



– Chapter II –

References (Les référentiels)

The principles

The human history had been marked by great civilizations starting from ancient Pharaonic civilizations to Mesopotamian, Indian, Chinese, Roman, Greek and finally the Islamic civilization. therefore, one must elevate their thoughts and actions in society for the state to achieve the high ranks of progress. A set of ethical principles governing the practice of professions is defined; more specifically, doing good and being virtuous, keeping professional secrets, respecting duties, and advancing rights. Acting in accordance with social norms, religious beliefs and the law. Ethics is a set of concepts and principles that guide us to differentiate between the right from the wrong.

The Religious Reference

The divine religions are one of the most important sources of ethics, along with the noble Sunna of the Prophet (PBUH) that confirmed and elaborated on what was mentioned in the Holy Quran, serving as a source of Arab-Islamic culture. The applied laws and regulations come from ethical sources, as they define the fundamental obligations that must be respected and implemented. Islam called for striving on the earth and sanctifying the value of work. Muslims should be builders, conscious, faithful and promote for peace.

The Evolution of Civilizations

The world's transition to the modern state since the late 19th century, led to a philosophical debate about the role of the university . It initially focused on knowledge and culture for its own sake, then shifted its focus to prepare students and train them for professions that society needed in its industrial renaissance.

Governments and institutions of the private sector turned to universities to meet their needs for specialized personnel. In the early 20th century, there was an emphasis on spreading general culture among students and shaping the personality of the student, both morally and intellectually.

The idea of education in economics and politics was highly popular in the 1960s and 1970s as a major investment in the human resources , governments all over the world started to invest generously in various sectors of education. Attention increasingly turned towards higher education in its various forms and styles The number of students significantly increased, university budgets doubled, and universities were more than ever required to meet the needs of career seekers on one hand and fulfill the demands of their societies on the other. This led to major changes in the systems of higher education in terms of specializations and their regulations to keep up with the developments driven by globalization.

The Institutional Reference

Every profession has values and ethics, and the state of the profession is not correct without them. The profession loses its honour and respect if ethics disappear, and those who engage in it diminish. Therefore, a set of laws and regulations have been established at all stages of the development of university institutions worldwide to preserve their value and role in the construction of societies.