Analysis of Educational Effects on Imports of Goods and Non-Teaching Educational Sectors Country

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Abstract: One of the topics required for planning, import management training services, knowledge of the country's relative advantages in the production equipment and services related to educational services imports. But comparative advantage often is static and always an advantage, but with the progress of time is changing. information advantage relative modesty when T is more modern equipment that utilizes the development of global standards as a development strategy should be on the agenda. In order to optimize functional fitness training equipment and services imports, select the appropriate template according to Yi acceptable model for applying methods and optimal policies is so desirable in terms of national economy and the continued existence and sustainable development and ensure the survival and movement to . In this context determine if the share of different countries importing educational services in the basket according to its long term possibilities are considered. The correct and timely use   importing educational services not only ensure the continuation of life and sustainable development in society, economy and scientific development but also to the survival specialized services and general community for future generations will. In recent years, the real import of educational services in Iran, many changes for diversity, low and Bags Products and services and the structure has faced. Allowing access to new technologies, led to changes in values education services is cost. No doubt the theory of general equilibrium import education services, and the fundamental theory of strong country in advance of development is considered. Diversity of small educational services can be imported from the 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 the products and services and imports of educational services in a variety of applications analysis and planning   May is possible.

Key words: Education, Import, Goods, Services, Technology, Management.

INTRODUCTION

None of human actions, not hundred percent efficiency. Hence the optimum use and prevention of waste facilities is something fundamental importance of this point when further finds that the issue of fitness training, development and cultural exchanges in different divisions, economic, social and industry are discussed. In recent years, Iran's real educational management changes for many diverse, low and bag products and educational services and structure has faced. Allowing access to new technology education, led to changes in values education costs among various activities have been. No doubt General Equilibrium Theory in Management and Education, and the fundamental theory of strong country in advance of development is 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 Borna May makes it possible.

Use the appropriate category on the data collected in the investigation is very important and allowing analysts and users will be able to clear and rational picture of the structure review to offer. Using output data tables dependent countries all goods and services can be concluded. Therefore, using data tables techniques can optimize output for importing educational services did. Considering that none of human actions is not hundred percent efficiency. Hence the optimum use and prevention of waste facilities is something fundamental importance of this point when further finds that subject imports increased proportion of educational services and increasing population and increasing its quality impact in terms of economic and domestic exchanges over other sectors in society are be .

Enough to Replace Imports:

Decades 1950 to 1970 AD, the years following the implementation of ideas and support 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 Hlynr (1986) stressed that in order to

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exploit the benefits of the country to encourage exports, should minimal level of development achieved. Taylor (1991) recommends that trade liberalization strategy, no Nfy for developing countries in the no. Fajana (1976), Williamson (1978) 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 to faster economic growth brings. It also stressed that 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. Srvlstyn (1992) states that exports from the desired impact on productivity, resource allocation, capacity eventually changed using technology to expedite and facilitate economic growth brings. Model is used to express the export growth, impact and importance of non-matter had to import growth (although in some cases). Chvdavn - Van (1994) in 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 seen in this country was.

Analytical Applications:

Table Input - Output at the breakdown and Split in the national production tables produced by these sectors and products are separate and consumption of goods and services are represented by the sections and tables Input - Output view mirror, all costs are combined That is looking at the table can see such educational services to produce educational products sector and how much of their goods and services from other sectors are. The table ie Input - Output of mere description, rational and transparent picture of activity sectors and gives the link between them.

Application data tables - just as the output is not defined, but the table Input - Output one of the tools for analyzing and forecasting economic structure and economic planning ahead makes this table and analysis based on the classic balance of Applied public that the country meets as a single system.

Based on measurable properties within the economic structure that ties Input - Output will be determined between different parts of the economic system performance and determine dependencies between activities in a way is a little studied. So this table can be subtle and basis analysis because the sections to form a coordinated and appeared to be related to each other can help to that effect in any event the corners of the economy occurs throughout the economy would review.

Theories of Imports:
Foreign Trade from the Perspective of Classical Economists:

Countries with comprehensive strategic and management practices, in an appropriate structure for its foreign relations have been able to add the speed of economic growth through global presence, its share in international trade are greater. It seems our country to achieve higher economic growth rates, will focus on business tools, although systematic approach, documented, coordinated, and sustained in this economy can not be seen. But implementation of policies to encourage exports, thanks to the import substitution at the same time foreign trade property and public face of Iran in recent decades has been the speed with developments in the global economy and evaluate the performance of Iran's economy, revised and some changes in policies and direction Essential inevitable.

International trade and economic development there is a positive relationship that is attributable to the classical economists. Classic is based on promoting free trade between countries are Gr.

Adam Smith's Absolute Advantage Theory:

Before other people such as Adam Smith and doctor William Petit Francois want the benefits of free trade, but as yet have a coherent theory about free trade and its benefits by actually Smith and David Ricardo and John Stuart Mill has been raised. As Adam Smith s doctor, natural system governing economic activities considered the maximum welfare of trade liberalization in the shadow knows. Considering he believes that people seeking profit exactly the same way that individuals within the domestic economy to make up for their own interests. International scale with the same goal looking to buy cheaper goods are high quality and low cost. He believes that following the global goal to increase profits are all countries. Adam Smith based on the theory of absolute advantage looks less and cheaper than the price that we offer a better price with a commodity that we produce and the absolute advantage in producing it will have to pay.

Smith believes the national market to curb domestic goods is not correct and says it looks like this is that people limit their capital only in certain areas of use. Smith believes that such interference in business in interfering in the functioning of natural systems governing economic activity that such interference would not be useful because the natural order of operation, their performance and productivity of the economy provides. Involved in it will cause inefficacy.

Smith believes that limiting the domestic market with foreign goods if the cost of domestic production is more than the cost of foreign production is harmful.

David Ricardo Advantage Theory:

According to the theory of absolute advantage for the business interest is business for the parties each party must produce an absolute advantage is. In the framework of this theory, if a country an absolute advantage in producing all goods must be How It Works? Smith's theory of absolute advantage is not an answer to this question. But according to David Ricardo theory of comparative advantage to answer this question. His absolute advantage necessary condition for business knows and believes that comparative advantage for this purpose there is enough difference in the internal relationship between the two countries exchanged the necessary and sufficient condition for trade is there.

So if the country produces all goods in comparison with other country has an absolute advantage trade could still take place and the benefits and if this is any country where the goods have a greater absolute advantage to export and countries against goods which is less absolute disadvantage is issued. Theory of comparative advantage is based on several which include:

A: theoretical value of work b: a division between work
A: There are two countries and two goods D: lack of stimulating factors between countries
E: Full stimulating factors within the countries: there full employment resources
G: H produced with fixed costs: lack of transportation costs.

After Smith and Ricardo, economists trying to correct previous comments sought. People like Marshall, Bastille, (neoclassical economics) of these were.

Table Model:

Chart pattern, the general equilibrium theory or general compliance and statistical analysis a little ties between economic activities. In this model, is dependent to a set of linear equations are expressed. Naturally, these equations coefficients should be determined experimentally. Abstract structure of the table, or more properly accounting system exchanges among industries can be more or less common symptoms observed and recorded according to the SNA method to Table (2-1) showed. It is common that this table is divided into four areas.

This division results and applications through the final two groups and two groups of inputs and the first is produced. Intermediate and final consumption analysis similar to the common division between the demand is motivated and independent area and a table of output, usually square, is the main table. Because turnover (production and consumption) of goods and services produced in the process now, or traded them among manufacturing sectors, in the same episode is shown.

These expenditures are due, or demand, and hence an area in the largest table is set. This area has a table row and column number is equal. In some countries the number of rows and columns of this matrix to more than a thousand looks.

Dynamic Pattern Table:

Data in the table - if the output changes in time, ie subject to the rates and patterns can be added immediately to the other words in addition to sections dependence between assets and streams is also paid to the pattern (again) say now in a dynamic information necessary to use a dynamic model, at least in the relationship between production and investment there. future with little more effort, along with data tables provide input - output data sets can be also formed on the matrix coefficients to provide capital and takes it year to year in the forecast path of economic transformation in the base year horizon, and even if objective function is available in combination when making optimal growth.

If goods produced in sector i and sector j per unit of production as capital and inventories are maintained, b_{ij} is called the matrix B in this case, assuming full capacity, will be the matrix of capital coefficients. This case matrix components, machinery and building assets inventory, raw materials and parts and other items are. So each column b of each composition or structure can be considered relevant sector investment balance equation thus the economy of resources and expenditure, in which the supply of goods and services X equals the total demand for intermediate consumption, AX capital formation (including inventory changes), S and other costs C, ie.

$$X = AX + S + C$$

Can be written as follows:

$$X = AX + B \Delta X + C$$

Note that the equation will be high because of capital formation is dependent on increased production, capital coefficients matrix, B the vector to increase production, ΔX is multiplied.

Conclusion:

a) Changes 1000 million rials imports increased educational services to reduce the size of imports 8.91102 $*10^{-19}$ million rials in the paper and paper products will be.

b) Changes 1000 million rials imports increased educational services to reduce the size of imports 7.51999 $*10^{-20}$ million rials in the wood industry is.

c) Changes 1000 million rials imports increased educational services to reduce the size of imports 3.59137 $*10^{-18}$ million rials in food products are.

d) Changes 1000 million rials imports increased educational services to reduce the size of imports 1.09978 $*10^{-18}$ million rials in the training equipment is.

e) Changes 1000 million rials imports increased educational services to reduce the size of imports 9.6988 $*10^{-19}$ million rials in the transportation sector is motor.

f) Changes in 1000 million rials imports increased educational services to reduce the size of imports 3.25032 $*10^{-19}$ million rials in the textile industry is.

g) Changes 1000 million rials increased imports have no effect on education services is to reduce electricity imports.

h) Changes 1000 million rials imports increased educational services no effect on reducing imports no water.

i) Changes 1000 million rials imports increased educational services to reduce the size of imports 2.08274 $*10^{-19}$ million rials in transport equipment is.

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