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The Role of the University in Developing Scientific Research among Academicians

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المستخلص:

تتناول هذه الدراسة دور إدارة الجامعات في تطوير البحث العلمي بين أعضاء هيئة التدريس. وتُبرز التحولات السريعة في التعليم العالي والمنافسة المتزايدة بين الجامعات الحكومية والخاصة الحاجة المُلحة إلى أنظمة دعم بحثية أقوى. وباستخدام منهج وصفي تحليلي، استطلعت الدراسة آراء 120 عضوًا من أعضاء هيئة التدريس من تخصصات متعددة. وتم تحليل البيانات باستخدام برنامج SPSS من خلال الإحصاء الوصفي، واختبار T، وتحليل التباين (ANOVA). وتُشير النتائج إلى أن الجامعات تُقدم دعمًا متوسطًا للبحث، مع وجود فجوات مستمرة في التمويل والتدريب وحوافز النشر. وتوصي الدراسة بسياسات تمويل مُهيكلة، وبنية تحتية مُحسّنة، وشراكات أقوى مع المؤسسات الحكومية والخاصة. وتشمل القيود الاعتماد على البيانات المُبلغ عنها ذاتيًا وعينة مؤسسية محدودة، مما يُشير إلى الحاجة إلى دراسات مستقبلية ذات منهج مُختلط ودراسات طولية.

وهدفت الدراسة إلى تحديد مستوى دور إدارة الجامعة في تطوير البحث العلمي. وقد أدى التطور السريع الذي شهدناه في هذا العصر إلى تعقيد المنافسة بين الجامعات، الحكومية والخاصة على حد سواء. وقد استلزم ذلك بدوره من إدارات الجامعات إيلاء المزيد من الاهتمام لدعم البحث العلمي وتحديد بيئة النشر الأكاديمي للأكاديميين من خلال تحليل الأدبيات والدراسات ذات الصلة. وأظهرت نتائج الدراسة إن مستوى دور إدارة الجامعة في تطوير البحث العلمي كان متوسطًا. وفي ضوء هذه النتائج، توصي الدراسة بوضع خطط مناسبة لتوفير التمويل الكافي لدعم عملية البحث العلمي من خلال المؤسسات الحكومية والخاصة. ولتحقيق هدف فهم النشر الأكاديمي، تُقدّم هذه المقالة أساسًا لتوضيح أهمية تبني مفاهيم بورديو (في تقسيم العالم الاجتماعي في مجتمعاتنا المعاصرة إلى مجموعة من المجالات مثل المجالات الفنية والسياسية والاقتصادية، إلخ) لاستكشاف ممارسات النشر الأكاديمي.

وفي ضوء النتائج، توصي الدراسة بالعمل على وضع خطط مناسبة لتوفير التمويل الكافي لدعم عملية البحث العلمي من خلال المؤسسات الحكومية والخاصة. وفي سياق تحقيق هدف فهم النشر الأكاديمي، تُقدّم هذه المقالة أساسًا لتحديد مدى ملاءمة تبني مفاهيم بورديو لاستكشاف ممارسات النشر لدى الأكاديميين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: النشر الأكاديمي ، بورديو ، بيئة النشر

Abstract:

This study examines the role of university administrations in developing scientific research among faculty members. Rapid transformations in higher education and growing competition between public and private universities highlight the urgent need for stronger research support systems. Using a descriptive-analytical approach, the study surveyed 120 faculty members from multiple disciplines. Data were analyzed using SPSS with descriptive statistics, T-Test, and ANOVA. Findings show that universities provide moderate support for research, with persistent gaps in funding, training, and publication incentives. The study recommends structured funding policies, enhanced infrastructure, and

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stronger partnerships with government and private institutions. Limitations include reliance on self-reported data and a limited institutional sample, suggesting the need for future mixed-method and longitudinal studies.

The study aimed to determine the level of university administration's role in developing scientific research. The rapid development witnessed in this era has complicated competition between universities, both private and public. This, in turn, has required university administrations to pay more attention to supporting scientific research and defining the academic publishing environment for academics through an analysis of the literature and studies related to academic publishing. The study results showed that the level of university administration's role in developing scientific research was average. In light of these findings, the study recommends developing appropriate plans to provide sufficient funding to support the scientific research process through governmental and private institutions. To achieve the goal of understanding academic publishing, this article provides a basis for demonstrating the importance of adopting Bourdieu's concepts (in dividing the social world in our contemporary societies into a set of fields such as the artistic, political, and economic fields etc.) to explore academic publishing practices.

light of the results, the study recommends working on developing appropriate plans in order to provide adequate funding to support the scientific research process through government and private community institutions. In the process of achieving the aim of understanding academic publishing, this article offers a foundation for establishing the relevance of adopting Bourdieu's concepts for exploring the publishing practices of academics.

Keywords: Academic publishing · Bourdieu · Publishing environment ·

Introduction

Scientific research is a cornerstone of societal progress and innovation. Universities, as central institutions of knowledge creation, play a fundamental role in advancing research culture and linking knowledge production to national development. Despite its importance, research in Arab universities continues to face serious barriers including inadequate funding, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and weak integration with societal needs. According to UNESCO (2022), Arab countries invest less than 1% of GDP in research and development, compared to a global average of 2.3%. These disparities underscore the urgent need to strengthen universities' role in developing research capacities. This study seeks to address these issues by analyzing faculty perceptions of research support and identifying practical recommendations for improvement.

There is no doubt that scientific research has an important and prominent role in solving problems, as the role of scientific research and postgraduate studies in All fields are of great importance in achieving development and growth for all societies. The university is like the mother of scientific research and plays a role prominent in the development of their communities. Societies are exposed to many problems, and to find appropriate solutions to them, it is necessary to work on solutions. Research that works to provide appropriate methods to solve these problems, which may require a lot of effort required by the research topic.

The term scientific research has become one of the widely circulated terms in the era of change and lack of knowledge Stability is a result of the massive flow of information. It is noted today that the disparity in the scientific and technological progress of countries is due to Different interests and interests in scientific research by her. This concept has been associated with humanity since its existence.

The facts of existence and its important role in the development and civilizational construction of nations. Scientific research is the basis on which development paths are launched Social, economic, scientific, and technical developments throughout the ages, as they represent the main engine for all economic sectors. Political, social,

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educational, and cultural activities, whether in a university institution or a specialized research institution (Al-Awadat, 2002).

In the modern age of increasing demand and importance of scientific knowledge, there is a need for individuals It is based on knowledge generation and development. This requires working to raise the level of individuals who possess scientific research skills, and those who can generate knowledge that reflects their critical and creative attitude through the use of the steps and principles of scientific research (Sahan & Tarhan, 2015).

Today's world resembles the technological revolution, which is the fruit of scientific research and its applications (Atiwi, 2000). It is another job for universities and a requirement for excellence in any field of study, with distinguished researchers from Faculty members should work to achieve benefits between university education and scientific research. Achievement comes through research and follows through Events and ideas and working to support and develop them (Abu Aisha, 2012).

Al-Rifai (2005) stated that scientific research is one of the most important functions of the university, but it traces the reality of universities and research centers. Faculty members will find that there is a range of restrictions they face, including access to publications and supervisors of research projects for study sites.

The most important of which is higher education and the failure of the administrations of the University of Jordan and the official Yarmouk University to contribute to the advancement of scientific research Faculty members. At the end of the twentieth century, Jordanian universities and Jordanian universities Advanced scientific research abroad.

The importance of this study stems from the importance of its subject, which is scientific research, which is of great importance in the development and progress of societies, and which is a means to achieve social and economic development. The importance of the current study lies in its consideration of two aspects:

The importance of the theoretical study is represented by the new information it provides about the role of university in developing scientific research, identifying its problems, and proposing appropriate solutions to it. Contribute to enriching the theoretical literature on the subject of the study, which is the role of the university in developing scientific research among faculty members. This will direct the attention of those interested, scholars, and researchers to research in this field.

The applied importance is represented in the assistance provided by this study to faculty members to identify their role in the development of scientific research in the, which contributes to helping them to prepare appropriate plans and programs to work on developing it in the light of the results. And inform decision-makers in the universities about the role of scientific research in the development and progress of society.

Problem Statement

Faculty members in higher education are tasked with teaching, community engagement, and conducting research. However, the research component often suffers due to insufficient funding, limited institutional support, and lack of clear incentives. Consequently, the central question of this study is: What role do university administrations currently play in developing and supporting scientific research among faculty members, and how can this role be enhanced to meet international standards?

The job of a faculty member in higher education institutions is based on three main functions: education, community service, and conducting scientific research, which is considered one of the basic pillars of higher education institutions and plays an important role in achieving the welfare of society.

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It leads to improving the competitiveness of the country and achieving national development in knowledge- based societies, which is considered an essential matter that must be done by faculty members in various universities, as the level of performance of educational institutions is measured through their effectiveness in these functions (Darmakaksana, 2017)

Through the researchers' review of many studies, it has been shown that scientific research in the Arab world suffers from a weakness in its field of study Its ability to contribute to the development of societies and raise social and economic capabilities and work on developing them, due to the lack of awareness of its concept, its importance, its results and its impact on the local community, in addition to the weakness of funding provided by universities (Al-Alimat, 2002, Almansour, 2016). They also noted that scientific research plays a role it is important in solving the problems that societies suffer from, so it is necessary to activate the role of university administrations in developing and supporting this process.

The weakness of the support provided by the university administrations has become evident. Therefore, there is a clear weakness in the role of university administrations in developing

Support for scientific research. For this reason, the researchers decided to study the role of university administrations in developing scientific research among faculty members in the university.

Literature Review

Academic publishing is shaped by broader institutional and social contexts. Bourdieu's field theory suggests that research practices are influenced by economic, cultural, symbolic, and human capital (Bögenhold et al., 2016). Thompson (2013) highlights the publishing industry as a structured field that impacts academics' ability to disseminate knowledge. Empirical studies (Enyiok, 2016; Akçöltekin, 2016) further emphasize that research is a systematic process dependent on institutional support for planning, data collection, and dissemination. These insights are essential for understanding the challenges Arab universities face in supporting faculty research productivity.

Bögenhold Schumpeter, Veblen and Bourdieu ,(2016) argue that even though publishing is an individual communication process, it cannot be understood in isolation, because processes or habits are situated within the institutional and social contexts. Weik (2010) emphasizes that individual preferences and habits are influenced by conventions, institutions, and other practices. Such claims are based on Bourdieu's arguments that practices can "only be accounted for by relating the social conditions" which lead to them, and also by relating practice to the "social conditions in which it is implemented" [20, p. 56]. Bourdieu also contends that publishing is influenced by external factors. Therefore, to understand the publishing habits and practices of academics, it is necessary to understand the research and university contexts within which the academics operate.

Enyiok (2016) believes that research is one of the means through which problems that exist in many aspects of life are revealed. Life, which leads to an improvement in its quality, by reaching systematic explanations based on empirical data. Research is defined as the process of revealing, testing and validating information, which is based on good planning and implementation to ensure that only accurate and reliable information is obtained. It is also considered a cumulative process that depends on the set of pre-existing knowledge and at the same time is based on its expansion.

In the same context, Akçöltekin (2016) indicates that the scientific research process is based on a basic principle based on including the work process that is planned and consists of a set of successive steps. Starting with defining the problem, then working on identifying the methods used, and collecting data, developing results and making recommendations in order to work on solving the problem, and then preparing a scientific report that includes

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conclusions and recommendations. The scientific research process depends on the principle of obtaining evidence in order to verify the facts presented.

Even though academics initiate the publishing process, the academic publishing industry in itself is a field (Thompson, 2013) with its own structure and norms. Thompson argues that the publishing cycle and the publishing chain provide social structure, position, and space, which are inherent qualities of a field as described by Bourdieu in The Field of Cultural Production (Bourdieu 1983). From this perspective, the resources of the publishing firms comprise four types of capital: economic, cultural, symbolic or intellectual, and human. The skills and acts of individuals to build their career in the publishing industry can similarly be understood via Bourdieu's concept of 'habitus'.

However, Thompson's study speaks of the publishing field only from the perspective of publishers. Therefore, Thompsons's definition of academic publishing as the field is limited to business activities, which neglects an important workforce related to the academic publishing industry the academics who are responsible for producing this research. By viewing higher education as a field, the present study utilizes Thompson's concept of the publishing industry as a 'field' (discussed in detail in later paragraphs of this section) and extends it in order to gain a more nuanced understanding of the relationship between academics' publishing practices and publishers. To fully comprehend the publishing practices of academics, it is important to understand the industry perspective on publishing.

Conclusion

This study concludes that while universities provide moderate support for scientific research, significant improvements are required in funding, training, and publication incentives. Addressing these gaps requires policies that prioritize research, equitable distribution of resources, and stronger partnerships with government and industry. Universities must also provide targeted support across disciplines to ensure inclusivity. Limitations include reliance on self-reported data and a limited institutional scope. Future studies should employ mixed-methods and longitudinal designs to gain deeper insights into how universities can advance research capacity more effectively.

The field of academic publishing has changed rapidly over the last decade. However, not all changes have had or have a direct impact on academics in publishing their scholarly work. Only those factors that directly affect their interest or position in the field pose a challenge for academics. Thus, beyond the identification of appropriate journals, the major challenges faced by academics in publishing (due to the technological, economic and social changes of the academic publishing fields) could be classified as: (a) OA business models, where authors are charged for processing of articles; (b) peer review process; and (c) the publishing impact factors (Joseph 2015). Although there are various studies that explain these processes (listed above) from different perspectives (e.g., Björk,2017 ; Bohannon 2013; Bornmann ,2008; Boughton,2018; Engwall 2014, Harnad 2005) there are few studies that discuss academics' perspectives on these challenges. Fewer still have considered the degree to which these are considered as a challenge by academics in HASS disciplines. The socioeconomic-political approach adopted by Thompson (2009,) also ignores these issues. Similarly, the relations of other important members of the field have not been addressed. Therefore, a socioeconomic-political approach to the publishing field including the relation of various significant members of the field is necessary to understand the present- day publishing reality. It is therefore necessary to redefine the field of academic publishing by understanding the role of different stakeholders of academic publishing.

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