

Original Research Article

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS ON VOCATIONAL SKILLS IN PROMOTING TECHNICAL INNOVATION: THE CASE OF VETA KIHONDA IN MOROGORO MUNICIPALITY

ABSTRACT

The study focused on the students and teachers' perceptions on vocational skills in promoting technical innovation; a case of Morogoro Municipality specifically at VETA Kihonda. The study employed descriptive research design basing on mixed approach i.e., both qualitative and quantitative data were used. To select respondents, both simple randomly and purposive sampling techniques were used. The sample size of 105 was calculated by using Yamane (1967) formula. Therefore, 90 finalists VETA students were randomly selected while 15 teachers were purposively selected and used in this study. Both primary and secondary data sources were used in the study. Moreover, qualitative data were analyzed thematically while quantitative data were descriptively analyzed with the support of SPSS version 25 to generate frequencies and percentages. The study revealed that high cost of raw materials, lack of access to finance, lack of qualified personal, lack of motivation and environmental factors were perceived by respondents to be the challenge for VETA in promoting technical innovation. Based on the study findings, researchers recommended that modernization of workshops/training facilities periodically and replacement of older training equipment and tools with new ones are required.

Key words: *Students, Teachers, Perceptions, Vocational Skills, Technical Innovation*

1.0 Introduction

The vocational education and training (VET) system is frequently perceived as the primary source of workforce skills development (Mills et al., 2012). The VET Act of 1994 in Tanzania pointed that, VETA has the responsibility to co-ordinate VET among the different players (URT, 1994). Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) is charged with broad tasks of coordinating, regulating, financing, promoting and providing vocational education and training in Tanzania (URT, 1994). Despite of its potentiality, VET has largely been ignored as a player in the innovation system but with its ties to industry it has the ability to help translate new knowledge into the workforce (Beddie & Simon, 2017).

Backes-Gellner and Pfister (2019) examined the contribution of VET to Innovation in Switzerland. The findings of the study indicate that there are several updates on curricula and beneficial for future innovation in all companies as it is triggered by Vocational and Professional Education and Training (VPET) system. There is broad participation of companies in apprenticeship training and a diverse skill mix within companies.

Diaconu (2011) examined different studies on technological innovation with a focus on concept, process, typology and implications in the economy. The study was anonymous in terms of case study. The findings identified that; Innovative capacity is a key determinant of

economic competitiveness of nations and instrument to solve current global challenges related to environment and health domain. However, the researcher observed that not only physical capital and labour factor that influence production, but also technological progress capital, highly skilled human capital and labour productivity growth. Since skills are necessary for technical innovation, this validates the necessity of vocational skills as inevitable for technical innovation as it enhances creativity, critical thinking, design and imagination.

Mwinuka, Redecker and Wihstutz (2000) explored the contribution of government to the Vocational Education and Training by Government in Tanzania. The findings of the study show that Ministerial contributions to their respective VET institutions have been decreasing in the past years and are limited to catering the expenses for staff and personnel. The Government expand their training programmes by introducing short term training courses which address the general public in their respective field of expertise.

Mara (2018) examined the innovation in the Continuing Vocational Education and Training (CVET) Government-run programme in Catalonia -Spain. The findings identified that the research has been very little studied, and even less empirically, therefore his study was exploring and laying the foundations for further research in that area. The study identified that many youths have no vocational skills which could support them in their innovation to innovate new products for better livelihood. The objectives and concepts of the selected skills development interventions which are vocational skills are in line with the needs of the target groups who are youth on technical innovation. Improvement on Technical and vocational education, and innovation is high. Despite of its endeavours to establish vocational education centres, still there is a gap of making follow up to observe the trend and their practicality as well as outcomes if the skills achieved by students enable them to undergo innovation and renovation in their livelihood. Most of the skills are provided with low quality. The skills cannot support the graduates to be creative enough to invent new products and business for sustenance of their lives.

Due to the fact that VET system is frequently perceived as the primary source of workforce skills development Mills et al., (2012) explored the relationship between workforce skills and innovation. These studies identified a number of major findings in the literature; the predominant form of innovation in firms is incremental which the result of broader workforce in the generation, adaptation and diffusion of technical and organizational change. The extent to which a firm's workforce actively engages in innovation is strongly determined by particular work organization practices. Toner discusses about the diffusion of technical and vocational training centers or institutions as the source or innovative workforce. In Tanzania is relevant simply because there are many technical and VET institutions such as Dar Technical College, Arusha Technical College and VETA Morogoro. Finally, Toner identified that there are large differences across advanced nations in workforce skill formation systems, especially for vocational skills. Such differences result in large disparities across nations in the share of their workforce with formal vocational qualifications, and in the level of these qualifications. The resulting differences in the quantity and quality of workforce skills are a

major factor in determining the observed patterns of innovation and key aspects of economic performance.

Therefore, vocation skills are considered to be a core factor in determining the chance of a successful transition into a culture of work while the expansion of general education observed in many countries. The role of technical vocation skills is to improve productivity, raise income levels and improve self-reliance through self-employment (Bennell, 1999). The VETA is designated to prepare, update and retrain artisans for self-reliance at the semi-skilled or skilled levels, in any branch of economic activity (URT, 1994). While an increasing number of studies postulate that VET activities have a positive impact on the innovative capacity of training companies, empirical evidence on the topic remains contradictory (Matthies, Thomä, & Bizer, 2022).

Despite the fact that Tanzanian government at all its levels has over the years put in place various measures to empower youth economically, these measures include the establishment of vocational training institutions in each region. However, graduates from VETA in spite of being skilled are suspected to lack some elements of skills particularly in creating and inventing new products, facilities and tools which inhibit them to create their own jobs products and markets for their products. This study therefore, aimed at assessing the students and teachers' perceptions on vocational skills in promoting technical innovations.

1.1 Theoretical Analysis and Framework

The resource-based view theory forms the basis for this study. The resources by this study are attributed to vocational skills such as digital literacy, complex problem solving and ideation, critical thinking and analysis, creativity, originality and initiative technology design and programming, leadership and social influence, networking, experiments, observation, effective communication, association and collaboration. These skills are viewed as key elements in promoting technical innovations when will imparted to VETA students in Morogoro Municipality. The theory provides guiding principle in assessment of the resource to provide high innovative ability example resource must be valuable, rare, imitable and organized to enhance sustained competitive advantage (Jurevicius 2021).

Therefore, RBV assumes that companies achieve competitive advantage by using their different bundles of resources (Rothaermel, 2016) for example the competition between Apple Inc. and Samsung Electronics is a good example of how two companies that operate in the same industry and thus, are exposed to the same external forces, can achieve different organizational performance due to the difference in resources (Jurevicius, 2021). Resource based view theory in relation to this study is the model that sees resources such as Vocational skills as key to superior firm performance in innovation. The high achievement of Apple Inc. and Samsung electronics companies in innovation involved high investment in technical innovation.

The resource-based view theory had identified opportunities based on uniqueness of resource that would lead to competitive advantages (Nimfa, et al, 2021). The resources by this study are attributed to vocational skills, in enhancing innovations. The assessment of all resources

allows the technical educations to achieve their innovation objectives efficiently. Selecting an appropriate growth strategy and innovation approaches enable managers to achieve growth. Resource based view theory (RBVT) like Porter's model of competitive forces cannot contribute for the technical educations competitive advantage effectively in rapidly dynamic marketplaces. In similar vein, the theory did not fully address when to encourage extra valuable resource or how to renew the existing stocks of skills, rare, imperfectly imitable and inadequately sustainable resources that was revitalized in untenable environmental circumstance. The current study was guided by resource-based view theory due to its relation to the topic under study.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Description of the study area

The study was carried out in Morogoro Municipality between September, 2021 and May 2022. Demographically, the total estimated population of Morogoro Municipal Council was 315,866 people whereby 151,700 were male and 164,166 were female. Population density was 31 persons per square kilometer (URT, 2012). Morogoro municipality is located in the eastern part of Tanzania, 196 kilometers (122 miles) west of Dar es Salaam, the largest and commercial city in the country and 260 kilometers (160 mi) east of Dodoma, the country's capital city. Its geographical coordinates are 6° 49' 0" South, 37° 40' 0" East. Morogoro municipality was chosen as an area of study because it is a municipal in Tanzania growing rapidly and also has many VETA institutions in which one of them is VETA Kihonda.

2.2 Research Design

The study employed descriptive research design basing on mixed approach i.e., both qualitative and quantitative data were used. A qualitative approach was used to acquire feelings, perceptions and opinion of respondents with regards to vocational skills in promoting technical innovation while quantitative approach was used to get occurrences and number of respondents on study questions.

2.3 Sampling technique and sample size determination

The study carried out at VETA Kihonda in Morogoro municipality. To select respondents, both simple randomly and purposive sampling techniques were used. The sample size of 105 was calculated by using Yamane (1967) formula. Therefore, 90 finalists VETA students were randomly selected while 15 teachers were purposively selected and used in this study.

2.4 Data sources and methods of data collection

Both primary and secondary data sources were used in the study. In generating primary data 90 questionnaires were administered to 90 finalist VETA students while semi-structured interview schedule was used for 15 selected teachers. Moreover, the data were collected with the help of enumerators under supervision of the researchers. Secondary data were obtained from published and unpublished documents of different organizations.

2.5 Methods of data analysis

The type of data analysis method used was profoundly dependent on the research design and the instruments used to collect data. Since this study adopted a mixed method design in which both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. Hence, qualitative data were analyzed

thematically based on the six phases (i.e., familiarization with the data, generating codes, searching themes, reviewing themes to ensure data saturation, define and name themes and report to report the output of the analysis) adopted from Braun and Clarke (2006). Furthermore, quantitative data were descriptively analyzed with the support of SPSS version 25 to generate frequencies and percentages.

3.0 Results and discussion

3.1 Challenges facing VETA in promoting technical innovation

In assessing students and teachers' perceptions on vocational skills in promoting technical innovation, researchers sought to know the challenges facing technical and vocational education in promoting technical innovation taking VETA Kihonda the case study. Considering the fact that, if a student is not well equipped with innovative skills, he/she will lack creativity in his/her endeavours innovations. No new inventions and products expected rather than imitation and repetitions of old versions of products, hence poor-quality products and less production. According to Mushi and Kent (1995) the main challenge for VTC's is to equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary to operate effectively. Therefore, in this study the respondents were required to indicate in the questionnaire the challenges that are facing VETA in promoting technical innovation. Table 1 presents the study results.

Table 1 Challenges facing VETA in promoting technical innovation

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
High cost of raw materials	30	33.33%
Lack of access to finance	26	28.89%
Lack of qualified personal	14	15.56%
Lack of motivation	12	13.33%
Environmental factors	8	8.89%
Total	90	100%

Source: Field Study, 2021

The study findings from Table 1 above revealed that high cost of raw materials, lack of access to finance, lack of qualified personal, lack of motivation and environmental factors were perceived by respondents to be the challenge for VETA in promoting technical innovation.

High cost of raw materials;

Respondents in the study area indicated that high cost of raw materials was the challenge facing VETA in promoting technical innovation. Majority of respondents 30(33.33%) indicated that the training was poorly planned, managed, and resourced (particularly with respect to trainers and training materials) resulting in poor quality hence fail to promote technical innovation. The study result is in line with the findings of Thomas (2011) who found that raw materials and advanced equipment were so expensive that VETA could not buy them results to poor training program hence fail to promote technical innovation. Moreover, this shortfall in practical training corroborates a study conducted by Akplu and Amankrah (2008) on the efficacy of technical programs which revealed that technical graduates lack the requisite practical skills for the world of work and, in most cases, such graduates are retrained before being employed.

Lack of access to finance;

The study sought to know the types infrastructure or financial resources, or other types of investments have been made available by the VETA to finance or support the practice. The study results from Table 1 above revealed that 26(28.89%) indicated that lack of access to finance is main challenge that facing VETA in promoting technical innovation. The study result is in line with the findings of Thomas (2011) who found that lack of financial accessibility is one of the factors that hinder innovation in small scale enterprises.

Moreover, during data collection one teacher pointed out that: -

“...innovation is about capital. If you don't have access finance, you can't think about introducing the new products. This is because money provides a means entrepreneur to buy quality materials, advanced equipment for production and employing the skilled staffs” (T1).

The quotation from VETA teacher implies that lack of access to finance threatened innovativeness. Therefore, the new product invented especially in Tanzania lacks of customers to buy them with the ideology that they have poor quality; so, it discourages innovators from designing new products. The respondent revealed that customers prefer imported products to the locally made. The fact was that imported products were more attractive than those which were made locally.

Lack of qualified personal;

The study sought to establish the distribution of qualified personnel. It was found that 14 (15.56%) indicated that VETA lacks qualified personnel. According to Chepkoech (2021) VETA trainers should have at least first degree, which was contrary to our study as most of them had specialty in areas falling outside the core mandate of TVET. It was also revealed that VETA trainers rarely upgraded their skills making their teaching to be majorly on basis of historical competencies. Though ideal situation had established that variables were to account for (72.5%) of trainees' skill formation, the actual position on the ground revealed that variables accounted for only (22.5%) of trainees' skill formation. On the basis of these findings, the study concludes that TVET institutions were incapacitated to produce human resource with right skills to meet the technical innovations. The study result is consistent with the findings of Luhala, and Yuting (2021) who found that insufficiency of expertise hinder innovation. Luhala, and Yuting found that most TVET teachers have no pedagogical background. Only few lecturers combine pedagogical competencies with technical qualifications.

Therefore, the study found that production techniques were local among innovators with limited technical expertise. Lack of sources of ideas for innovation was among the factor that hindered innovation. However, inadequate skills among VTCs graduates were also observed by Dasmani (2012) to be one of the policy challenges facing educational systems in Tanzania. This contention was supported by Hakielimu (2012) that in this era of free market economy and privatization, the government is losing control over the quality and quantity of education deliverables in almost all stages of education system in the country including

vocation technical school. This can therefore be concluded that lack of adequate skills among VTCs graduates is one of the development challenges threatening youth livelihoods.

Lack of motivation;

Also, 12(13.33%) of respondents indicated that lack of motivation to VETA trainers/teachers was one of the challenges facing VETA in promoting technical innovations. Lack of motivation among VTCs teachers has its implication on quality practical training. The study result is consistent with the findings of Akplu and Amankrah (2008) who found that lack of motivation to teachers to be one of the challenges facing vocation-training institutions in developing economies. This is therefore realized in this study to be one of the factors contributing poor quality of practical training hence inadequate skills among VTCs graduates entering into the world of employment.

Environmental factors;

Based on the fact that an entrepreneur with no technological capabilities, would be rigidly unable to adapt to any changes in its environment, and may not survive for long. The study sought to know how the environment factors change VETA in promoting technical innovation. It was found that 8(8.89%) of the respondents indicated that environmental factors i.e., research and development, technology service providers, and organization structure was the challenge facing VETA in promoting technical innovation. The study result implies that innovation strategy of an organization is not only determined by organization's workforce, capital and technological ability but also by how environmental factors force R&D activities and innovation level. Therefore, the effect of environmental factors on innovation level and different innovation strategies also become important for sustaining competitive advantage of the organizations.

3.2 Suggestion to improve vocational training

The study sought to know suggestion to improve vocational education in promoting technical innovation in the study area, and the results revealed that enough electricity supply were (29%), qualified technicians (28%), quality education to VETA students (19%) while (15%) was mass media and subsidies (9%) in the study area.

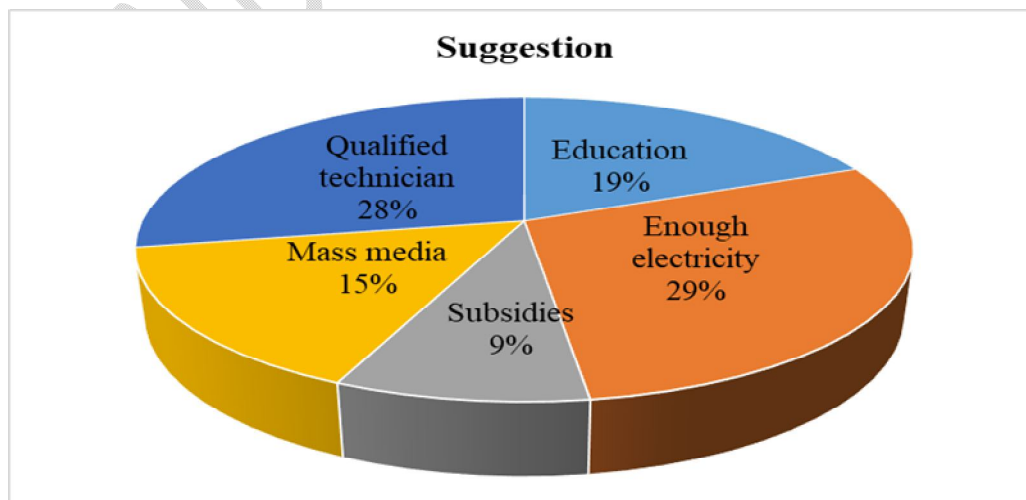


Figure 1 Suggestion to improve vocational training

Source: Field Findings (2022)

The study results imply that enough electricity supply would simplify electronic machines operations because they depend on power supply. Also, technicians are crucial in training vocational skills because they enhance students with reasoning skills on how to solve challenges and maintaining machine, not only that but also skills to run different machines in making new products. Diaconu (2011) supported the idea of enhancing skills to the technicians as the source of workforce where he argued that not only capital is necessary for innovation but also skilled labour who can impart skills to the learners.

4.0 Conclusion and recommendation for improvements

The study focused on the assessment of students and teachers' perceptions on vocational skills in promoting technical innovation taking VETA in Morogoro municipality the case study. The study was guided by resource-based view theory. Despite of its significant role in promoting technical innovation, but VETA faces a number of challenges such as high cost of raw materials, lack of access to finance, lack of qualified personal, lack of motivation and environmental factors like technology. Although inadequate of expertise, outdated machines used in teaching and learning, lack access to financial sources were found to be challenges that hinder students' innovation but also, courses at VETA were found to be too theoretical due to inadequate machines which are not sufficient to the number of learners as the observation through check list indicated that some machines were damaged or outdated.

Recommendation for practice, policy and academic purposes are offered in light of the findings of this study. To the vocational skills, the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) Modernization of workshops/training facilities periodically and replacement of older training equipment and tools with new ones are required.
- 2) A policy strategy that focuses on the time for field training is essential to enhance competences in their respective field of specialization.
- 3) Involvement of instructors in changing the curriculum or any matter concern the curriculum and emphasis on practical skills need to be looked into.

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