optimize output for importing educational services performed. The subject of imports increased fitness-training services and increasing population and increasing its quality impact in terms of economic and civil exchanges on other sectors of society are studied. In Iran and in the present age, training and development services, it acts like the engine of economic growth and in fact, the track itself has been so out of these crises and the impacts of mutual good reasons for writing this article. In addition, with respect to sensitive parts of Iran's education, the need to optimize the educational structure in terms of goods and services used is to be felt. Other factors include, large volume of high population and demand continue to study, expanding educational environments fungi species, expanding the use of modern educational technologies and finally economic relationship education & other manufacturing and service sectors. Foreign trade is included in the most sensitive of economic sectors in each country. Any change in this section and the variables affecting it, along with planning and should be otherwise irreparable effects on the domestic economy [1-5].

**Numerical Analysis Assumptions:** Following Hypothesis are considers as Numerical Analysis assumptions in this study:

**Hypothesis Homogeneous:** According to an assumed homogeneity, each sector produces only one type of product that the original product or part is the index, combining inputs to produce these products and the production of any goods and services inputs are not replacing each other.

**Hypothesis Fit:** The proportion of fixed relationships between the production unit and other items placed there is such that if the production part is doubled then all inputs will double. In other words, input or output by a linear function of each part of the production level is in the same section. This is the economic interpretation of such returns and is to scale.

**Total Quality Hypothesis:** This means that the combined effect of various manufacturing programs, such as increasing your production and services, equal sum of individual effects. Therefore only efficiency is assumed and that and there is no external damage.

**Constant Coefficients Hypothesis:** Assume a fixed coefficients production relationship that actually defines the technological production. Based on this assumption to produce each unit of each product, minimum levels, of each of possibly several entities, are required.

**Hypotheses about the Vector Import:** Next stage is explained about import vector table, Input-Output, Iran. It is stated that if it is as competitive imports in Table Input-Output will be considered. Which means that each country will enter into production as is also significant. So all the non-competitive imports included imports considered competitive. Model Input - Output hypothesis is that the economy is in long-term competitive balance and this hypothesis in the data tables - both conventional and output data tables - new output will be respected.

**Limited Data:** Integration limits in other sections, because the tables are integrated, producer prices of some of our sufferings will be limited. However, what parts have to be more in separation of our analysis will be further validated. Table of a non-statistical table that was adjusted through the RAS standard method has been calculated. This specially prepared table in which mainly the time to start preparing it until the release will take several years, is the objective.

**Enough to Replace Imports:** Decades 1950 to 1970 AD, the years following the implementation of ideas and support of the growth models rely on the import substitution. Strategies in 1980 to recommend restructuring the major component of reducing trade barriers and liberalizing foreign trade made up because economists Hilneir (1986) stressed that in order to exploit the benefits of the country to encourage exports, should have a minimal level of development achieved. Taylor (1991) recommends that trade liberalization strategy, of no interest for developing countries in Fajana (1976), Williamson (1978) who expressed that the export growth, the impact of changes in external pressure on the domestic economy to increase production and reduce capital goods and ultimately helps towards faster economic growth brought by it. It also stressed that Miliche and Kavuosi and increased costs to compete with foreign industrial goods exports decreased and improving production technology and the causes we finally can express that in the absence of domestic demand growth process is slower than output growth because of the relationship and disability of the production is exported. Serolistein (1992) states that exports from the desired impact on productivity, resource allocation, capacity eventually changed using technology to expedite and facilitate economic growth, which they bring. A model is used to express the export growth, impact and importance of non-matter had concerning import growth (although, only in some cases). The review as import substitution and export growth in Taiwan's petrochemical been concluded that the export development of import substitution as a development strategy is the first correlation between economic growth and foreign trade that this country has seen [5-10].

**Analysis of Failed Import Substitution:** Foreign Trade of the challenging economic discussions about the decades of 40 and 50 deaths and many other issues like economics, polar views on it are available But are more based on economic principles as the political left and relying on theoretical concepts of dependency and exploitation, to pay cash and foreign trade and for virtually decades a major paradigm among intellectuals in developing societies has been the poor results for these countries, which they followed. So that now many countries that rapidly traverse the route are developed, only when this strategy to establish the side, were able to achieve this are important. In summary, this entry is trying to follow the opinions expressed on foreign trade, adverse effects of import substitution policies and the main reasons that led to the defeat of comprehensive policy was import

substitution, to be investigated. Several theories on the relationship between foreign trade and economic growth have been expressed. A group of economists and others with a positive vision with the vision to look at the negative. On bringing the benefits and advantages of foreign trade in the economic literature, the emphasis of many economists has been considered, so that these benefits can be expressed as follows:

- Increased international competition which benefits are sought after the most abundantly.
- Strengthen and develop infrastructure such as transportation and information systems.
- Create savings through wide-scale resulting from market making dimensions.
- Transfer of non-production factors used to export.
- Transfer of technology and using superior technology so that, according to a research, development factory imports in developing countries at the rate of 5 percent, the level of their potential to produce more such as with a 9 percent increase.
- Publishing and spill research and development (R & D) so that the theories of recent expression that foreign trade plays an important role in the transmission channel for the effects spill research and development to less developed countries plays, because today, almost the entire activity by R & D in the global economy has focused on industrialized countries. Concentration led to high R & D technology development, innovation, new products, improved technology is produced. Shown that the rate of return on R & D not only is for high performing countries but also many benefits to partners of these countries.
- Attract foreign investment either directly or indirectly as that still works and the very positive results that followed her in a separate article in the future I will.
- Providing foreign currency to import raw materials and capital goods.
- The desire to increase savings through savings in the final export. Import-substitution strategy that was introduced by the economists said before, within the framework of prospective policies placed. Import-substitution process that is called, will be short for their industry or industries of the country, created a ready market, or as it is most desired is the policy of import-substitution policy. That, instead of imports, particularly imports and domestic production of industrial commodities and products it uses or industries for domestic production provides for them [8-11].

**Effect of Imported Foreign Trade:** Each country's export demand due to both the countries will include creating demand through domestic demand and imports data intermediaries, domestic demand through data supplied by the domestic economy and demand through imports from other countries are provided. Therefore, the demand for greater dependence indicator mediates imports is the country outside world. Production on the Input - Output AX generally applies through the show, including through domestic demand and import demand is due. The relationship was as follows:

$$X = AX + F + E - M \quad (1)$$

A correlation matrix of potential or potential technology sectors and communication technology, not to express the real, so the matrix A is composed of two parts. In addition, the domestic transactions matrix and matrix import of intermediate and accordingly we have:

$$A = A_m + A_d \quad (2)$$

Relation to calculate direct and indirect imports from the following equation is used.

$$(I - A)^{-1} - (I - A_d)^{-1} = TLI_{ij} \quad (3)$$

In this regard, transplantation in general shows potential. Increase the value per unit final demand goods variables, how much data would be needed. Similarly, internal link shows to increase the per unit final demand variables, the amount of data required will be much local? Matrix shows that the increase per unit amount of such consumption or export needs of direct and indirect imports will be how? Data matrix can by direct and indirect imports do i have to export as we calculated.

**Number of Educational Services Imports:** Considering the cost and income levels achieved by different departments of educational goods and services exports and the effect on imports, according to equation (2) and the calculation using Excel numerical results can be viewed in this article [2,10].

## CONCLUSION

Based on Results of this study, it is concluded that the changes in increase of one Million Dollars in imports of Educational services, caused reduction of  $7.5 \times 10^{-20}$ ,  $3.6 \times 10^{-18}$ ,  $1.1 \times 10^{-18}$ ,  $9.7 \times 10^{-19}$ ,  $3.25 \times 10^{-19}$  and  $2.08 \times 10^{-19}$  thousands dollars in paper products, wood industry,

training equipment, motor transportation sections, textile industry and transport equipment, respectively. Finally, it is obtained that there is no reducing on electricity and water industries.

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