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Egypt's Efforts in Developing the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science (ALSCO) 1970_1978 Research in the Documents of the League of Arab States

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Abstract: The research deals with the efforts of Egypt in the development of the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science (ALESCO) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the period 1970 until the end of the role of Egypt in the League of Arab States 1978 when the headquarters of the organization was transferred to Tunisia. And cooperation with UNESCO in that and in supporting the Arabic language in education and education and the development of bilateral Arab relations in the educational fields, Egypt has taken the lead in the fields of education, culture and science.

Keywords: Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALSCO)

1. Introduction

The Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) is one of the most important cultural achievements of the 1970s. Arabic, as an agency Specialized and established within the framework of the Arab League on July 25, 1970 [1], [2]. Joint Arab action in the field of education and culture had gone through two stages: the first was the stage before the establishment of the specialized agency for education, culture and science, and the second was the stage after the establishment of the organization and its assumption of the task of joint Arab action. The Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (Sco) It is one of the specialized organizations that were formed within the framework of the League of Arab States [3], [4]. Its constitution was established based on the decision of the Ministers of Education and Knowledge at their second conference, which was held in Baghdad in 1964, and in which the Charter of Arab Cultural Unity was ratified, which was approved by the Council of the Arab League in the same year, and aimed at cooperation between Arab countries in the fields of education, culture and science [5], [6]. Accordingly, the constitution of the organization was approved Then, in the regular meeting of the League Council (51), and after the recommendation was presented on the Council's agenda, and the vote was taken in favor of the recommendation and with the approval of the United Arab Republic, the issue of establishing the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization within the scope of the Arab League was referred to the Committees of Cultural and Social Affairs and Financial and Administrative Affairs, where the Council recommended approval of the memorandum of the General Secretariat (And in the (53) meeting of the University Council (The Council

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recommended that the countries that have not deposited their ratification documents for the Organization's Constitution and the Charter of Arab Cultural Unity be urged to expedite the deposit of their ratification documents so that the Council can bring the Organization into effect [7], [8], [9], [10].

2. Materials and Methods

The founding General Conference of the Organization met on July 25, 1970, at the headquarters of the Arab League in Cairo. The Arab Ministers of Education, Higher Education and Knowledge approved the basic statute of the Organization and declared its establishment as a specialized agency within the framework of the Arab League. Its budget was approved in the fiscal year 1970/1971, where the Financial and Administrative Committee meeting, in the minutes of meeting (54) for the year 1970, approved the incoming appropriations, totaling 103,600 Egyptian pounds (76,204 US dollars) (The university also agreed to grant her a loan of thirty thousand Egyptian pounds, to be disbursed in installments, and to be repaid during her first fiscal year. The United Arab Republic voted to approve the two memoranda submitted by the General Secretariat regarding the budget of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization and regarding granting a loan to the Arab Organization. In that year, its Director General, Mr. Abdel Aziz Al-Sayed, the former Minister of Education in the United Arab Republic, was also elected. The University Council, in its regular session (56) of 1972, expressed its thanks to Mr. Abdul Aziz and his assistants for the efforts they had made to advance the organization in its founding stage.

Cairo was chosen as the headquarters of the organization since its establishment in 1970, as Arab countries began to join the organization one by one, with Egypt being the first to join in 1970. In the regular meeting of the League Council (55), the decision of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States No. (104) of 1970 was approved regarding the transfer of some cultural bodies of the League of Arab States to the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, where it was approved to authorize the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to provide technical supervision of the activities of the relevant bodies, provided that the connection of these bodies to the General Secretariat of the League remains from the administrative and financial aspects.

The minutes of the League of Arab States had determined the principles and foundations upon which the agreements of connection between the League of Arab States and the specialized Arab organizations were concluded, including the recognition of the agency as a specialized body in its field of specialization in order to achieve the purposes stated in the Charter of the League of Arab States and its own charter, and thus the recognition of its freedom of action in this field (The university also has the right to exercise indirect control over the agency's activity through recommendations issued by the university council. The agency is also obligated to provide data on the procedures it implements, and decisions become effective after their approval by the university council and the competent body in the specialized agency.

3. Results and Discussion

The organization's goal: The constitution of the organization states that its goal is to enable intellectual unity among the parts of the Arab world through education, culture, and science, and to raise the cultural level in the greater Arab world so that it can fulfill its duty in following up on global civilization [11], [12], [13].

The organization has sought to advance the education, culture and science sector through the following tasks:

1. Coordinating Arab efforts in the fields of education, culture and science.
2. Promote education and culture.
3. Encouraging scientific research in the Arab countries: The Economic Council issued a decision numbered 592 on January 8, 1975, assigning the General Secretariat to

prepare the necessary studies for establishing an Arab institution for scientific research [14], [15]. The Secretary-General, after a meeting with experts, acknowledged on February 5, 1975, the importance of establishing this institution and an Arab fund for scientific and technological research. The recommendation was referred to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) [16], [17].

4. Proposing educational and cultural treaties and agreements
5. Exchange of educational, cultural and scientific experiences, experts, and information between Arab countries.
6. Preserving, protecting and disseminating Arab heritage.
7. Encouraging the establishment of institutes that spread the spirit of Arab nationalism and are concerned with Arab-Islamic civilization, and the Arab Republic of Egypt supported the decision of the Council of the League of Arab States (issued in the minutes of the regular meeting (63) of 1975), concerning the project to develop the Palestine Religious Institute (Al-Azhar) in Gaza into a college for the principles of religion and the project to develop Gaza Secondary College into a College of Arts.
8. Encouraging cooperation between Arab countries and other countries in all aspects of intellectual activity.
9. Encouraging international cooperation in the fields of education, culture and science.
10. Coordinating and developing educational policies and plans, and developing legislation, regulations, structures, content, methods and educational technologies in the Arab world [18], [19], [20].
11. Contributing to preparing an Arab generation connected to its heritage, capable of keeping up with modern developments and responding to its needs.
12. Contributing to the advancement, development, diversification and facilitation of education in Arab countries.
13. Contributing to the Arabization of education and scientific terminology at the general and university levels [21].
14. Developing the teaching of Arabic in the Arab world.
15. Proposing integrated plans in various educational fields at the national level.
16. Laying the foundations for unifying educational curricula in the Arab world.
17. Proposing integrated plans in the fields of Arab education in line with modern educational trends [22], [23].
18. Developing educational research in Arab countries in line with modern educational trends [24], [25].
19. Confronting the problem of illiteracy in the Arab world, drawing up a national strategy to combat it, and preparing various plans and means to achieve the comprehensiveness of this confrontation.

The organization went through two main stages in the seventies:

1. First stage(The founding stage): which was considered one of the most delicate stages in the life of the organization, where sound administrative systems were established, technical directions were planned, and solid traditions were established for practicing its activity and implementing its programs to achieve its scientific and national goals. The period also witnessed the decision to create a strategy for developing education and teaching, which was made at the organization's general conference in Sana'a in 1972. This strategy was established and approved at the extraordinary session of the fifth conference in Khartoum in 1978.This stage ended with the death of its General Manager, Abdel Aziz Al-Sayed, in 1975 [26], [27].
2. The second stage This is the stage that began with the beginning of 1976 AD, when Professor Dr. Mohi El-Din Saber (the former Minister of Higher Education in Sudan) assumed the responsibility of managing the organization. It was considered a period subsequent to the founding stage, but it was distinguished by the fact that it went through exceptional circumstances and obstacles, the most important of which was its

move from its permanent headquarters in Cairo to Tunis, following the conclusion of the Camp David Accords, and the decision of the Ninth Arab Summit Conference held in Baghdad from November 2-5, 1978 [28]. As a result of the move, the organization lost many of its competent employees, and it was also unable to carry its documents to its new headquarters in Tunis.

Egypt's retreat was not limited to its role in assuming responsibility for managing the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, but also from its role in assuming the presidency of the Permanent Committee for Social and Cultural Affairs [29], [30]. When the committee announced its withdrawal from the nomination of its candidate, when it reviewed the memorandum of the General Secretariat, which stated that it had found only two candidates, one from the Arab Republic of Egypt and the other from the Republic of Iraq, but in view of what the representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt announced about its withdrawal from his nomination in favour of the candidate of the Republic of Iraq, the committee then recommended the appointment of Mr [31]. Wajih Ibrahim (the candidate of the Republic of Iraq) as Chairman of the Standing Committee for Social and Cultural Affairs for a period of two years, starting from March 21, 1976, which means that Egypt has withdrawn from its role in the League of Arab States and its standing committees. Including the Cultural Committee [32].

The decision of the League Council No. (2761) issued on March 24, 1971 AD, regarding the transfer of the cultural apparatus of the League of Arab States, by virtue of which the cultural apparatus of the League of Arab States was transferred to the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). The organization was distinguished by the fact that a number of agencies and institutions joined its umbrella, such as:

- a. The Institute of Arabic Manuscripts was established in 1946 within the framework of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, but joined the organization in 1971, with great support from the United Arab Republic. Its headquarters was in Cairo, but since 1980 it has moved to Kuwait.
- b. Institute of Arab Research and Studies It is an institute established within the framework of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in 1963, and it provided its financial budget within the framework of the League of Arab States [33], [34]. Before it was officially affiliated with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1973, its headquarters was in Cairo, but since 1979 its headquarters was moved to Baghdad. His mission was to conduct national, social, political and economic studies in the Arab world and to prepare specialists at the master's level in the Arab countries. In the minutes of the meeting of the Council of the Arab League (51) for the year 1969 AD, a new paragraph was added to Article Seven of the Institute's bylaws, such that the Institute's Board of Directors would consist of the Director of the Institute, the Institute's full-time professors, and the heads of the scientific departments, and that four people with scientific activity and thought leaders in the Arab countries would be chosen, and their appointment would be issued by the Council of the League of Arab States for a period of three years based on the Institute's proposal, provided that they are from four Arab countries. It was decided in That meeting was appointed. Ahmed Ezzat Abdel Karim), who was the Director of Ain Shams University in Cairo, was a member of the Board of Directors of the Arab Research Institute [35].
- c. Arab Organization for Literacy and Adult Education The agency was also established within the framework of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in 1967, and was attached to the organization in 1970 AD. The Arab Republic of Egypt has approved the recommendation of the Legal Affairs Committee and the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee regarding the draft statute and internal regulations for this body, within the framework of the agenda of the (56)

regular meeting of the Council of the League of Arab States for the year 1971 [36], [37].

- d. Arabization Coordination Office in the Arab World It was established in 1961 and was initially at the level of the Kingdom of Morocco, but it joined the General Secretariat of the Arab League in 1969 AD, and the Organization in 1972 AD [38], [39]. It is based on unifying the scientific term in Arabic through Arabization conferences.

Secondly : Egypt's role in developing curricula and building the Arab character through the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) and the Cultural Committee:

The educational process, especially in the field of curriculum development, has received great attention from the Cultural Administration and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization when it established some departments specialized in education, such as the Education Administration and the Science Administration, which played a prominent role in developing education in the Arab countries (Since the first cultural conference in Lebanon in 1947, which focused on curricula, the focus came on teaching national education, geography, history and language, and these subjects still have an impact on the education of Arab generations [40], [41]. Then the second cultural conference, which was held in Alexandria in 1950, emphasized the role of curricula in developing the educational process in Arab countries, while emphasizing the development of teaching methods and following methods that depend more on the student's effectiveness and self-activity [42], [43].

Egypt and participation in preparing strategic plans in the field of education:

Egypt's interest in the educational experience led the Arab Republic of Egypt, through the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, to contribute, with which joint Arab action in the fields of education and culture moved from the planning stage to the stage of developing a general strategy, which was announced at the conference held in Sana'a during the period from 23 to 28 December 1972, entitled "The Fourth Conference of Arab Ministers of Education", where the conference recommended the necessity of the Arab countries agreeing on a single general strategy for developing education in them, in a way that ensures work within a unified national framework (And the formation of an Arab committee of educational thinkers (...specialists in the social, economic, and natural sciences and their planning, to undertake the development of a strategy for the development of Arab society within a framework that guarantees the preservation of its basic components, which are religion, Arab-Islamic civilization, the Arabic language, and national characteristics, with the necessity of considering unified Arab action as a basic starting point for the development of education in the Arab world. The committee completed its work in 1979 after four years of continuous effort, with a report submitted to the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, which approved it and published it in the same year under the title "Strategy for the Development of Arab Education [44], [45].

Within the framework of Egypt's participation in this plan, Cairo participated in holding a symposium in the period from 5-7 February 1975, in which a number of specialists in the fields of education participated, where a number of problems that constituted educational issues at that time were discussed, including the problem of Arab society and its visions about the future and its development according to specific standards, and some of which dealt with the problem of Arab education, its trends and methods of dealing with it. The strategy also dealt with the extent of society's response to national goals [46], [47].

Third: Egypt's role in the field of educational documentation through the League of Arab States :

Many changes took place in Egyptian society, which necessitated attention to education and educational documentation through the media. This led to the holding of

many conferences, seminars, and study groups. As for what happened through the League of Arab States, a seminar was held on educational documentation in the Arab countries in Cairo between September 20-25, 1969. Under the auspices of the League of Arab States, the university benefited from the Egyptian experience in this field [48], [49].

Egypt also participated in the Education in the Modern State Conference in 1971, the seminar on developing educational media devices in Arab countries in 1976, and the meeting of experts from documentation and media centers in the field of educational media in the Arab world in 1976 [50].

Fourth: The stage of cooperation with UNESCO and Egypt's role in supporting the Arabic language in education and upbringing. UNESCO called for cooperation with the League of Arab States by holding conferences, where holding two conferences. They are: the Third Conference held in Marrakesh in 1970, and the Ministerial Conference and The Arab Education Conference held in Tripoli in 1970, and both were not held in Cairo, but the conference recommendations were. It calls for its implementation in Arab countries, including Egypt, and one of the most important objectives of these conferences is [51].

1. Interest in the Arabic language:

The Arab League sought to teach the Arabic language, as it is the national language. Interest in teaching the Arabic language was one of the most important foundations upon which the educational foundations of the Arab League were built [52]. Therefore, it sought to improve the methods of teaching the Arabic language, in an attempt to consider establishing common foundations in the cultural subjects that would inform the Arab student of what would instill in his soul a feeling of Arab nationalism. Benefiting from the experience of the Egyptian Ministry of Education [53], [54].

The Cultural Administration held a study session on the foundations of unifying curricula in Arab countries in Cairo from 11-19 September 1967, in which a call was made for Arabic to be the official language of education in vocational and technical schools. This is within the framework of encouraging the use of the Arabic language in education [55], [56].

The teaching and learning of the Arabic language was not limited to the Arab countries, but Egypt supported, through the League of Arab States, the teaching of the Arabic language to foreigners. The United Arab Republic had previously responded to the invitation made by the Cultural Committee based on the report of the Preparatory Committee for Teaching the Arabic Language to Foreigners in the Arab Countries, in its session held between January 4-8, 1969 AD, where the reports received from the United Arab Republic were directed in addition to the reports received from the Syrian Republic to benefit from their experiences in this field [57], [58].

Egypt supported, through its presence in the League, the Arab League's orientations to use the Arabic language as an official language in the United Nations. In the speech of the Secretary-General, Dr. Sayed Noufal, in a session of the League of Arab States in its (58) session in 1972 AD, the committee "reviewed the memorandum of the General Secretariat regarding the use of the Arabic language as an official language in the United Nations, which came as follows:

- a. Calling on all Arab organizations operating within the framework of the League of Arab States to take the necessary measures, each within its jurisdiction, to include the Arabic language in the work, agencies and organizations of the United Nations as a working or official language [59], [60].
- b. Calling on the Arab countries to make efforts with other countries to support this issue when it is discussed, whether within the framework of the United Nations or its specialized agencies, which was approved in the (61) regular meeting of the League Council, and a decision was issued to make the Arabic language an official language and a working language in the United Nations. It also became one of the tasks of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to promote the teaching of the Arabic language, as was stated in the meeting held in

Amman in 1974, in which the Arab Republic of Egypt participated, where a call was made to propose a plan to promote the teaching of the Arabic language, addressing the various aspects related to this subject, including objectives, curricula, study plans and educational methods [61].

Within the framework of implementing the plan, the organization studied the reality of curricula for teaching reading, writing, dictation, literature, texts, grammar, and expression. It also proposed methods to facilitate their teaching and development, taking into account the preparation of an integrated program to prepare Arabic language teachers and instructors in line with the proposed development [62], [63].

2. Sars Al-Layan Center (International Center for Vocational Education for Adults in the Arab World):

Adult literacy programmes are important educational programmes in Search At the level of the Arab League and the Arab countries, the League Council had taken a decision in its regular meeting (16) on September 23, 1952. By recording the success of the adult education experience in Egypt, and recommending that Arab countries adopt the educational experiences in Egypt in combating illiteracy and facilitating the exchange of experts between Arab countries in this regard [64]. In 1966, the Council decided to approve the allocation of the special budget for the Regional Literacy Authority and to allocate a budget for it in the amount of ten thousand Egyptian pounds from the general reserve of the Arab League budget. In the (49) meetings of the League Council for the year 1969, it was decided to recommend opening a general reserve account for the agency as of the fiscal year 1968/1969. The United Arab Republic had reservations about that recommendation. But in the period Search In December 1969, a literacy and adult education seminar was held in Sirs al-Layyan, Egypt. In 1970, the agency became affiliated with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). From the memoranda submitted to the Council of the League of Arab States on March 30, 1973, a memorandum related to supporting efforts to continue the United Nations Development Programme's funding of the Sirs al-Layyan Centre in the Arab Republic of Egypt [65]. The Arab Republic of Egypt had submitted a memorandum to the Council of the League of Arab States at the (59) session in 1973, where the memorandum included the Arab efforts to continue funding the United Nations Development Programme for this centre, as the Arab Republic of Egypt called on the member states to give this centre priority, especially in the projects that they submit to the United Nations Development Programme. The memorandum also called for "exerting more efforts through contact between Arab governments and the resident representatives of the United Nations in each country and through the Arab permanent delegates to the United Nations, to confirm the Arab countries' commitment to the continuation of this center in carrying out its mission and their readiness to cooperate with UNESCO in order to prepare a plan that guarantees the continued funding of the center."

In the same context, a symposium was held in Cairo in 1977 to study the issue of establishing an Arab fund for adult education and literacy. The committee proposed establishing the fund and making it one of the bodies of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, and that its tasks include providing the necessary funds to official bodies in Arab countries to support literacy programs and sending the necessary expertise for that purpose [66], [67].

4. Conclusion

It is clear from this that the Arab Republic of Egypt contributed effectively in the period between 1968-1978, in the Activities related to aspects Cultural, then in the activity of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, and the Arab Republic of Egypt has distinguished itself in this field due to several factors .

Because of the role played by Egypt in establishing the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization in 1970, the organization was managed by an

Egyptian administrative body headed by its Egyptian Director General, in addition to the fact that most of its employees are Egyptians. Which made it difficult to move it when you decided to move the headquarters. The organization later moved to Tunisia after the Arab Republic of Egypt signed the Camp David Accords with the occupying Zionist entity in 1978.

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