

Internal and External Efficiency of the Saudi Education System

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Abstract

This research is interested in studying the internal and external efficiency of the universities in Saudi Arabia. Analysis and make sure levels and extract future trends, and to respond to domestic and international variables. = These efficiencies include important dimensions one specializes the ability of the university to conduct. Its functions with high efficiency internal efficiency -other dimension means the ability of the university to the community supply of graduates' highly qualified external efficiency. This comes within the framework of the context of interest of the Ministry of Education - Higher Education in the development of efficient internal universities and for External universities, and touched on what the ministry in this regard.

Keywords: efficiency, internal efficiency, external efficiency, waste educational effectiveness

1. Introduction

Education has received considerable attention since Saudi Arabia was founded, and continued attention to this present year. One sign of this attention is devoted to the education of allocations from the state budget. it has seen education in Saudi Arabia in its infancy development than that is rare in the world, in terms of proliferation and accommodate students and free education and to encourage to join it. However, with the passage of time begun problems appear in the educational system. Such as low student achievement obtaining large proportions of them low grades in math, English, and Arabic. Also detected signs of failure and defect in the system to keep up with new developments and to meet the development needs in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and world. Put the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture "UNESCO" definition "of the efficiency of the education" It's the ability to perform well and provide the desired results without the loss of resources and efforts, time and costs, "What is meant here is the" minimum use of available data to achieve the requirements required level. Educational wastage refers to the resulting loss in learning and teaching processes through the number of students those who failed or dropped out and the consequent loss of spending on education and the effort it (Correa, 1963). Educational wastage includes a low level of achievement of graduates, also includes the cases of repetition and dropout and prolong the duration of stay in the institution, and repeated efforts on the student more than once.

As graduates is not suited to the requirements of the external efficiency quantitatively and qualitatively, and the weakness of the exploitation of human and material resources to achieve the goals set. Which shows the weakness of the educational effectiveness, all of which turn into financial losses are a burden on the State budget and educational institutions. Educational wastage refer to deficiencies in the educational administration, and in the education system on the quantitative and qualitative levels, and points to the high cost of the student rate and not to take advantage of economies of scale in the educational institution (Rashdan, 2005). It also means the loss resulting from the lack of students graduated on schedule for graduation and this is due as a result of their failure or dropping out and this demonstrates the inability of the education system in achieving its objectives. Educational wastage consequent adverse effects on human and social physical level and contribute to reducing the internal efficiency of the educational system and upset the balance of system inputs and outputs. In other words, upset among new students, students and graduate of repeaters balance thus increasing the cost of education. Hence it can be said that the educational educational wastage problem no matter how small or large size deserves attention and requires treatment and rapid solution.

2. Problem of the Study

Institutions of higher education evaluation has become matter of urgency, on the basis of quality standards. Higher education institutions that seek to quality and excellence. Should be in the process of a comprehensive evaluation, which stands for on the performance of the pros and cons of both; it consisted study the problem of assessing the internal and external efficiency of the Saudi education system.

3. Objective of the Study and Questions

Objective of the study to identify the internal and external efficiency of the Saudi education system and specifically, the study will seek to answer the following questions:

What degree of Saudi internal efficiency of the education system?

What degree of external efficiency of the Saudi education system?

4. The Importance of Studying

The level of higher education institutions, the efficiency is very important; it for the benefit of the institution itself, and to everyone who is involved, and to society in general and workers in the universities of the faculty members, and administrators at all levels and addressed to raise the level of educational competence.

5. Internal Efficiency of the Educational System

The concept of internal efficiency:

There are many definitions dealt with internal efficiency of which definition (Coombs and Halalak Coombs and Halla;) where they say: it is the relationships between inputs and outputs of the education system, ie, the rate of input to output. The sense of internal processes and activities of the educational system and its ability to carry out its expected roles and integration and retention of resources and the transition of students from their classrooms to another and from one stage to another without failure or fail.

• Internal efficiency in the public education system:

The issue of internal efficiency of the public education system in the weakness of consistency between the system input and output, while the proportion of spending up to education in the Kingdom to about ((25% of government spending. the system suffers from a relatively high repetition and dropout rates in addition to the relative weakness in the level of graduates. the Ministry of Education to adopt a set of policies, strategies and programs related to reducing the proportion of waste and raising the level of internal efficiency through the application of continuous assessment method in elementary school and continue in the application of teaching strategies. vocational guidance for students and so on Studies related to the internal effectiveness of the education system and indicate during the years of the Eighth Plan to a marked improvement in the repetition and dropout rates compared to what it was in the years of the Seventh Plan, where Alraspat who hold additional seats in the system for years ranged between (2,7- 13.6%) compared to to what it was in the years of the previous plan(4.83% - 21.39% (for grades from the first grade until the twelfth grade. As I explained the performance of the education system in the years of the Eighth Plan indicators that the average proportion of quantitative success in the sixth grade hit) 96.2% (in the third grade average) 93.5% (in the third secondary grade (92.5%).

To address this constraint was the following work:

- Application of continuous assessment system.
- Research specialized in the field of improving internal efficiency and scientific studies, so as to address the causes of waste.
- Activate the relationship between the school and the home, to face the difficulties that stand in front of her.
- Innovation in education and effective learning methods through the integration of technology in education.
- expansion of schools (development) within the King Abdullah Project for the Development of Education in accordance with the planned program in preparation for the dissemination of the project on schools in the Kingdom.

The efficiency of the teacher, the teacher, and the level of their performance:

Centered educational process about the existence of parameters they can prepare generations capable of proper understanding and comprehension, development and innovation, and this requires the rehabilitation of the parameters through courses to raise teaching their competence and develop their abilities teaching and leadership, by making the training interactive ongoing process, in addition to providing them with skills and expertise in the field of Information Technology and communications to enable them to employ them in the areas of teaching, and the development of positive features in their personality and foster a spirit of belonging and loyalty to the homeland and to the teaching profession.

To address this constraint was the following work:

- Raise employment standards for the parameter (to join the teaching profession) and selection of women with distinct levels of scientific, educational and rehabilitation.
- Construction, modernization, and the application of objective tools and inhalers that measure the availability of the required competencies to the parameters periodically.
- Continue to provide professional growth of teachers through courses and enroll them in specialized training programs, particularly with regard to the programs, which means the integration of technology in the educational process.
- Approve the terms of the licensing system for practicing the profession in the field of education and its application.
- Continue to apply project (teaching strategies (and updated).
- Coordination with the relevant authorities for the development of labor regulations and the development of wages, incentives and rewards systems, including the retention of elements distinctive within the school and take advantage of the full capabilities of teaching and supervisory.

The efficiency of the curriculum and teaching methods:

The explosion of knowledge cast the responsibility on the education devices to improve their ability to adapt to scientific progress to be made of variables, including revision of the education and organization of knowledge, expertise and skills curriculum to allow renew and deepen and give the student self-learning capabilities. The Ministry of Education on the evaluation and development of school curriculum on an ongoing basis. This process is based on the introduction of the methods of teaching and learning that are compatible with modern trends, and a review of the curriculum and the content of the scientific material and teaching methods and strategies for education and modern learning, taking into account the constants set forth in education policy in the Kingdom.

To address this constraint was the following work:

- Document for the preparation of national curricula of public education in Saudi Arabia.
- Preparation of the general map of the concepts methods of education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Follow-up to benefit from the global experience and expertise in the field of preparation and curriculum development.
- Continuous evaluation of textbooks in line with modern developments, in light of the fundamental constants upon which the education policy in the Kingdom.
- Continue and expand in the introduction of new methods in education and focus on the technical curriculum in the general education curriculum.
- Continue to develop the education system with a focus on the development of secondary education curricula to suit the requirements of development.
- The inclusion of the development of thinking skills and problem solving in the curriculum, and through an emphasis on experimentation and the development of induction and deduction in the survey and all the general education curriculum skills.

The efficiency of the school environment:

States interested in improving the school environment as a magnet for educated important factor in raising the achievement level of their element, and represent the school environment inside the classroom and outside an important role in teaching and learning and training process and helps teachers to perform the required efficient and high quality role and encourage demands for participation and interaction and the application of self-learning and raise the level of achievement school.

This requires the existence of adequate equipment for computer labs and language labs and classrooms and laboratories equipped with the requirements of the e-learning and a variety of galleries activity, in addition to using information and communication technology and integrate them into education. In order to provide this environment it is needed to mainstream government school buildings and replace the leased buildings that do not meet the required conditions of the educational process to resolve all the problems facing this trend, particularly with regard to the provision of land and contracting with contractors qualified to carry out these projects.

To address this constraint was the following work:

- Provision of appropriate land through purchase or expropriation of the educational facilities in the charts or by municipalities.
- Secure the territory of the new educational facilities free schemes in coordination with the competent authorities.
- Determine the priorities of the new construction projects and programming and work to reduce construction costs by using value engineering.
- Taking into account the projected population growth when determining the type and location of school building design and the quality of school buildings serve the educational and social process.
- improving the learning environment in schools, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Project for Education Development (development (through: Project Gateway "development" educational schools "develop" smart project, the network "develop" educational project, project content "developing" digital, Project Center Data "development", a project training halls "development").

The efficiency of school leadership:

The school leadership in the overall concept of educational leadership bear upon themselves and the secretariat of the responsibility for overseeing the administrative and technical school for the advancement of the educational process in all aspects of the school curriculum and a book and a means and student potential and surrounding environment. The field of school administration is no longer limited to only the administrative aspects of care but became combines administrative and technical aspects, and I mean everything related to the student and members of the school professional body of them, administrators, curriculum and teaching methods and activity and Technical Supervision and the financing of the education program and regulate the relationship between the school and the local community, and other aspects that relate to the educational process directly or indirectly. To achieve this concept of leadership, it requires a design model to lead the school in accordance with the scientific basis, based on improving education environments gradual transition to compact technology and multimedia education and improve educational outcomes environments.

To address this constraint was the following work:

- Design model to lead the school according to scientific bases stems from educational leadership and strategic direction theories of Educational Supervision in the age of knowledge, and is based on a number of local, regional and international experiences, such as pilot schools project and the School of the Future, a school tomorrow and independent school.
- Directing school leadership to focus on learning and improve educational outcomes environments through: school leadership through the team, and the localization of professional growth programs for teachers within the school, and evaluation of internal and external to the school according to quality standards, and employ technology in school management business.
- Gradual transition to compact and multimedia technology, which employs a broader information sources and horizontally, and strengthened the independence of the educated, and the direct and active role in the education learning environments.
- accelerate and end the typical configurations for each school to implement the decision of the City Council service number (1/755) dated 02/25/1422 AH

6. External Efficiency of the Saudi Education System

The concept of efficiency of a researcher is different to another in accordance with the theoretical background from which, in the organization's performance analysis, has been known entrances (2010) efficiency as the ability to achieve the intended development according to predefined standards and increase efficiency whenever possible to achieve a full score, which is the ability to perform, It is to the benefit cost rate resulting from the achievement of the goals, which is the proportion of the actual output of the system to the actual input, which is abbreviated to answer the question? How do you work? And how to implement alternative shortest time and with less effort, and there is a difference between efficiency and effectiveness of educational systems, Effectiveness (Effectiveness) is to achieve practical goals or realism of the institution, which is the degree of fit the actual output of the system with planned outputs, which are competent to answer the question: What do we want to achieve? And learn about the many alternatives to achieve what we want and choose the alternative that connects to the target at a specific time. Researchers distinguish between the definitions of internal and external of the educational system efficiency, has said Coombs and Halak, (Coombs & Hallak) 1973) as are the relationships between inputs and outputs of the education system, any input rates to output, meaning internal processes and activities of the educational system and its ability to carry out the expected roles of it and good discharged and integration of the mainly to keep Bmdkharch of learners and the transition from their classrooms to another and from one stage to another without leaving the study or repetition. And know-Nouri and Mercy (1977) as: the ability of the system what was done Kingdom in planning the strategy for the development of a long-term time horizon elements, it sets the general framework continues inside the successive development plans; to come every plan which has the means to deal with the data period during which implemented and challenges Interior educational to do the roles expected of them, and include any internal educational efficiency on all the human elements involved in education, which holds the implementation of educational programs and curriculum and associated activities, as well as administrative matters. The Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science Vtarafha as the effectiveness of the educational system to keep Bmdkharch of learners to move them from one stage to another study after their achievement to the requirements of this stage to the fullest.

Productivity means efficiency in education as seen by Rashdan (0120) «as the education system's ability to achieve the desired goals», and divide the production efficiency in education into two parts: the internal production efficiency foreign productivity and efficiency. And internal efficiency is only the outcome of multiple factors or elements intervened and stopped them, and made up those elements of input and what happens between them or from interactions within the so-called educational process activities and processes. All inputs and enters in the educational system, and most of the variables that affect it, whether these inputs were, directly or indirectly, visible or invisible, tangible or intangible. The production efficiency of Foreign means that the educational system's ability to graduate learners numerically qualified and suitable to meet the needs of the community of the workforce and equipped necessary to engage in tasks that prepared her knowledge. Came the entrance competencies, educational strategic choice, to make the educational institution a center to control the quality of education and achieve high-quality output and achieve the aspirations of the community, known efficiency (Competency) as being able to perform complex work, depends evoke a range of energies and employ them effectively in the organization. Competencies and classified educational systems from the perspective of the economics of education into two types: internal and external, internal efficiency and focus on the relationship between inputs and outputs of the system any input rate for output. And classified into internal efficiency.

- a. Internal Proficiency how a educational system's ability to determine the educational goals of the inputs of economic and investment of human resources and specific role for the programs of study in raising the efficiency of the education, and the internal quantum efficiency are the educational system's ability to accommodate the applicants to him and the graduation of the largest possible number of admissions and reduce the volume of waste to less level without affecting the quality.
- b. Either the external efficiency focuses on the contribution of the education system outputs in public life and development in the community, who works in the education system, and the applicability of the amounts of those outputs and specifications on the economic and social development requirements, and are classified into two types: external efficiency of how and means to measure the educational system outputs of in terms of how to achieve the goals of the community, the external efficiency of the education system quantity are able to graduate quantum commensurate with the actual needs of the labor market.

The aim of the external efficiency to achieve the applicability of the quantity and quality of the outputs of the education system with economic and social development in accordance with the requirements of what is planned.

Of course, the definitions may differ from each other in the procedural steps included to measure the educational system efficiency, and in spite of the multiplicity of concepts, but they all emphasize the direct and indirect of the educational system the importance of productivity, and the importance of controlling inputs, processes, outputs, and follow the ways to measure educational productivity quantitative and qualitative. When the educational system analysis, we find that it consists of three main parts: -madkhalat, operational processes (manufacturing) or system components, and output. The outcome of the final stage of the manufacturing processes can be divided into two types: concrete outputs such as the number of students and non-tangible outcomes such as values and culture gained through the system. It is not easy to understand the nature of the processes and activities that take place in the educational environment to transform inputs into outputs but an understanding of system components. It has identified the jeweler (1409) system with five searchable and add components: the system of special goals, psychological and social relations between the elements of the system, the techniques and curriculum system, the structural and order him, and management (leadership) that the basic operations (planning, organization, supervision and evaluation and follow-up). The systems analysis -kohd-style management techniques gives provisions on the system with a high degree of objectivity to its association with dramatically indicators and scientific standards, and is a dynamic interactive process deliberately to review the targets as a result of subsequent analyzes. And it achieves systems set of objectives analysis method including: Improved productivity of the system, and to maximize the efficiency of the system (in the light of the physical, financial and human costs), and to facilitate its operations, and to ensure the continued vitality, and quality control of system operations and development, and the achievement of maximum compatibility between him and the environment that surround it, and guide the growth of the system and its development provide the data necessary for the decision-maker and information.

6. Increase the Productive Efficiency of the Educational System Approaches

Many countries applied different methods to increase production efficiency of their educational systems, including:

- o Education considered as an economic power involved in the community pay for it.
- o Amendment of the school year system.
- o Interest in school construction and hiring escort according to the requirements of educational learning process.
- o Modernization of curricula and the introduction of educational technology.
- o Develop and raise the efficiency of workers in education and the development of controls for the practice of the teaching profession.

The Ministry of Education through the years (1995 -2000 AD) a new direction aims to raise educational productivity, is it consistent with the requirements of the times and the aspirations of the future, and the needs of development in the country; he came attention to quality and preparation of all five-year education plans, and provide the most potential to achieve the goals adopted and began the development of education through the included program (Ministry of Education, 1996):

- The abolition of primary schools that operate in the evening through the construction of new schools or building additions to school menu.
- Reduction of density in the classroom so that no more than 30 students, the ranks of the first phase of the (1-4) and 35 ranks of the second phase of (5-10).
- Teaching English from the fourth grade, and the introduction of computers in schools.
- The development of the curricula of all subjects, and the training of teachers to teach those curricula developed.
- Raising the efficiency of school staff through training, rehabilitation, and training of technicians responsible for running school learning-resources centers.
- It is taken during the years of the ministry (of 200-2008 m) in the development of a new policy so that the focus was on all the areas that affect and interact with the educational learning process.
- Reformulation of the general education curriculum and its application, as well as revision of the textbooks, and learning environment and to provide each school learning resource centers.

- Development of new course materials (information and life skills and environmental technology) and to promote the teaching of mathematics, science and English language materials in all grades.
- Updated exams and evaluation systems.
- Reconsider the structure of the Ministry of Education, and to focus on educational policy planning and effective implementation of the decisions on the level of the Office of the ministry and school districts.
- Linking education with development and guidance to serve the comprehensive development purposes.
- Emphasized the unity and integration of knowledge and employment, and to deal with the fast changing world.
- Deepen and communicate with the relevant basic education and post-primary one hand, and between secondary and higher education on the other hand to ensure the success of all the elements of the educational system.
- Holistic development of all elements and inputs that make up the secondary education and in the forefront: the school administration and the teacher directed and psychologist and curriculum and methods of training and evaluation, which focuses on the comprehensive and continuous evaluation of the performance of the learner and the lack of focus on the annual final exams, which monitors her full class without consideration to the efforts of the learner during the year school.

Despite efforts to develop education and increase productivity, but it still faces some difficulties, has attributed the cause of the weakness of system efficiency and outputs to style processors that address some of the components of the system. Leaving some of them, or that he is dealing with a component without regard to the other components within the education system. So the educational system analysis through stand on all its components and to identify the level of performance and interaction within the system with the rest of the system. Components external environment style directly contribute to solving problems of the system and its development. Sometimes hesitate to public education outcomes are not compatible with the needs of the labor market as well as education requirements (tertiary). it has to be the recruitment and use of methods of measuring internal and external efficiency rate, and training of staff within the institution at different levels to use these methods. The efforts to develop education raise efficiency in Saudi Arabia requires attention to studies that relate to the measurement of economic performance of the service educational schools. government and private education through published data from the ministry on the number of new enrollments as well as the number of graduates to make sure the internal efficiency of the educational system because the decline in internal efficiency represents loss of a large portion of the costs borne by the ministry to the number of learners and thus wasting part of the state that you use in the public education. human resources for investment; This calls for the need to take forward policies that will set the adjustment inputs, processes, outputs, and avoid the waste of resources.

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