

The Summary of the Study

Introduction:

The present research aimed at recognizing the extent of efficiency of the instructional system in the Faculty of Education in Banha (FEB) as a region faculty doing its best to face the requirements of Kalubia . Governorate of teachers in different specializations. Again, it does its best to play a role in realizing the economic and social development for the local society of the governorate. The reality of this efficiency was investigated from two angles:

a) Internal Efficiency:

Which is represented in the efficiency of human inputs (students, lecturers, administrators..... etc), besides all material possibilities in the faculty.

The quantity of student-inputs was investigated through identifying the extent of the following of students as well as the average of promotion, drop-out and failure.

The effect of this on internal quantity efficiency was also investigated.

The numbers of graduates in different cohorts study relied on the method of "re-constructed cohort method" for the first three cohorts in the faculty 1980/81; 1981/82, and 1982/83.

The ratio of number of the staff to the number of students was investigated so as to clarify the extent of staff efficiency.

The building and the equipment of the faculty were also taken into consideration.

b) External Efficiency:

To measure the external efficiency of the instructional system in the faculty, these indicators were considered:

1- Numeral and professional accomodation of the graduates:

This factor was dealt with through identifying what is offered of the faculty graduates besides the numbers of teachers already there: comparing this to the needed numbers of teachers in different specializations so as to define the gap between the demand and the offer . Hence, the capacity to satisfy the governorate's needs of teachers in different specializations in a way of no increase or decrease. Professional efficiency was dealt with through identifying the efficiencies a good teacher must have as well as identifying their extents.

2- Some other factors through which the level of faculty efficiency was judged, such as the objectives of the faculty, the extent of success in realizing these objectives, the curricula and their contribution in teacher preparation, its developmental role, ways of joining the faculty on part of student and ways of distributing these students to different sections.

The Problem of the Research:

The research problem can be expressed in the following main question:

- * To what extent that Banha Faculty of Education can gain its needs from teachers in the environment?

From this main question, there are many questions:-

- 1- What are the needs of Kalubia governorate from teachers in the different specifications?
- 2- What are the dimension of the external efficiency at Banha Faculty of Education?

- 3- To what extent are the levels of the graduates and the standards of their efficiency go with the needed levels in the educational field?
- 4- What are the problems that hinder Banha Faculty of Education to achieve the desired purposes?
- 5- How can we achieve the best external efficiency of Banha Faculty of Education?

Methods and toals of the Research:

The present study depends on :

- 1- The style and the study case.
- 2- The system Approach.

Also, the study depends on the following important articals:

- 1- A questionnaire that was applied on a sample consisted of (34) teachers from Science, Arts and Faculty of Education.
- 2- Technical guiding questionnaire to estimate the efficiency of the graduates. It was applied on a sample consisted of (37) supervisors from various specifications.
- 3- The graduates questionnaire and was applied on a sample consisted of (208) graduates from various specifications.

Limitations of the Research:

It is limited in the following dimensions:-

- x The human dimension and contains three groups:

- 1- Teaching staff at the college and their numbers are (34).
- 2- Technical supervisors and their numbers are (37).
- 3- The graduates from various specifications and their numbers are (208).

* The place Dimension:

It is centralized around the faculty of Education in Banha (FEB), its local environment of Kalubia Governorate and its place among the faculties of Education in Egypt.

* The time Dimension:

It extends so as to include the historical contexture of the faculty since its establishment in 1977 till 1986.

The research goes according to the following chapters:

1- Chapter one:

The General frame of the research and includes the problem, the method and the previous studies.

2- Chapter Two:

is a historical approach about Faculties of Education in the geographical universities from its foundations and analysing its nature.

3- Chapter Three:

is analytical systematical study of the external and internal efficiency of Banha Faculty of Education.

4- Chapter Four:

is the field frame of the research and limiting the procedures of the research.

5- Chapter Five:

Explaining and analysing the results of the pilot study, recommendations and suggestions.

Results of the Research:

- a) The standard of internal efficiency in the faculty was low. One of the factors affecting this is the high ratio of wastage in the number of faculty students as a result of the high average of drop-outs and failing students. The ratio of wastage was 34.81% during the period of study.
- b) The standard of external quantity efficiency was low. The study proved a gap between the offer and the demand of the faculty graduates. This gap lies in the increase of the offer in some specializations such as philosophy, science and human studies, where as some other specializations suffer from a great shortage such as Arabic, English and French.
- c) The standard of external quality efficiency of the faculty was low.

The study proved that the teacher who is graduated from the faculty has not got the group of professional efficiencies.

Here are some of the indicators affecting the lowering standard of the faculty efficiency:

- 1- The outstanding limitation in realizing its objectives, its functions and its developmental roles.
- 2- The need of its syllabuses to be revised so as to be introduced in a more integrated form; Besides, there must be a great care of the amount of academic syllabuses and a more concentration on the quality of educational ones.
- 3- The inconsistency of the system of accepting new students or distributing them to the different sections.
- 4- The shortage of the human possibilities in the faculty specially the staff numbers; for the ratio of the staff to the students is 1 : 250 and it is low Again, the efficiency of the administrators is low.
- 5- The difficulties that hinder the staff numbers to play their roles, such as the inavailability of reference books or periodicals that help scientific development of staff members , the shortage of services the faculty introduces, the low salaries and the difficulty to treat the administrators on part of staff members.
- 6- The shortage of material possibilities such as buildings vital services, equipments, furniture ... etc.
- 7- The library of the faculty suffers from a great shortage in references, books and periodical.