

## السفير العراقي يزور الجامعة

قام سعادة عبدالرسول كاظم علوش سفير جمهورية العراق المعتمد لدى السلطنة بزيارة جامعة نزوى حيث التقى سعادة المكرم الدكتور أحمد بن خلفان الرواحي رئيس الجامعة وقد قام رئيس الجامعة بإعطاء شرح مفصل عن مراقب وخطط الجامعة حيث تحول معه في رحاب الحرم الجامعي للجامعة وأطلع على التقدم الكبير الذي أحرزته على جميع الأصعدة التعليمية والتكنولوجية من مختبرات علمية وحواسيبية وقاعات دراسية كما استمع لشرح مفصل عن مبني الجامعة الرئيسي وما يحيوه من مراقب تعليمية . وفي ختام الزيارة قام رئيس الجامعة ب تقديم هدية تذكارية لسعادة السفير ■



السفير العراقي خلال زيارته للجامعة



من التوقيع على الاتفاقية

## بعد تفعيل اتفاقية التفاهم بين جامعة نزوى وجامعة التدخل المبكر

بدأت معلمات جامعة التدخل المبكر للأطفال ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة الدراسة الفعلية في جامعة نزوى بعد توقيع اتفاقية التفاهم بين الجمعية وجامعة نزوى لتدريب ثلاثين معلمة من معلماتها الحصول على درجة الدبلوم في التربية الخاصة ضمن البرنامج الذي طرحته الجامعة لأول مرة للحصول على دبلوم /بكالوريوس تربية خاصة لتدريب معلمات متخصصات للعنابة بالمعاقين وذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة. علماً أن هؤلاء المعلمات يدرسن في الفترة المسائية ويقين بالتطبيق العملي في مركز التدخل المبكر في الفترة الصباحية ■

## مشاركة جوالت نزوى في اللقاء التربوي السادس



تكريم المشاركين في اللقاء التربوي

مهارات وأسس التخييم (مسابقة التخييم) كما حفل وقد كان هذا المعسكر مميزاً من قبل القيادة اللواء التربوي السادس باقامة ندوات، محفلات سمر والفنادق بما يحيوه من إعداد وتحضير متخصص في آن واحد، أملين لهذا المعسكر التواصل الدائم لتبادل الخبرات والأفكار متنميين للجميع دوام التوفيق سعادتهم الكبيرة للمشاركة في هذا المخيم التربوي والنجاح ■

كتب - أحمد الحضرمي :

▪ تحت شعار (وعد يتجدد، وتقاليد تمارس)، شارك جوالت نزوى في اللقاء السادس لجولات كليات التربية الذي اختضنته كلية التربية ببنزوى في الفترة من ٧ وحتى ١١ من فبراير الجاري في مركز التدريب التربوي بنزوى، شارك في فعاليات المعسكر إلى جانب كلية التربية بنزوى، جامعة السلطان قابوس، كلية التربية بعبري، كلية التربية بصحار، كلية التربية بصور، كلية التربية بمسقط، كلية التربية بصلالة، الكلية التقنية الطبا.

▪ وقد تضمنت فعاليات اللقاء السادس والتي أقيمت على مدار خمسة أيام عرض برنامج يعني بتعريف الوفد بشعار المخيم وهدفه وألعاب تعارف وندوة بعنوان مرحلة الجوالت، كما تضمن البرنامج قواعد التدريب مثل استخدام المجالس، نصب الخيام، الإسعافات الأولية، أنواع النيران والأفران، السخان، التخطيط (العشيرة والرلهط) النداءات والتشكيلات، والشرفات. تطبيق عملي على

## جامعة نزوى في مهرجان مسقط



راعي الحفل يتجول في جناح الجامعة في شهر البلديات

▪ نظراً لما يمثله مهرجان مسقط من أهمية اقتصادية وثقافية شارك الجامعة في فعاليات مهرجان مسقط ٢٠٠٧ تأكيداً منها للتواجد في هذا المحفل والظاهرة الهامة التي تقام سنوياً على أرض السلطنة. ومن الفعارات التي شارك فيها الطلبة القفز مسابقة على ماتش وهي من المسابقات المعروفة والمحببة للمكترين داخل السلطنة وخارجها حيث حرصت اللجنة المنظمة لتنظيم مسقط بتنظيم هذه الفعالية نظراً للاقبال الكبير التي تحظى به.

▪ وتنضم المسابقة القفز على حواجز في حمام السباحة وعبر النقف المعلق فوق حمام السباحة لنقل ٤ كرات ونقل الماء من فوق الحلقة الدوارة ورمي الحلقات من فوق الحلقة الدوارة لدخالها في صواريخ خشب ومحاولة توقيع كرات الفريق الآخر إلى جانب فرقعة البالونات المعلقة فوق حمام السباحة والماتحة ■

# Higher Education and Human Resources Development preamble

Dr.Naghmeh Kahtan Al Azawi

**ON** the prime of this century, there is an unprecedented demand for and a great diversification in higher education, as well as an increased awareness of its vital importance for sociocultural and economic development, and for building the future, for which the younger generations will need to be equipped with new skills, knowledge and ideals. Higher education includes all types of studies, training or training for research at the post-secondary level provided by universities or other educational establishments that are approved as institutions of higher education by competent State authorities. Everywhere higher education is faced with great challenges and difficulties related to financing, equity of conditions of access into and during the course of studies, improved staff development, skills-based training, enhancement and preservation of quality in teaching, research and services, relevance of programs, employability of graduates, establishment of efficient co-operation agreements and equitable access to the benefits of international co-operation. At the same time, higher education is being challenged by new opportunities relating to technologies that are improving the ways in which knowledge can be produced, managed, disseminated, accessed and controlled. Equitable access to these technologies should be ensured at all levels of education systems.

According to the UNESCO DECLARATION issued two years before the end of the last century, the second half of yester century will go down in the history of higher education as the period of its most spectacular expansion: an over six fold increase in student enrolments worldwide, from 13 million in 1960 to 82 million in 1995. But it is also the period which has seen the gap between industrially developed the developing countries and in

particular the least developed countries with regard to access and resources for higher learning and research, already enormous, becoming even wider. It has also been a period of increased socio-economic stratification and greater difference in educational opportunity within countries, including some of the most developed and wealthiest nations. Without adequate higher education and research institutions providing a critical mass of skilled and educated people, no country can ensure genuine indigenous and sustainable development and, in particular, developing countries and least developed countries cannot reduce the gap separating them from the industrially developed ones. Sharing knowledge, international co-operation and new technologies along with well developed human resources can offer new opportunities to reduce this gap.

Higher education has given ample proof of its viability over the centuries and of its ability to change and to induce change and progress in society. Owing to the scope and pace of change, society has become increasingly knowledge-based so that higher learning and research now act as essential components of cultural, socio-economic and environmentally sustainable development of individuals, communities and nations. Higher education itself is confronted therefore with formidable challenges and must proceed to the most radical change and renewal it has ever been required to undertake, so that global society, which is currently undergoing a profound crisis of values, can transcend mere economic considerations and incorporate deeper dimensions of morality and spirituality.

### THE ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

A higher education

institution should define its mission according to the present and future needs of society and base it on an awareness of the fact that higher education is essential for any country or region to reach the necessary level of sustainable and environmentally sound economic and social development.

Cultural creativity nourished by better knowledge and understanding of the cultural heritage, higher living standards, and internal and international harmony and peace, based on human rights, tolerance and mutual respect. These missions should incorporate the concept of academic freedom set out in the Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel approved by the General Conference of UNESCO in November 1997.

As to establishing priorities in their programs and structures, higher education institutions should:

(a) take into account the need to abide by the rules of ethics and scientific and intellectual rigour, and the multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary approach;

(b) be primarily concerned to establish systems of access for the benefit of all persons who have the necessary abilities and motivations;

(c) use their autonomy and high academic standards to contribute to the sustainable development of individuals, communities and nations. Higher education itself is

confronted therefore with formidable challenges and must proceed to the most radical change and renewal it has ever been required to undertake, so that global society, which is currently undergoing a profound crisis of values, can transcend mere economic considerations and incorporate deeper dimensions of morality and spirituality.

(d) ensure high quality of international standing, consider accountability and both internal and external evaluation, with due respect for academic freedom, as being normal and inherent in their functioning, and institutionalize transparent systems, structures or mechanisms specific thereto;

(e) as lifelong education

requires academic staff to update and improve their teaching skills and learning methods, even more than in the present systems mainly based on short periods of higher teaching, establish appropriate academic staff development structures and/or mechanisms and programs;

(f) promote and develop research, which is a necessary feature of all higher education systems, in all disciplines, including the human and social sciences and arts, given their relevance for development. Also, research on higher education itself should be strengthened through mechanisms such as the UNESCO/LNU Forum on Higher Education and UNESCO Chairs in Higher Education, Objective, timely studies are needed to ensure continued progress towards such key national objectives as access, equity, quality, relevance and diversification;

(g) remove gender inequalities and biases in curricula and research, and take all appropriate measures to ensure balanced representation of both men and women among students and teachers, at all levels of management;

(h) provide, where appropriate, guidance and counseling, remedial courses, training in how to study and other forms of student support, including measures to improve student living conditions.

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