

## Mécanismes de coopération arabe dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur

Prof. Amel Yousfi

The faculty of humanities and social sciences. Department of Archeology, University of Tlemcen, Algeria

[amelyousfi113@yahoo.fr](mailto:amelyousfi113@yahoo.fr)

Dr. yamen belmerdaci

university el hadjlakhdar Batna 1 ALgeria

[lamine.artisanat5000@gmail.com](mailto:lamine.artisanat5000@gmail.com)

### Abstract:

The higher education sector is among the main sectors that contribute to the process of progress and development, which must be taken care of, especially with the rise of the youth category in Arab societies belonging to or coming from the higher education sector. In our study, we will touch on the mechanisms of Arab cooperation in the field of higher education by presenting models on distance education in universities, the process of training and exchange of student missions and finally the role of the enterprise that works to link the university student to the external environment that represents the economic sector to enable him to embody his research in reality Institutionalized.

### Keywords:

Scientific research; Arab cooperation; Arab universities; entrepreneurship

Arab international cooperation in the fields of politics, economics and cultural exchange is considered a meaningful matter in order to achieve integration and has become necessary. This cooperation will not be completed unless it is carried out on the scientific and academic side, due to the current globalization and technological development that the world is facing.

Coordination among the institutions of Arab countries has become a necessity to confront the negative consequences of globalization, such as the trend towards marginalization, exclusion, polarization, and the overthrow of institutions that are unable to engage in the fierce competitiveness that this trend will present in globalized markets.

**The challenges facing higher education are finance and quality. Achieving the quality of higher education requires a set of mechanisms to ensure it, which in turn includes a set of systems, including:**

- Information systems (data, reports, surveys, questionnaires).
- Evaluation systems (committees, bodies, agencies, units).
- Accreditation systems (bodies, agencies, councils).
- Comparative and reference systems for universities and reference colleges,
- Financing systems related to indicators of quality stimulating performance, Efficiency and control systems.

These mechanisms work in light of overlapping elements in training in scientific research, as well as caring for the distinguished and outstanding. Higher education has become costly, especially with the tremendous increase in the numbers of students coming to universities and postgraduate studies.

The problem of our topic falls within several questions about the subject. Is higher education and scientific research in the Arab countries aimed at teaching information and graduating thousands of students without considering the quality of training and the needs of the state and the labor market, or is it the creation of knowledge and solving the problem of society?

Talking about education in the field of higher education and scientific research leads us to speak and refer to the quality of education in this sector and the development of educational skills, and this can only be done by keeping pace with the modern and technological mechanisms.

The Arab countries seek to develop their university educational systems in a way that leads to the graduation of scientific and professional competencies that meet the purpose of the job market, reduce unemployment rates among holders of higher degrees, and support university scientific research to play its actual role in the development of society and the economy, and for that, university institutions operate through openness European universities and support for cooperation and exchange with them should benefit from their experiences in applying modern international standards.

**To answer the problem, we decided to address the study within the following axes:**

- Arab International Cooperation within the grants program for professors and doctoral students
- Distance education in universities
- The ambush operations and the exchange of scientific missions.
- Contracting.
- Arab Higher Education Bodies.
- A future vision for Arab higher education.

**Research importance:**

The importance of research is highlighted in the following points:

- The development of higher education has become one of the most important signs of progress and coping with the various changes at all levels.
- The higher education sector is integrated with various economic sectors as it contributes to providing the qualified workforce needed by the various sectors.
- Countries attach great importance to the higher education sector.
- Higher education is among the sectors on which Arab cooperation takes place.

**Research aims:**

- Give the importance of the higher education sector within the economies of countries as a generator of direct and indirect jobs, and as a driver for other economic sectors, and accordingly, the aim of this study lies in:
  - An attempt to diagnose and analyze the reality of Arab cooperation in the field of higher education.
  - Identifying areas of Arab cooperation.
  - Determining the Arab institutions for higher education.

## **Arab International Cooperation within the grants program for professors and doctoral students:**

This will be through improving the level of training abroad, whether among Arab or international universities, as well as the scholarship program for doctoral students and professors to finish the thesis, as higher education in the Arab world witnessed an increase as well as an acceleration in the number of its institutions, the expansion in the number of colleges and an increase in the number of students enrolled in it, as indicated by it. Statistics and data, and among these available grants we find, for example:

- 1- Granting Erasmus. This program funded by the European Union aims to strengthen European cooperation and international links in the field of higher education.
- 2- - Granting Provas. This project was established in 1987 and targets Algerian doctoral students under joint supervision Algerian and foreign cooperation.
- 3- Distance education in universities: Arab efforts remain far behind the global lead. In recent years, many initiatives have emerged for e-learning applications in the Arab world, especially in the field of higher education. Among the most prominent are the hypothetical Syrian and Tunisian universities, and the experiences of open universities in Egypt, Algeria, Sudan, Libya, the United Arab Emirates and Palestine. With these countries feeling the need to expand the provision of e-learning opportunities and the need to employ communication and information technology in many fields.
- 4- Internships and scientific mission exchange: Training is not limited to the student, but even to the professor in the field of higher education and scientific research in order to improve the level and quality of education through the acquisition of skills through knowledge exchange for Arab and foreign universities alike.

The ambush aims to:

- Field training for the student with the aim of supporting theoretical lessons in order to give them a practical and realistic character.
- The integration of students with the lived reality and their participation in activities.
- Improving the bond between the university and its partners.

## **Entrepreneurial:**

Entrepreneurial House as: “The basic tool that the National Agency for Supporting Youth Employment relies on to educate students and introduce them to work in partnership with the university.

The main objective of the office is to enhance the university's openness to its social and economic environment, through the appreciation and development of practical research and technology.

- A link between graduates holding projects and the institutions that will supervise their financing.
- Accompanying young people to the success of their projects through the university to facilitate the task of young people in dealing with economic partners with the necessary and required experience.
- In addition to being an important mediator in directing and supporting research teams of professors and students with economic partners

**It tasks:**

- Provide a range of services, in particular continuing education programs tailored to business needs.

-Contribute to identifying training and research needs and work requirements.

-Encouraging technology transfer from the university to economic partners  
Providing human and material resources to implement joint projects.

Among the bodies for Arab cooperation in the field of research and higher education, we find:

✓ Arab Council for Social Sciences.

✓ Institute for Arab Research and Studies.

**A future vision for Arab higher education:**

The mechanisms of Arab cooperation in the field of higher education do not lie in the quality of education using modern and advanced technologies and virtual communication or training and scholarships. Rather, this cooperation must be based on achieving goals that transcend the advancement of higher education and the science elite to achieve progress in creativity and innovation while benefiting from the experiences of Arab countries from Through the exchange of experiences, with the need to draw on the successful international experiences in the fields of higher education and scientific research.

Today, more than ever before, we are at an important crossroads that settles our position in the problem of university education or the so-called higher education, as Arab countries must link university education and the quality of teaching with the political and economic aspect of the state by taking measures to make the university the arm of the state, Instead of being consumers of science, we should extend to the learners a helping hand to strive for progress, not at the foreign expense, but content ourselves with the Arab side in order to keep pace with global development. And this will only be with academic freedom, planning and programmed funding in the field of research compared to developed countries in this field, whether at the level.

The methodological curriculum, as educational curricula in Arab universities have become inherited and transmitted, as Rafi Abbas says in this regard: the transfer of traditional education from the classroom, the book, and direct reception, which together constitute temporal and spatial determinants to the mechanism of using modern technologies to obtain scientific material and from The problems that higher education faces in the Arab world are dependency, imitation, and the problem of linguistic and identity duplication, since in the absence of knowledge production and scientific production, universities depend It is raised on what the other produces according to his standards, values, principles and goals.

Dependence on the other and the culture of consumption and imitation are factors that lead to dependency and the melting of national identity and national culture in the unforgiving flood of globalization. Reforming the reality of higher education, scientific research and knowledge-making in the Arab world needs radical organizational, structural and knowledge-based measures, such as changing the mentality, developing management, increasing the budget at high rates, and involving the private sector in financing.

The learner does not need to learn only, but rather he needs to apply that in practical life through training, systematic and organized coordination between the Ministry of Higher Education and other ministries and between Arab countries.

**Conclusion:**

Despite the efforts made among Arab countries in the field of training, distance education and the conclusion of cooperation agreements in the field of scientific research and higher education to achieve quality in education, they remain insufficient in comparison with international universities, and therefore the established programs must be reviewed first in Arab universities in the first place. Then in the field of Arab and international cooperation, with the improvement of the mechanisms that are implemented.

**It is also necessary to exploit cooperation in the events of:**

- A qualitative leap in the field of higher education and scientific research.
- Openness to international experiences in the context of exchanging experiences in this field.
- Researching aspects of integration and interaction between Arab universities and means of developing them to achieve scientific goals, as well as identifying the most important problems and challenges facing higher education and scientific research in Arab universities in order to develop appropriate solutions.

**References:**

- eabd allah 'abu batina .. almutamar alththani eshr lilwuzara' walmaswuwlin ean altaelim aleali walbahth aleilmii fi alwatan alearabi. almua'amat bayn mukharajat altaelim aleali waihtiajat almujtamae fi alwatan alearabii bayrut.
- murad, shrif. euzuz, munir, (2018) (iathar aistikhdam altaelim al'iiliktrunii ka'adat litahsin jawdat altaelim aleali fi aljazayir -drrasat halat jamieat almsylt-) , majalat almaear f , aleadad 24 ,.
- ridaan, eabd albdye. alsyd, eatiatan, (2017) (tsur muqtarah litatbiqat altaelim al'iiliktrunii fi muasasat altaelim aleali alearabii fi alkhianat alealamia) , majalat aleulum alaijtimaeiatu. aleadad 24 , .s 39.
- ridaan, eabd albdye. alsyd, eatiat , nfs almarjie , s 41.
- Dutto william, loade brian (2002) , new media and institutions of higher education. london.,p8.
- Heeger brett (2014) building the online learning enterprise. new york.. PP.1-5.
- hasan , 'iismaeil (2004) , (ifealiat altaelim altaeawunii almashub waghayr almashub bialtaelum al'iiliktrunii fi tanmiat altahsil wamaharat aleamal mae majmueat fi majal tiknulujia altaelim talibat kuliyat altarbiat jamieatan qtr) , majalat altarbiat waltarbiat alnafsiat , alqahrt , aleadad 125 , aljuz' 1 , . s 358.
- hina' , yamani. (2006), altaelim al'iiliktrunii limuajahat altahadiyat alty tuajih altaelim aleali alsaeudia fi daw' easr mutatalabat taqniat almaelumati. risalat majstyr. makat almukaramat, jamieatan 'am alquraa, s 25.
- nayil, alhajaya, (2009), waqie altaelim al'iiliktrunii fi aljamieat al'urduniyat, risalat majstir, jamieat altafilat altaqniat, s 23.
- ridaan, eabd albdye. alsyd eatiat, marjie sabiq, s 45.
- alhusniu, hasan, (2006), 'iidarat alsinaeat alsaghiraat madkhal 'iistratiji lilmuqaranat waltamayuz, eamman, dar alshuruq lilnashr waltawzie, s 57.
- alsakarinat, khalf, (2007), alryadt wa'iidarat munazamat al'aemal. eamman, dar almasirat. , s 124.

- alhisani, hasan, sabiq marjie, s 145.
- alsakarinat, khalf, marjie sabiq, s 98.
- yasin, alhasan, altaeawun alearabiu al'iifriqi, bayrut, dar alwahdat, 2013, s 65.
- yasin, alhasan, nfs almarjie, s 115.
- alzzahir, 'iibrahim, (2013) , 'iidarat altaelim aleali , al'urdunu , ealam alkutub alhadith , s 36.
- hasan, rafie eabas. hamuwd, husayn karim, (almaelim al'asasiat lifikrat alqadr min altaelim altaqlidii 'iilaa altaelim alalktrwni) , majalat al'adab , aleiraq , aleadad 91 , s 489.
- yasin, alhasan, sabiq marjie, s 70.