أداء الجامعات في خدمة المجتمع و علاقته باستقلالها: در اسة مقارنة في جمهورية مصر العربية والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والنرويج

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فصول البحث:

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الفصل الأول: الإطار العام للبحث

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الفصل الثاني: أداء جامعات العالم المعاصر في خدمة المجتمع وعلاقته باستقلالها (إطار نظري)

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الفصل الثالث: أداء الجامعات المصرية في خدمة المجتمع وعلاقته باستقلالية الجامعة (دراسة وصفية تحليلية)

الفصل الرابع: أداء جامعات الولايات المتحدة في خدمة المجتمع وعلاقته باستقلالية الجامعة (دراسة وصفية تحليلية)،

الفصل الخامس: أداء الجامعات النرويجية في خدمة المجتمع وعلاقته باستقلالية الجامعة (دراسة وصفية تحليلية)

الفصل السادس: أداء الجامعات المصرية والأمريكية والنرويجية في خدمة المجتمع وعلاقته باستقلالية الجامعة (دراسة مقارنة تفسيرية)،

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الفصل السابع: نتائج البحث والتصور المقترح،

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University Performance in Society Service and its Relation to its Autonomy: A Comparative Study in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the United States of America and Norway

A Dissertation Summary For the Ph.D. Degree in Education (Comparative Education)

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University Performance in Society Service

And its Relation to its Autonomy: A Comparative Study in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the United States of America and Norway

In The context of the rapid changes in the world, higher education has a great important role in the progress and growth of societies. There is a common agreement in the literature that the university has three main functions which are: teaching, scientific research, and society service. Although the function of society service represents the third one in this category, there is a general trend that it ought to be the first or the leading one of university education.

There are some main elements that help universities perform their various functions in general, and their society service function in particular. One of these elements is university autonomy. There is no doubt that, when university enjoys increased autonomy, it can be more effective and flexible in achieving its aims, and performing its functions. There fore the university function of society service may be the most one that is related to its autonomy, as it requires more interaction with society.

Research Problem:

From the different analysis related to the **research problem**, there is a clear gap between the legislative and theoretical framework on one side, and the actual performance and practices on the other side in the society service function of the Egyptian universities.

Also there is a remarkable weakness in the autonomy of the Egyptian universities, and that may hinder them to perform their functions in general, and their society service function, in particular.

The research problem can be formulated in the following **main** question:

How can the Egyptian university performance in society service be developed in accordance with university autonomy, in the light of the United States of America and Norway experiences, in a way that matches the Egyptian cultural context?

This main question would branch into the following ones:

1- What is the nature of the contemporary university performance in society service in accordance with the university autonomy?

- 2- What is the statusquo of the Egyptian university performance in its society service, and to what extent is it consistent with the university autonomy?
- 3- What is the statusquo of the American and Norwegian university performance in its society service and to what extent is it consistent with the university autonomy?
- 4- To what extent can the research benefit from both the American and Norwegian experiences?
- 5- What is the suggested prospect of the Egyptian university performance in its society service in accordance with the university autonomy? And what are the mechanisms of its implementation?

Research Limits:

The research is limited to the following areas:

- 1- In relation to the variable of the university performance in society service: it's limited to the historical development, the aims, the organization of the society service function, and the fields of society service.
- 2- In relation to the variable of the university autonomy: it's limited to the development of the relationship between the university and its country, and both the administrative and financial autonomy.

Research Aims:

The research aimed at achieving the **following aims**:

1- Recognition of the nature of the contemporary university performance in its society service in accordance with the university autonomy.

- 2- Recognition of the statusquo of the Egyptian university performance in its society service and its consistency with the university autonomy.
- 3- Recognition of the statusquo of the American and Norwegian universities performance in its society service in accordance with its autonomy.
- 4- Develop a suggested prospect to activate the Egyptian university performance in its society service in accordance with the university autonomy.

Research Method:

In the light of the nature of the problem, its limits, and its aims, the current research has followed the **comparative method** through the following dimensions: the historical dimension, the descriptive dimension, the analytical cultural dimension, and the predictive dimension.

The Chapter's of The Research:

The research consists of seven chapters as follows:

Chapter I : *The general framework of the research* & it included the introduction, and the problem of the research, the limitations, the aims of the research the terms of the research, the previous studies, the method and the steps of the research.

Chapter II: The Performance of the Contemporary University in Society Service and its Relation to its Autonomy. (A theoretical framework).

This chapter concluded with some theoretical indicators that refer to the contemporary university performance in society service and its relation to its autonomy. The most important of them are:

- 1. The success of the contemporary university in achieving its service function depends on its success in marketing its service society.
- 2. University autonomy is not an aim in itself, but it is an important element that helps universities achieve their aims and perform their functions in general, and their society service function, in particular.

Chapter III: The Egyptian University Performance in Society Service and its Relation to its Autonomy (A Descriptive Analytical study).

This Chapter concluded that there are many problems and defects refer to the weakness of the Egyptian university performance in society service function. Also, this chapter showed that the Egyptian universities have suffered from the country control which leads to the weakness of their autonomy and hinders the achievement of their aims, and reflects negatively on the performance of their functions in general, and their function of society service in particular.

Chapter IV : The American University Performance in Society Service and Its Relation to Its Autonomy (A Descriptive Analytical study).

This Chapter concluded that there is a great variety in the American University aims which related to society service function. In this context, the chapter showed many types of organizing the service function, which refers to the richness of the American experience in this field. This chapter also, showed that the American society has pursued to promote the autonomy of its universities as it believes that this autonomy is an important mechanism for the universities to achieve their aims and perform their functions in general, and their society service function in particular.

Chapter V: The Norwegian University performance in Society Service and its Relation to its Autonomy (A Descriptive Analytical Study).

This Chapter showed that the Norwegian universities give great care to the society service function as there are many organizational types to perform this function. It also showed that the university's attitude towards this function arises, not only from its belief in this function, but also from the government tendency towards the reduction of public finance to the universities. To encourage the Norwegian universities to perform this function, the government provides them with more administrative and financial autonomy to make them move more freely so as to promote their service function.

Chapter VI: The Performance Of The Egyptian, American And Norwegian Universities In Society Service And Its Relation To their Autonomy (Comparative Explanatory Study).

This chapter has dealt with the aspects of similarities and differences between the three comparative countries. Then, it has interpreted these aspects in the light of some concepts of social sciences.

Chapter VII: The Research Findings And The Suggested Prospect.

This chapter consisted of three themes which are the findings of the research, the suggested prospect, and the suggested researches and studies.

The most important findings of the research were:

- 1. The newness of the care of the Egyptian university in society service function.
- 2. Although there is an organizational structure in the Egyptian universities that performs the society service function, but there is a clear defect in this sector which related to many reasons.
- 3. The Supreme council of Universities plays the role of an intermediate body between universities and their country. It doesn't support the university autonomy, but it increases the standardization of the university work.

The suggested prospect includd the following:

The theoretical and local bases, the description of the suggested prospect, the requirements of its implementation are the obstruction that hinders its implementation and the ways to overcome them.

The research suggested establishing "A council that coordinates the activities of the special unit".

It also suggested that the head of the council is the vice - president of the university for society service and environment development affairs, and that it is composed of the colleges' deputies for society service affairs, and the directors of the special units and centers. The research suggests that many committees stem from this council, some of them are: the committee of performance appraisal and restructuring - the committee of technical, financial and administrative regulations - the committee of continuous education and training - the committee of applied research and consultations - the committee of counseling and enlightenment, the committee of forums, conferences, and symposiums, the committee of marketing, and other committees that the council sees that they are important to be established. The suggested prospect presents a vision about the specializations of this council and of its committees.