اتجاهات التجديدات العالمية فى صيغ التعليم الثانوى وإمكانية الاستفادة منها فى مصر استراتيجيـة مقترحـة

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Abstract

Introduction: The world has recently witnessed many events and changes which have led to fundamental changes in many aspects of life in most of the world developed and developing countries, in the cultural, economical, social and educational aspects; hence many fundamental changes have occurred in the educational systems generally and in the secondary stage education specifically. The issue of secondary stage education renewal Is considered one of the most urgent cases Facing many countries in the whole world, that's because secondary stage education is considered the main gate for any comprehensive educational reform, but it faces many problems, as the status quo assures that the secondary stage education faces lots of problems These the rules of students' admission, its objectives, dividing it into two parts: scientific and literature, systems of tests, shortage of quality, a student graduate unable to use modern technology. besides the non- attractive school atmosphere and lack of renewing, To overcome these problems, many institutions and studies present calls for renewing the secondary school education, to detect non-formal educational formulation such as: comprehensive, electronic, and virtual schools. programs school to work and renewing in the school management. Because of the actions of reform and renewing the structure of secondary stage education and the development of the modern educational attitudes in which new practices and formulations

can be employed, as it has succeed in many of the developed countries, then making use of Ways, which can be applied to the Egyptian society via experimenting some of the previous modern formulations. The problem of the study: The problem of the study can be formed in the following main question, From which a number of the question is branch out: 1- What are the most important global and social changes and their reflections on the general secondary education? 2- What are the contemporary formulations in developing the general secondary education and how can it be applied in Egypt? 3- What is the qualitative and quantitative status quo of the general secondary education? 4- What are the experts' opinions about the suggested strategy of developing the general secondary education in Egypt? 5- What is the suggested strategy of developing general secondary education in Egypt in the light of the attitudes of global renewing in the secondary education formulations and in the light of the sample's opinion? The objectives the Study: This aims at: 1- Recognizing the most important global and social changes and their reflections on the general secondary education. 2- Determining the contemporary formulations in developing the general secondary education and how can it be applied via discussing these formulations: their concepts, schools objectives, school plan, branching, school management and some global models. 3- Exploring the qualitative and quantitative status quo of the general secondary education 4- Presenting the suggested strategy of developing general secondary education in Egypt in the light of the attitudes of global renewing in the secondary education formulations, in the light of the sample's opinion and according to the status quo of the Egyptian society. The significance of the Study: The significance of this research appears clearly in the people who might benefit from study, such as: 1- The educational policy planners in Egypt: in order to focus on the issue of applying the strategy of developing general

secondary education. 2- The Ministry of Education: to identify the positives of the status quo of the general secondary education to support it and the negatives to avoid when applying the strategy. 3- Teachers: as it provides different techniques and ways for the role of teachers in the school. 4- The study is valuable for who develop general secondary education with what it present from the suggested and recommendations. 5- The study might contribute in presenting a suggested strategy of developing general secondary education which is valuable for some responsible authorities: ministries, research centers and schools to raise quality. The Methodology of the Study: The "Descriptive Research Methodology have been Utilized in the study Delphi technique on a sample of (55) experts. The Limits of the Study: The current research is related to studying the following formulas: comprehensive schools, virtual schools, electronic schools, school for work and the timetable formulas. Procedures of the Study: The steps of the study unfold as follows: Chapter one : General Framework of the study problem This has been done through specifying the research problem, its objectives, importance, methodology, tools, and limits as well as showing and analyzing a group of Arab and foreign previous studies relating to the issue. Chapter Two: The global and social changes and their reflections on general secondary education. This chapter includes the study of informatics and technological revolution, the economical aspects of globalization, change in the market place requirements and its challenges, efforts of total quality and accreditation, increase of dropouts rate, increase of unemployment rates, increase of students numbers, initiatives of education privetsation and the reflects of these changes on general secondary education. Chapter Three: The contemporary formulations in developing the general secondary education and how can it be applied in Egypt. This chapter deals with comprehensive schools, virtual schools

and partial formulas such as school for work and the timetable formulas. Chapter four: Exploring the qualities and quantitative status quo of general secondary education in Egypt. This chapter concentrates on the foundation of general secondary education and its quantitative status quo since(2000) till(2009), and its qualities related to the admission policy, syllabus and curriculum, school plan, using technology inside schools and its relation with the market place. Chapter Five: The experts' opinions about the suggested strategy of developing the general secondary education in Egypt. This chapter presents the expert's opinion about the strategy of developing it, the questionnaire has been Submitted to some of the education professors, subject consultants, managers and supervisors of curriculum development and educational material, employees of four education departments, then analysising data. chapter Six: The suggested strategy of developing general secondary education in Egypt in the light of the attitudes of global renewing in the secondary education formulations. in this chapter the results related to the theoretical framework and the field study has been employed to build the strategy which consists of: objectives, priorities, stage of implementation, time plan, evaluation, obstacles and recommendations and the suggested studies. The Findings and Recommendations: The study concludes that there is a shortage in general secondary education related to its quality, objectives, systems of exams and evaluation, using technology, not related to the market place and many obstacles hinder achieving them. The suggested strategy resulted in the conclusions of the study in the light of the attitudes of global renewing in the secondary education formulations related to the theoretical framework then forming the suggested strategy, which comes from the importance of adolescence in building the character of the students, contemporary and global attitudes, the quantitative status quo, the importance of studying

science and math, local and global challenges. Its objectives have been related to determining the admission terms, improving study plan, developing curricula, identifying mechanisms of making secondary education available for all learners, increasing study time, preparing graduates for the market place, employing contemporary attitudes of school management, identifying contemporary techniques of comprehensive evaluation, setting techniques of attracting the students toward schools and identifying the characteristics of secondary education graduate. The terms of admission related to: a student should pass the preparatory stage, personal interviews and test of professional abilities. Also, certificates of good behavior, ICDL and the comprehensive record of the student. The study system is divided into two semesters in the first and second year, and one full semester in the third year, the day is divided into four periods 90 minutes for each. The policy of specification, the first year would be general, in the second year it will be divided into: scientific based on science and scientific based on math and literate, then this can be deepen in the third year. The strategy also distributed different subjects and hours based on periods in the first three years according to this strategy. It also provides new criteria for choosing principals such as the ability of applying: strategic planning, total quality culture, self- management, action researches and good behavior, foreign languages, ICDL, master degree, making interviews and tests of professional abilities…..etc. It also shows that the policy of exams and evaluation based on three levels: tests at the end of each year, tests at the end of complementation of secondary stage education, summative evaluation and total, that's beside university placement test. The characteristics of the secondary stage graduate are: belief in God and in country, he knowledge about his history, rights and responsibilities, has an integrated mental, physical, moral and emotional character, qualified

to live in the society of knowledge, has desire of continuing higher education, can do self active learning and lifelong learning, can participate in work and production and face challenges related to market place that's beside he participates in the democratic society effectively. The mechanisms of attracting students determined in establishing suitable environment, giving authorities to teachers, preparing playgrounds for practicing activities which should have degrees in the total sum and related to the faculty that students can enter, providing health care transforming classrooms to be centers of learning, cascading plus classes and heal education, relating absence with the total sum and providing spaces for studying inside schools. The mechanisms of allowing secondary education for all can be shown in: providing different formulas in publishing syllabus on the Internet, providing students e-mails, making sites on the Internet, making virtual programs on the Internet, building rooms prepared with multimedia, relating educational programs with virtual schools and television with the school day and timetable and using electronic learning. The authorities who can participate in developing general secondary education in Egypt have been identified. To achieve the strategy there are four important phases: spread is awareness, setting action plans, implementation and evaluation and mentoring. Also, to have a team on the level of Ministry of Education who is responsible for setting action plans, setting a board of specialists in the field of curricula including professors and experts in the field to mentor and evaluate the steps of executing the strategy, then building a model of mentoring including the elements of continuous evaluation via constructive and summative evaluation.