

The Effect of Tourism and the Educational Level of Parents and Students on the Enrollment in the Hotel and Tourism in the Schools of Amman Governorate

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1. Abstract

This study aims at knowing the tourism impact on both educational level of parents and students on enrollment in hotel and tourism education. Also, it used a sample which consists of students in the branch of hotel and tourism education in the schools of Amman Governorate. There were employed two methods to collect information and data for attaining the study goals. The first one is utilizing a written questionnaire which was distributed on a sample of 300 students studying hotel education in the first secondary class. The second method was based on collecting data from books, researches and published researches. Thus, descriptive statistics were exploited to extract the mean and standard deviation of this study. Moreover, the writer used the Kolmogorov -smirnov test to examine the data. The educational level of parents, academics and students in hotels and tourism has been affected on students who study hotel and tourism in the secondary stage. This means that the educational level plays a vital role in the proportion of students studying hotel and tourism branch in secondary school (Alhroot, 2018). Therefore, the advices recommend the adoption of the study in hotel and tourism education on the desire of the student and motivate them. Consequently, it will give the opportunity to study at the university as a professional and technical. Thus, in order to create job opportunities for graduate students in hotel and tourism vocational and technical education.

Keywords: Tourism, Students, Parents, Educational Level, Enrollment, Hotel, Amman

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2. Introduction

Tourism is a modern science that has flourished in the last three decades. Initially, Europe and America developed with the tourism progress through social science departments. Therefore, the demand for tourist employment has intensified by tourism boom (Abu Al-Asal, 2009). Hereby, Institutes, colleges and universities have emerged in Switzerland, Italy, France, Spain and the United States of America. As such, In hotels, with schools and universities appearing in the early 1930s, including Lausanne, Switzerland and Milan, Italy. But Helwan university was the first in the Arab world, followed by the Arab Maghreb countries, then Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, and finally the Gulf countries, Bahrain, Oman, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia (Al-Ruby, 2003).

Also, the academic programs provided by institutes and colleges in the Arab world focus on the basic skills and practical in the tourism industry. Consequently, the academic programs offered by the universities are often focused on management skills, functional and specialized (Abu-Ghazaleh, 1983). The presence of centers, institutes and universities specialized in the field of hotels and tourism is an important indicator of the development of tourism in the country. The success of tourism is primarily due to the readiness, training and education of the labor force in the field of tourism services; secondly, there is no point in tourism if the labor is not in the field of domestic tourism; and thirdly, the success of tourism in any tourist country depends on the degree of satisfaction of tourists with the services provided and on the dealing level with them (Tamimi, 2003).

The causes of poverty and the difficult biological and economic conditions all the time are that drives people to travel and residence. These elements of tourism include nomadic movements that have their geographical and climatic reasons and the merchants who are the first to decide to travel (Al-Douri, 1986). The development of tourism is evident in three achievements that are essential : profiling, packaging and creation of production chains. Therefore, the basic element of the tour is the tourist guide and is valued at a star, two or three stars. Then turning the trip into a factory product is the invention of travel tickets, bounces or travel and accommodation bills until the touristic trip is ready and packed. As a consumer commodity, it was necessary to create large production chains so that the tourism industry could consolidate its position in the market with expands (Farouk, 2016). Accordingly, the development of tourism in the Arab world, especially in Jordan that the development of tourism and hotel education in Jordan at the initiative of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Tourism. In order to provide the areas of hotel work with the required skilled manpower, within the basic levels of work.

2.1. The Study Objectives

This study goal is to recognize the tourism impact on the level of education for parents and students to enroll in tourism and hotel education from the students view of the tourist and hotel branch in the schools of the capital

Amman Governorate.

Thus, the following questions should be answered:

1. What is the effect of students' academic attainment on enrollment in hotel and tourism education?
2. What is the impact of tourism on enrollment in hotel tourism education?
3. The impact of the educational level of both father and mother on the direction of students towards tourism education.

2.2. The Study Problem

In the last three decades of the twentieth century, the development of vocational education in its various branches, including hotels and tourism, began by developed and developing countries. This is due to the great role of this education in economic and social development. Also, it is necessary to provide the various sectors with trained human resources (Al-Badour, 1996). Therefore, the individual must prepare himself in the early stages of his life for his profession education in various ways and means that he seeks in achieving the goal. The first factor that an individual is affected during his life is personal, related to his physical abilities and education, including the social environment in which he lives (Al-Alwan, 2001). Hereby, diversification of secondary education is necessary. So that students have sufficient opportunities to attend school which is commensurate with his ability, tendencies and wishes regardless of his academic achievement. In order to prepare it to face developments that will be in the future. This study was conducted to probe tourism

impact on student achievement finish the tenth grade, the educational level of their parents for enrolling at Hotel and Tourism Branch, to answer the following questions:

1. What is the effect of academic achievement on enrollment in hotel and tourism education?
2. What is the impact of tourism on enrollment in hotel and tourism education?
3. The impact of the educational level of both the father and the mother (parents) on the enrollment of students towards education Hotel and Tourism?

2.3. The Importance of Studying

This study is considered one of the topics that has not been studied by the rest of the researchers. This study attempts to uncover the reason why students did not enroll in the hotel and tourism by studying some factors affecting the students'. According the tourism industry, in the last decade of the twentieth century that acting on attracting international tourism to Jordan. This can be done by the advantages of the appropriate factors that Jordan enjoying in the tourist adaptation, as follows:

- A. This comes only through a clear strategy for hotel and tourism education, in which the training of students in order to accommodate them in the labor market.
- B. The level of achievement and its impact on completion of the student's study after the tenth grade. Low-level students are also required to comply with the Ministry of Education's instructions to enroll in hotel and tourist education. At the secondary level, education planners are required to reconsider the impact of this level on registration in this technical discipline.
- C. Culture of deprivation of influential parents who want their children in the literary and scientific branches and do not want to register in the hotel and tourism branch.

3. Theoretical Background:

Tourism is the transfer of the person from his country of origin to the country he will visit for a period of not less than 24 hours and not more than a year. Excluded from this visit is transit, trade, permanent residence or political asylum (Sarhan, 2003). In addition to the above, all types of tourism include: religious, humanitarian, educational, therapeutic, silver (the elderly and pensioners), handicapped, (tourism of those affected by disasters, wars, accidents and terrorism), electronic, cultural, tourism, leisure, adventure, urban, (women of domestic workers), the poor and other types of tourism that related to accommodation and travel (Alhroot, 2019). Vocational education is one of the tracks of regular secondary education in Jordan, and the duration of study is two years after the completion of the basic stage. However, its task is to prepare the student for educational and to provide them with professional skills. Also, in accordance with student's tendencies and abilities for choosing one of the following types of education: agricultural, industrial, commercial, postal and hotel, (Aljalad, 2003). Hospitality and tourism education that one of the types of vocational education was introduced in Jordan in 1980, and the duration of study is two years at the secondary level. The aim of this type of education is to prepare the workforce trained in hotel business for serving the hotel and other tourism business in various tourism sectors (Al-Masri, 1993). Achievement means the student's student rate; the student's total grade marks (20%) of the eighth grade marks, 30% of the ninth grade marks, and 50% of the grades of the tenth grade. After that, the student's average score is 100 points.

The development of tourism and hotel education in Jordan was dated back to 1976. The idea of secondary education was initiated by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Tourism (Black, 1976). Thus, the aim

was to provide the areas of hotel work with the required skilled manpower, within the basic work levels (Abu Samaha,1987). In 1976, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities established the first hotel training center with the support of the International Bureau of the United Nations Program within a short-term project to extend the labor market to 500 trainees. In 1980, the Ministry of Education established the first high school hotel in Amman. The school has a training hotel that includes all the facilities and services of the hotel. The study began in the academic year 1980/1981. In 1983/1984, the Vocational Training Corporation trained the first group of students of the hotel branch within the apprenticeship programs. In 1989/90, the second hotel school was opened in the Governorate of Aqaba. This city has a tourist importance and its geographical location on the Red Sea.

In 1993, the Secondary Education Division was opened at the Ali Khalqi Al Sharari School in Irbid governorate to meet the needs of the trained hotel establishments in the province. In 1994, a division of hotel education was opened in Al-Dilil Central School in Zarqa governorate, in order to meet the needs of the governorate graduates trained in hotel business. In 1995, divisions were opened in the governorates schools of Ajloun, Jerash and Salt. In 1996 the hotel college was leased by European Hotel and Tourism Education Company. In 1997, a hotel education division was opened in Ma'an area. In 1998, hotel education began to cover all schools in the Kingdom After 1998, hotel education began to develop outside the school framework (Abu Sel,2998). In this way, Ammon College has opened its first private community college in hotel and tourism education and training, enabling graduates of the hotel branch to complete their studies. After graduating, the student receives an accredited diploma from Al-Balqa University and the Higher Education Council, which qualifies him to work in middle management in the main sections of the hotel. This diploma includes hotel management courses in the kitchen and restaurant, as well as reception, marketing, public relations, accounting and procurement. In order for this certificate to be certified and technical, the students in the Ammon Hotel receive the training equipped with the latest equipment and furniture, as well as a French restaurant. In 2016, the number of students studying tourism and hotel education in Jordan has reached 1800 students in 26 schools, 25 of which are for males and one for females (Burkart and MEDLIK,1992).

3.1. The Programs of Tourism and Hotel

Study programs in hotels and tourism can be divided into three types:

A. Professional or practical programs that many countries offer training programs in tourism at the diploma level. This diploma focuses on the practical and professional aspects that allows the student to obtain a job directly. The programs are supervised by institutions specialized in food production, culinary arts, hotel management, restaurants, travel and tourism companies for a period of 3 months - 3 years (Wibisana,1997). These specialized institutes of hotel studies have spread for many years in Europe such as Switzerland, France and Italy, but in the field of tourism and travel they are new (Alwan, 2001)

B. Academic Programs

The student studies academic programs in universities as general reporters in the first two years, then specialized courses in the following two years and after four years of study he obtains a bachelor's degree. Most programs focus on management skills in hospitality, hotels and tourism, in addition to practical training skills in a hotel for one semester. The Bachelor of Tourism programs focus on administrative, social, geographic and archaeological courses. The tourism academic study is still a little and is offered by non-specialized academic departments (Badado, 2008).

C - On Job Training

The large companies operating in the tourism industry, such as international hotel chains and international tourism companies, offer a variety of training programs. Each company provides a suitable approach. Despite the high cost of these programs, it is characterized as narrow specialization, superficial and suitable only for the requirements of a particular company and does not provide the trainee with professional skills Can be used for other tourist activities (Al-Ruby, 2003).

3.2. Objectives of Hotel and Tourism Education:

Secondary education aims to provide professional human that meet the needs of the Jordanian community of professional workers to work in the various hotel and tourism sectors. This can be achieved by (Ministry of Education, 2008):

- A. Providing students with theoretical concepts and practical skills in a way that supports the interrelationship between theory and practice.
- B. Giving the student practical skills required for each specialty according to the correct and sound assets.
- C. Training the student on the use of devices in the field of hotel work.
- D. Supplying the student with the correct sound habits and occupational safety related to the practice of hotel professions.
- E. Developing the student's ability to research, think and make appropriate decisions in the hotel field.
- F. Focusing on the ethics of the hotel industry and the values and positive trends associated with it, such as respect

and appreciation of work, ethics, cooperation, teamwork, accuracy, order and completion of work within the specified time.

G. Expanding the capacity for communication skills, etiquette skills and public relations.

3.3. Problems of Hotel and Tourism Branch(Badado,2008):

- A. Low social outlook for this education, which forces low achievers to enroll and not complete the university study for graduates.
- B. This education needs schools and modern equipment and qualified teachers.
- C. This education is limited to males and some hotel schools away from student housing.
- D. There is no guide for students to choose the study that suits them and high cost books.
- E. Lack of incentives and salaries material and moral teachers in the hotel branch.

3.4. Types of Tourism Sector Employment:

A. Direct employment:

This includes employment available in tourist and hotel facilities such as restaurants, travel agencies, tourist transport companies, shops antiques, airports. Also, it contains some ministries and directorates of tourism in the provinces (Rawaya,1993).

B. Indirect Employment:

The employment opportunities that are generated in the sectors, which depend on the tourism sector and hotels in the supply of food and drink, household furniture, buildings, motorists, hairdressers, skin doctors, dentists and others (Tamimi, 2003.) This hotel sector elements that the Ministry of Education has sought to make a qualitative leap in its educational policy, which was aimed at expanding vocational education. The hotel education was dated back to the early 1980s for covering the local community conditions.

4. Previous Studies

Arab and foreign studies are considered the most important of previous studies that show in table (1). It includes type of study, its target, application place and results.

4.1. According Jordan tourism development of *Aljlouni study (2016)* that this study aims at identifying the availability of tourism awareness among the students of Jordan private universities, Irbid and Jadra. This study adopted field method through the use of the questionnaire designed for this purpose. A randomized 312 questionnaire was distributed to the random sample and 200 valid statistical analyzes were retrieved. The results of the study indicate that there is a high degree of tourism awareness about the importance of tourism and the positive effects of the development of tourism in Jordan. Therefore, the study concluded the following recommendations:

- A. The need to introduce a curriculum that deals with the definition of tourism awareness and the most important tourist sites in Jordan for private university students,
- B. The need to pay attention for spreading awareness of tourism among members of the local community.

Table (1)
Types of Previous Studies

Item No	Study Name	Target	Application place	Results
1.	Aljlouni study (2016)	Availability of tourism awareness	Private universities, Irbid and Jadra in Jordan	There is a high degree of tourism awareness
2.	Abu Rumman's study(2014)	The level of tourism awareness	Jordanian society	Enhance the viable of tourism and travel sector
3.	<i>Badado's study (2008)</i>	Characteristics and trends of workers	Jordan tourism sector	The explanatory factors of progress variation in the tourism sector
4.	<i>Al-Hadi Al-Mugherabi's (2006)</i>	Human resources in the tourism sector	The tourism sector in Libya	Add the high level of skill and ability of the human element in tourism sector
5.	<i>Medanat's study (1982),</i>	The attitudes of students towards vocational education	Economic and social factors of Jordan families	No affected by differences in the level of family income, father's education and student achievement

Item No	Study Name	Target	Application place	Results
6.	Algnadi (1989),	The link between the expert and satisfaction of their parents test	Zarqa governorate	Children's desire for joining jobs that generate high income and social status
7.	Al-Badour's study (1996)	The level of the tenth grade trends in the public schools	The southern schools of Jordan (Karak, Tafila, Ma'an, Aqaba).	Work education occupies a low degree of positive trend
8.	Habashneh's study (1998)	Trends towards work education among the tenth grade students	Karak governorate.	Students of first grade job and their parents' approval for their children education
9.	Yoga Ugwah, (1984)	A group of students determine their way towards vocational	(IMO) in Nigeria	There are up attitudes of students and their parents towards career education
10.	Tesng (1991)	Taiwanese students attitudes toward job	Education in Taiwan	Female students are more up towards job education than male students
11.	Al-Sa'd (1990),	Measure development of attitudes towards education expert and verifiable semantics	The province of Irbid	There were no statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the 10th grade students due to sex

4.2. Abu Rumman's study (2014), entitled "Tourism Awareness and its Role in Enhancing the Competitiveness of the Tourism and Travel Sector in Jordan": as a field analytical study. This study deals with the level of tourism awareness in Jordanian society. After the awareness-building plan adopted by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. The study focused on three strategies: planning, education and marketing of tourism. Also, the ability of these strategies is to enhance the competitiveness of the tourism and travel sector. This Abu Rumman's study found that the most influential dimension in the competitiveness of the sector in the field of human resources was tourist planning and tourism education. While tourism education and tourism marketing were the most big in the viable sector in the field of understanding national tourism. Finally, the marketing was only the most influential in the index of security and safety.

4.3. According to **Badado's study (2008)** of characteristics and trends of workers in Jordan tourism sector that combines theory and practice. Several methods were used in data analysis and representation, such as cartographic symbol in the form of maps, forms, charts and images that represent human resources in the Jordanian tourism sector in the regions Jordan using multiple GIS software. Factor analysis are the international analysis used to extract the explanatory factors for the relationship between tourism growth and human resources growth. These factors include the independent variables used in the study after the reduction and their aggregation in the explanatory factors of progress variation in the tourism sector. The sample size is 270, in the Jordanian tourism sector, which includes two axes. One is the axis of human resource progress that is an organized process for planning and developing resources to achieve prosperity and progress for Jordanian society. Also, it is form an important dimension in guiding the development process and adjust its course in line with the natural, economic and human resources characteristics in Jordan through the analysis of the reality of human resources in the tourism sector. In order to draw problems facing the tourism and hotel education and linking this to human resources and try to find solutions for it. This Badado's study reached the following conclusions and suggestions:

- A. Interesting in practical training and increase the hours and activate it seriously 39%.
- B. Providing teaching staff with high efficiency 19%.
- C. Raising the level of salaries and provide material incentives for workers in the tourism sector 13%.
- D. Developing educational curricula in universities that study tourism and linking them to the field of work.
- E. Inviting hotel managers to choose curricula and raise admission rates for specialization.

4.4. Al-Hadi Al-Mugherabi's (2006), which dealt with human resources in the tourism sector in Libya. His study was entitled "The Structure of Tourism Vocational Training between Reality and Ambition". This study reached the following results:

- A. Libya has a certain specificity in slowing growth in the preparation of specialized human resources in the

development process. It is clear that the society needs these advanced energies in all fields.

B. The task of achieving the high level of competence and skill of the human element has become necessary to increase its numbers. This poses a serious challenge to the survival of the Arab and Islamic nation and its rivalry with other nations in life and survival.

C. The researchers conducted this study continuation of previous studies to understand the reality of human resources in the Jordanian tourism sector. However, sustainable development that focusing on in understanding the form of organization and spatial relations between sectors, hotel and tourism.

4.5. According to *Medanat's study* (1982), entitled that effect of economic and social factors, the level of father education and student attainment on the orientation of third-grade students towards vocational education. This study aims at investigating the impact of economic and social factors (family income), level of father education and student achievement on the orientation of third-grade male students towards vocational education. The researcher used the survey method in a questionnaire prepared specifically to measure the attitudes of students towards vocational education, consisting of 040 (paragraph). The sample of the study consisted of (487) students of the third grade male preparatory school, randomly selected from the schools of Amman governorate. The results of the study showed the following:

A. The attitudes of third-grade male students towards vocational education are not affected by differences in the level of family income, father's education and student achievement.

B. There has been a low positive trend towards vocational education that has emerged from third-grade students in recent years.

4.6. Studying *Algnadi* (1989), which is the relationship between the professional test and the professional satisfaction of their parents in Zarqa Governorate. This study aims at finding out the relationship between vocational testing for students and the professional satisfaction of their parents. The researcher used the descriptive method in a questionnaire consisting of (259). This study sample consisted of (243) students from Zarqa governorate and were randomly selected in class.

The outcomes of the study resulted in:

A. The desire of children is to join professions that generate high income and social status.

B. The refrain from joining the low occupations that do not allow the workers to build an appropriate social status, including hotels.

4.7. *Al-Badour's study* (1996) that entitled trends of the 10th grade students in the governorates of southern Jordan towards vocational education and its relation to the level of their achievement and preference for their parents profession. This study aimed at revealing the level of the tenth grade trends in the public schools in the southern governorates of Jordan (Karak, Tafila, Ma'an, Aqaba). Also, the impact of both the level of achievement and professional preference and the careers of parents in their attitudes towards vocational education. The researcher followed the descriptive approach to measure student attitudes toward vocational education, which was prepared in 1992, after it was developed. The Holland scale was used for professional preference and adapted to the Jordanian environment. The study sample consisted of (700) students from the tenth grade class for males distributed in (25) of the directorates of education in the southern governorates of Jordan.

This Al-Badour's study showed the following results:

A. The sample study average on the trend scale towards vocational education occupies a low degree of positive trend.

B. Achievement has a statistically significant impact on the attitudes of students in the tenth grade towards vocational education for the benefit of students with intermediate and low achievement compared to high achievers.

C. There is a trace statistical significance of the father's career in the attitudes of the tenth grade students towards vocational education for students whose parents work in practical manual occupations.

4.8. *Habashneh's study* (1998) that entitled trends towards vocational education among the tenth grade students in Karak governorate. Therefore, this study aims at showing the attitudes of students in the tenth grade towards vocational education. Also, it is to indicate the degree of satisfaction of students and parents of the first and second grades of comprehensive vocational and applied. The level of family income, the educational level of parents and the father's career in their attitudes towards vocational education. The results of the study, in which the researcher used the descriptive method for the satisfaction of students in the first grade of vocational secondary education about their professional selection at high levels, as well as the parents expressed their satisfaction with the choice of their children for vocational education.

4.9. The study conducted by *Yoga Ugwah*, (1984) showed a group of students (IMO) in Nigeria, which aimed to determine their direction towards vocational education. The sample of the study consisted of all secondary school

students in each of the following cities (Aba, Mbaise, Okigwi, Orla, Owerri, and Vmjahia) and found the following results:

- A. There are positive attitudes of students and their parents towards vocational education.
- B. There were no statistically significant differences in attitudes toward vocational education among students enrolled in vocational education, and those not enrolled in it.
- C. The students' professional choices do not affect their attitudes toward work education.
- D. There is no impact of parents' work in vocational education and their academic qualifications to enroll their children in vocational education.
- E. Family income, academic qualifications, academic level, and vocational training have no impact on professional selection.

4.10. Also, *Tesng* (1991) conducted a study aimed at identifying the attitudes of Taiwanese students in secondary schools and their parents' attitudes toward vocational education in Taiwan. This study sample consisted of (600) students and their parents, of whom 548 were randomly selected from vocational and academic secondary education students and their parents in Taiwan.

This *Tesng's* study reached the following conclusions:

- A. Positive attitudes towards vocational education should be in place of negative trends.
- B. There are no statistically significant differences in the attitudes of students either in academic education or in education vocational education towards it.
- C. Female students are more positive towards vocational education than male students.
- D. There are no statistically significant differences in the attitudes of students' parents towards academic and vocational education.

4.11. *Al-Sa'd* (1990), entitled Development of a measure of attitudes towards education professional and verifiable semantics in the province of Irbid. The aim of this study was to develop a trend scale towards vocational education for 10th graders and verify the signs of sincerity and stability. It also aimed to investigate and interpret their attitudes towards education. In the schools affiliated to the Directorate of Education in the province of Irbid for the academic year 1989/1990. The study sample consisted of (1161) male and female students (598) students of grades 11 and 12 (academic and vocational branches) randomly selected. The researcher followed the descriptive approach and used a measure of trends towards vocational education.

The results of this *Al-Sa'd* study showed the following:

- A. Attitudes of students in the tenth grade towards vocational education in general is negative, and the majority of tenth grade students prefer to enroll in academic education.
- B. There were statistically significant differences in the attitudes of students who chose vocational education for those who chose academic education.
- C. There were no statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the 10th grade students due to sex.

5. Methodology of the study

5.1. Study Society

The study community represents all the schools of tourism and hotel education in Amman area. These schools are the capital city of Amman education directorates that are considered to be the study community (Ministry of Education, 2010):

1. Hittin Vocational Hotel School.
2. Al-Farouk Secondary School for Professional Hotels.
3. Rashid Tulaa Secondary School of Professional Hotel.
4. Giza Vocational Hotel Secondary School.
5. Imam Malik Secondary School of Professional Hotel.

5.2. The Study Sample

The sample of the study consisted of (300) students of first grade secondary hotel in the relevant schools affiliated to the directorates of the capital city of Amman. The sample of the study was about 75% .

5.3. Data Collection: The study relied on information and data collected from the following sources:

5.3.1. Primary Sources:

The questionnaire is one of the most used tools in previous studies. In this study, a questionnaire was constructed for the purposes of the study and was developed based on the " To what has been stated in the educational literature on the subject of vocational education. Thus, including hotel education, especially for all previous studies, such as the study of Al-Badour 1996 and Habashneh 1992. Also, through random surveys of the study community for students of first grade secondary hotel branch, by asking the following question them?

What is the impact of tourism, the educational level of parents and the educational achievement of students to enroll in hotel education? The answers were abstracted in the form of points to be used in the survey questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of two parts: The first section contains the educational level of the parents and the academic achievement of the student in the tenth grade.

The second section consists of a set of phrases which are intended to know the impact of tourism, the educational level of the parents and the student's achievement in the hotel education. The questionnaire was constructed in the second section of the (20) phrases (Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree), grades (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) are given on the positive side of the phrases and reversed to the negative phrases (Appendix 1)

5.3.2. Secondary Sources, which include:

1. Books
2. Publications of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Ministry of Education.
3. Studies and research

5.4. Hypotheses of the Study:

This study starts from the following hypotheses:

1. There is no statistically significant effect of tourism on enrollment in hotel and tourism education in Amman Governorate schools at (0.05)
2. There is no noteworthy effect of the educational level of parents on their sons enrollment in hotel and tourism education in the Amman region (hotel and tourism branch) at the level of significance (0.05).
3. There is no significant numerical impact on the educational attainment in hotels and tourism schools Amman Governorate (Tourism and Hotel Branch) at the level of importance (0.05).

5.5. Procedures for Applying the Study

The researcher distributed (300) copies of the questionnaire to the sample members of the study, all of them students of the first grade secondary hotel in schools in the capital Amman. Therefore, the researcher obtained the approval of the Ministry of Education to conduct the study in government schools affiliated to the directorates of education in the capital Amman.

5.5.1. Design of the Study

The study variables were defined as follows:

A. Independent variables included:

- 1). The educational level of the father.
- 2). The educational level of the mother.
- 3). The student's achievement level in the upper stage of the 8th, 9th and 10th grades.

B. Dependent Variable: the impact of tourism on enrollment in hotel education. The results of the study were used the statistical methods in analyzing the data and their outcomes. Moreover, the hypotheses, the arithmetic averages, the ratios and frequencies and the standard deviation in all paragraphs of the questionnaire were tested. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was also used to test the range of data for normal distribution.

5.5.2. The Validity of the Study Tool

In order to test the validity of the study tool, the questionnaire was presented to a jury of Jordan University, Amman Arab University, Mu'tah University, Zarqa Private University, experts from the Ministry of Education, the Supreme Council for Science and Technology in Jordan to benefit from their expertise in the design, preparation and formulation of the questionnaire phrases. Thus, it has been deleted some of the inappropriate paragraphs were added some phrases suggested by some arbitrators until the final image of (20) paragraph.

5.5.3. The Study Instrument

The choice of alpha-korea was used to measure the stability of the instrument. Therefore, the value of $\alpha = 73.8\%$ that is a good rate being higher than the acceptable rate of 60%.

6. Results

6.1. Statistical Analysis

The descriptive statistics were used to derive the arithmetic mean, the standard deviation for the study questions that the sample's negative attitudes towards questions (13, 18). Because their arithmetic averages are lower (13=3.18, 18=2.1) than the mean of the measuring instrument, while their trends were positive. The rest of the questions, because their arithmetic mean is greater than the average measurement tool (3.67). Thus, this scientific field analysis answers the following questions:

A. Question (1): What is the Effect of Tourism on Enrollment in Hotel Education?

The simple regression test was used and the results had shown in table 2. The former is that the value of (calculated $T = 9,249$) is greater than its original value. Since the rule of decision is accept the null hypothesis (HO) if the calculated value is less than the original value. The null hypothesis (HO) is rejected if the calculated value is greater than the original value. Therefore, the null hypothesis HO rejects and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha,

which means that there is an effect statistical indication ($P=.05$) for tourism to enroll in hotel education.

Table (2)

Question (1): What is the Effect of Tourism on Enrollment in Hotel Education?

1.	Result of the Question	Hypothesis Test Results	Result of Ancient Hypothesis	Level of Significance (0.05)
	There is no statistically significant impact of tourism on enrollment in tourism and hotel education schools of Amman governorate	9.99	9.24	(0.05)

B. Question (2): What is the Effect of Educational Level of Parents on Enrollment in Hotel Education?

To answer the second question, what is the effect of educational level of parents on enrollment in hotel education as in Table 3. There was no statistically significant effect of the educational level of parents on enrollment in tourism and hotel education in the Amman Governorate (hotel branch) at the level of significance (0.05). A kai-squared test was used to test this hypothesis. The following results were obtained: Variable Kai calculated Kai moral result. There is a relationship due to father's educational level is 547 488 0001. Also, there is a relationship because mother's education level is 943,453 0,001. From the above table, the CI value is less than P 0.05 with a significance of 5%, indicating that there is a statistically significant effect on the educational level of parents on enrollment in hotel education.

Table (3)

Question (2): What is the Effect of Educational Level of Parents on Enrollment in Hotel Education?

1.	Result of the Question	Kai Square Test for Father's Level	Kai Square Test for Mother's Level	Level of Significance P=(0.05)
	There was no statistically major effect of the educational level of parents on enrollment in hotel and tourism education in Amman governorate (hotel branch) at the level of significance (0.05)	547 488 0001	943,453 0,001	(0.05)

C. The Characteristics of the Study Sample

The characteristics of the study sample for the second question as illustrate in Table 4. Educational level of the father that 12% of the sample of the study were illiterate, 48% of the study sample were their parents from the secondary school level or below, 15% of the sample were their parents from a community college. Also, 21% and 4% of the sample of the study were their parents from collectors and postgraduate studies respectively. Moreover, 7% of the study sample of mothers are illiterate, 57% of the sample of mothers from secondary school or less, 15% of the sample of mothers from a community college, 12% of the sample of mothers with university qualifications and 9% postgraduate studies.

Finally, 37.3% of the sample of the study rate is less than 62, 40% of the sample of the study rate between 63 - 72 and 22.7% of the sample of the study rate of more than 72.

Table (4)

The Personal and Functional Characteristics of the Sample Study

Items	Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Educational Level of the Father	Level Replication Illiteracy Rate	31.7	12%
		Secondary and Below	97	48%
		Community College	36	15%
		Collectors	54.3	21%
		Post grad / Graduate	81	4%
		Total	300	100%
2.	Mother's Education Level	Level Replication Illiteracy Rate	22	7%
		Secondary and Below	160	57%
		Community College	46	15%
		Collectors	39	12%
		Postgraduate studies	33	9%
		Total	300	100%
3.	Grade 10 Student	Student average less than 62	112	37.3%
		Student average less than 63 - 72	120	40%
		More than 72	68	22.7%
		Total	300	100%

D. Question (3): What is the Effect of the Achievement of the School in the Tenth Grade on Enrollment in Hotel Education?

In order to answer the third question, what is the effect the achievement of the school in the Tenth Grade on Enrollment in Hotel Education as explained in Table 5. There is no statistically significant effect of the educational achievement on enrollment in tourism education hotels in Amman governorate (tourism and hotels) at a level of (0.05). A Kai -squared test was used to test this hypothesis at 95% confidence level that there is a relationship with calculated Kai moral score. Note from the above table that Kai's moral value is less than the significance level of 5%, which indicates: However, enrollment has a statistically significant effect (0.05 P) in the grade 10 achievement and to enroll in hotel education.

Table (5)

Question (3): What is the Effect of the Achievement of the School in the Tenth Grade on Enrollment in Hotel Education?

1.	Result of the Question	Kai Square Test In the 10 Grade	Kai Square Test at Confidence Level	Level of Significance P=(0.05)
	There is no statistically major effect of the educational achievement on enrollment in tourism education hotels in Amman governorate (tourism and hotels) at a level of (0.05)	55 260 10001	95%	(0.05)

E. Natural distribution test:

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to test the extent to which data were followed for normal distribution. The value of P-Value for each row question was less than the 5% significance level.

Reliability: The Kronbach Alpha test was used to measure the stability of the measurement, with a value of @ = 08.08%, which is good at being above the acceptable level of 60%.

6.2. Conclusions and Recommendations

The aim of this study was to reveal the impact of tourism on the enrollment of first class hotel students in the capital city of Amman towards hotel education. As well as the impact of each of the following independent variables: the educational level of the parents, the achievement of the student in the tenth grade. A sample questionnaire was used for this purpose. This questionnaire was distributed to the sample of 3009 students from the first class of the study population, which consists of (433) students in the capital Amman Governorate for the academic year 2001/2002. When answering the first question about the effect of tourism on students' enrollment in hotel education, the simple regression test was utilized. Therefore, the calculated results are 9.99% higher than their gendered value. This means that tourism affects enrollment in hotel education. Therefore, this result can be seen as the first class secondary hotel students are aware of the importance and value of the impact of tourism. This has shown when the student finishes his hotel studies which provide him with the opportunity to work properly. This can be explained by the fact that students are becoming aware of the difficulties facing academic education because of the high number of graduates and the high unemployment rate among these graduates.

The results of the second question, which aims at determining the effect of the educational level of parents on their children's enrollment in hotel education. Moreover, this means that the results indicated an effect on the level of father and mother education at different levels of attitudes towards his education towards the hotel. To meet this study with the study of Madanat (1982), which indicated the absence of an impact on the level of parental education on the attitudes of students. The results of the study of Habashneh (1998), which indicated that there is no effect on the parental level of education towards the direction of vocational education, including hotels. This can be clarified by the fact that the high level of education of parents may affect their children's orientation towards hotel education. As parents are becoming more aware of the importance of studying hotel education, which provides their children with the opportunity to work.

The third question shows the level of students' achievement of their attitudes toward hotel education. This is consistent with Baddour's (1996) study, which noted that achievement has a statistically significant impact on students' attitudes toward hotel education. The study agreed with Alwan 2001, which indicated that attainment had an impact on student attitudes towards vocational education, including hotels. The results of this study disagree with the results of the study of convicts (1982), which indicated that there was no effect on the achievement of students enrolled in vocational and hotel education. Therefore, It is important to reminder that this study distinguished between two types of achievements, including the highest and the lowest. First, it is found that people who have achieved low grades are those who go to hotel education, while the educated are inclined to enroll in academic education.

6.2.1. Conclusions

The study reached a set of conclusions that the most prominent of these were:

- A. The academic attainment impacts the students enrollment in secondary hotel education.
- B. The educational level of parents affects the enrollment of their children in hotel and secondary tourism education.
- C. Tourism affects enrollment in hotel and tourism education through the conviction of students of high unemployment rate for graduates of academic education.

6.2.2. Recommendations

This study reached the following recommendations, which are:

- A. Canceling the academic achievement in admission to vocational education, including hotel tourism education.
- B. Opening the way for graduates of hotel education to complete the university study.
- C. Providing specialized teachers and qualified in the field of hotel.
- D. Activating the role of the various media in order to raise the awareness of the community about the value of hotel education.
- E. Continuing cooperation between the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Education to provide employment opportunities for graduates of this branch of education.
- F. Circulate this education to all governorates of the Kingdom and also included females.
- G. Preparing schools equipped with all the hotel equipments.
- H. The need to create a local and Arab association linking academics and Arab experts to discuss the concerns and challenges of tourism and hotel education in the Arab world.
- I. The need is to improve the working environment in the tourism sector and hotels. Hereby improving the living and social status of workers to attract outstanding students to participate in this sector for both sexes.
- K. There should be points of convergence with the tourism sector that by the involvement of the tourism sector councils tourist education departments, so that tourism education meets the needs of the tourism market.

6.3. Future Implications

This study shows the impact of tourism and the educational level of parents and students on hotels and tourism in Amman schools through the following future proposals:

- A. The objective of this study is to create job opportunities for postgraduate students in vocational education, hotel and tourism to apply the study to all schools and universities in the dissemination of the results of this study.
- B. A unique type of study of tangible scientific research for the first time of its kind.
- C. Educational level factors play a vital role in the proportion of students studying in the hotel and tourism branch in secondary schools for a secure future in this field.
- D. This research study aims to maximize and strengthen the study in the field of hotel and tourism.

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