

# PERSPECTIVE OF BACHELOR STUDENTS OF KING KHALID UNIVERSITY ABOUT THE PRESENT STATUS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to know the Perspective of Bachelor Students of King Khalid University about the Present status of Scientific Research and the extent of the difference in the level of assessment between students of scientific and humanitarian faculties, and the recognition of their views on how to develop scientific research at the University of King Khalid, using the expressive method.

Based on the questionnaire developed for this purpose consisted of (40) paragraphs and located in five areas, the questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of graduate students reached (104) of the humanities and scientific colleges male and female Data, average extraction and standard deviations were analyzed, binary variance was analyzed, and opinions were categorized.

The outcomes of the survey show that the appreciation of students of advanced studies is based on the reality of the research. Scientific research in general varies between the scientific and humanitarian faculties, where it reached the students of the humanitarian faculties (3.2) at the intermediate level. The difference in the five fields of scientific research has also been observed in the five important fields of scientific research, while there was no impact felt due to sexes. There was no effect the study made several recommendations: most notably, the need to support scientific research materially, and to create a scientific periodical and to create a refereed scientific journal to disseminate students' creative research and ideas.

**Keywords:** scientific research, graduate students.

## INTRODUCTION

The objectives of universities go beyond the traditional roles of teaching, preservation and transfer of knowledge, to include all aspects of scientific, technical and technological life, which made it one of the most important duties of universities to interact community needs to consider and meet its needs, achieve advanced times of innovation, and contribute to economic growth, technical, technological progress and social awareness need to activate the mission of universities in activating the scientific research movement, and conduct

studies in all forms of survey, and experimental, to solve community issues and problems.

At the time of the defined eruption, the need for knowledge management and production has increased as well as a more economical and growth-enhancing economy. Humanitarian and urban, which can contribute to the revitalization and activation of universities through the movement of scientific research, and open prospects for all concerned students and university professors and experts, if describing reality and simulating the future. Scientific research enumerates the core functions and roles of any university that practices higher education, this helps students build their own thinking methodologies, which necessarily need to build their abilities.

In conducting research as one of the most important means of knowledge production, management, and employment, in the university, as the advanced education, is responsible. Directly and fundamentally on capacity building, training, and professional development of researchers in addition to its role in spreading and communicating its beneficiaries and turning it into reality.

## The role of universities in the development of scientific research in the following matters:

1. Train researchers and build their technical capabilities in conducting research in all forms and types in accordance with the needs of society, the surrounding environment, the state and the labor market.
2. Conducting research and studies by the faculty members as experts in scientific research, who can manage the knowledge production that the university can achieve with all its technical and human components.
3. Directing the research of graduate students to serve the problems of society and linking them to reality within the available possibilities.
4. Supervise research and scientific production, to ensure objectivity, integrity, honesty, and expression of reality.
5. Scientific publication in accredited printed and electronic journals facilitated by all members of society and not only for researchers, but also for decision-makers and the public to form public opinion on the core issues.

6. Establishing centers to promote research and marketing of the results of studies and research and to support opponents of innovation and invention.
7. Setting the conditions, specifications, and scientific standards for research in accordance with international standards, especially in those countries that are scientifically and educationally developed.
8. Establish databases, information and knowledge banks that enable them to manage the university's own knowledge and provide it to the community and beneficiaries.

Scientific research aims to find solutions to the problems of society and the surrounding environment in various aspects, and to devise methods, tools and strategies that facilitate the work of individuals and the use of data and information. Of knowledge management to achieve new practical results, therefore, the capacity of the state in the field of scientific research and the application of its results are measures of its economic progress and well-being. Therefore, the progress and abundance of scientific research is linked to developed countries, which is a significant indicator of economic growth, and research contributes to. In addition, the underdevelopment of the state makes it dependent on developed countries to provide technical goods and services in addition to its domination.

Investing in scientific research is one of the most successful and most rewarding types of investment, with many studies economic research results are very high, and this is confirmed by Thajeel and Al-Jawareen (2012), but its impact may reach as high as 80-60% level of knowledge and national output. From the above, it could be said that there are fundamental issues to investigate, to aspire the future visionary in the field of scientific research under the attention of governments /states, which have a direct impact on the development of research,

It establishes systems that respect research and researchers:

1. Starting from the Arab culture and Arab societies in the development of research and not adopting European models as ready models that can be applied as they are in the Arab reality.
2. Openness to the Arab and cultural reality in the funding of research, for example, the spread of awareness that the donation of scientific research is one of the most important doors of charity.
3. Economic policies can contribute to enhancing the donation to represent scientific research and raise awareness about such issues, for example, the donor is exempted from scientific research a simple percentage determined by law.
4. Institutions or corporations that cause environmental damage or human beings should legally contribute to scientific research efforts, such as corporations of smoke, and cement companies, etc.
5. Media policies are an important factor in developing and attracting financial support and enhancing the roles of researchers and publishers.

In the Arab's research world, there is a need to reintroduce interest in scientific and research media so that it becomes the priorities of scientific research. In all the main topics that can contribute to raising the level of government and political performance and improve scientific attitudes including, the serves and development of knowledge management and creativity, improving the quality of scientific research itself, and improving research, storage, and retrieval.

#### **Problem of the study:**

Many studies have pointed to the main performance of bachelor students in the growth of scientific research, as they are the legacy of the categories that work in the field of research production, but it is unfortunately below the required level, does not meet global quality standards, and remains shelved in the libraries', and is not transferred to scientific reality and does not affect production processes in all its industrial, commercial and service forms.

Since there are no studies that have examined the views of graduate students in this area, it has been found appropriate to conduct such a study, to identify their views and opinions to contribute to build a national strategy for the development of scientific research in King Khalid University.

#### **Survey Questions:**

The survey seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What is the perspective of bachelor students regarding the scientific research at the University of King Khalid?
2. At the level of significance ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) There are no statistically significant differences. The level of appreciation of students of higher studies for the reality of scientific research cannot be attributed to the sex of the student. What is the faculty in which he studies, and the interaction between them?

#### **Objectives of the survey:**

The aim of this survey is to reveal the perspective of bachelor students, regarding the scientific research at the University of King Khalid and the difference in the level of assessment between the students of the scientific faculties and the request of the humanities faculties, and the recognition of their opinions on how to develop scientific research at the University of King Khalid, etc. Promote some of the recommendations that can contribute to the formulation of a strategy for the development of scientific research at the University of King Khalid consideration of postgraduate students.

#### **The importance of the survey:**

The survey emphasizes the importance of providing basic data and information to help in identify the weaknesses of scientific and academic status of research at the University from the students' perspectives, as students are among the most productive categories of scientific research, and to identify appropriate strategies. Policies and policies that need to be developed with a view to improving the quality of scientific research, linking it to reality and national production, regardless of whether commercial industrially and service-oriented, and identify mechanisms that can help graduate students and university professors make greater efforts to develop scientific

research. In particular, within the limits of the researcher's knowledge, there are no Arab studies that sought to identify the viewpoint of graduate students in the reality of scientific research.

#### **Limitation of Study:**

The study was limited to the views of graduate students at the University of King Khalid during the first semester.

#### **Previous studies:**

Studies indicate that scientific research in Arab universities lags behind every year compared to developed countries and low number of published research, low level of public expenditure on research and studies, as well as weak impact on resulting national product.

The aim of the **Bahaa Ibrahim, 2018**. (1) survey emphasizes on the Arab League of last 5 years which is before (2006-2010) Of Arab Spring and the next five years from (2011-2015) of Arab Spring, where 22 Arab researchers showcased their work, to recognize, the position of Arab world's productivity and performance based on the effects of Arab Spring research bibliometrics analysis done by Web of Science -Thomson Reuters, who used SPSS software to analyze the data. The result discussed was that 103,917 documents were found as the productive research from researchers of Arab before Arab Spring and found 214,864 research documents after Arab Spring, which shows that there was 42.5% of growth in research productivity. Also it was observed that the 30 % of the minor protests lead to the second position due to the advancement occurred in Arab publications .It was also observed that the before the Arab Spring the attempts made by the collaboration of publications of Arab countries to the rest of the world was doubled. Also observed the positive impact of citations for the 12 Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Egypt, comparative there was negative impact observed in other 10 Arab countries which were Algeria, Kuwait, Tunisia and Jordan. However, more Arab countries performance and productivity in research has increased more after Arab Spring than before Arab Spring.

In the Study made by **Afreen Siddiqi & Jonathan Stoppani & Laura Diaz Anadon & Venkatesh Narayanamurti, 2016**.

(2) They have discussed about the attempts are made by the different countries to enhance the knowledge-based economy through developing scientific research capabilities of the country. By portraying the direction and state of progress towards the challenging arena. In their study they have used 3 metrics: 1) a classical metric of productivity (which describes about the publication made by each person). 2) An adapted metric which can also be said as Revealed Scientific Advantage (which means to study the comparison of publication in the field of scientific research between different countries. And the 3) scientific indigeneity metrics (which defined the ratio of domestic authors publications among the countries). These metrics used the data available among the different countries regarding the researcher and publications which allowed to characterize some key elements of national scientific

enterprise. The resulting trends based on indigeneity and productivity showed the strength of national research economy. The other trend focused on the research alignment which allowed the regional policy to assess the alignment with regional preferences.

These metrics were applied by them in the Middle East and North Africa -those regions where science and technology would play an important part in developing the ecosystem of the nation. From the analyses done 9.8 million publications were found from 1981 to 2013 in 17 countries of those two states. The results of the analyses prove that the collaboration among the different countries developed their scientific ecosystem. In 2013 they reached 52% of the median indigeneity, which indicates that the half of the corresponding authors were from the foreign countries. To add on they also focused on the chemical and petroleum engineering which produced the modest growth in the life sciences. The corresponding researchers found that due to the repeated patterns of immobility and spasm those two countries of Middle East and North Africa had a broad gap on the international comparison of scientific development, which results in a question of how they can strengthen the scientific research by highlighting the long-term policies to overcome the domestic research challenges.

The study of **Ahmed Alshumaimri & Taylor Aldridge & David Audretsch, (2010)** (3) investigates about the scientist entrepreneurship at universities in Saudi Arabia. It is found that they made the first approach to examine scientist research in the context of the Middle East and, in particular, Saudi Arabia. Where they discussed and assumed that scientist entrepreneurship was positively influenced by experience, gender, social capital, human capital, and university and other institutional policies encouraging commercialization activities. To analyze their study, they used data from a unique survey of scientists from three universities in Saudi Arabia. It is found through their work that there are important fields for scientist entrepreneurship that could be utilized in intense comparison to what they have established in the literature research from different countries.

In a study by **4-Hans Pohl & Jason E. Lane, 2018**. (4) discussed about the international branch campuses (IBCs) which had been formed during the last two decades, with Malaysia, Qatar, China, and the United Arab Emirates who are considered for hosting the largest numbers of countries. They have described that IBCs are often considered education providers within the host country; but there has been ongoing debate about their role as contributors to the scientific wealth of the host country. Through their study they developed the approach to investigate the research activity at branch campuses based on their scientific research publications. The most practical challenge faced by them was to identify publications from these entities, as they are often not indexed and visible in the publication databases. Which was resolved through a search query extracting publications with affiliation

data including the host country or city for the branch campus as well as the name of the institution. With help of IBC database, their study proves not only that they were increasingly active in research, but also how their publication quality and collaboration patterns relate to their host country as well as to their home institution. From their results it was proved that IBC played a vital role in the development of academic research of some the hosting countries Malaysia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

In a study carried out by **Chiara Franzoni & Giuseppe Scellato & Paula Stephan, 2012** (5). report results were found from the first systematic study of the mobility of scientists who were engaged in research in many countries. They collected the data from 17,182 respondents using a web-based survey of corresponding authors in 16 countries in four fields during 2011. They found huge variations among countries in terms of immigration and emigration patterns. They found that 56.7 % huge population of Switzerland were the immigrant scientists working in there. Moreover, they mentioned that Canada, and Australia were than 9% than them; the U.S. and Sweden were approximately 18%. Whereas India had the lowest 0.8% which was followed closely by the two other countries Italy and Japan. They discussed that the most expected reason to travel to other country was either for postdoctoral study or for professional job. the methodology that they used for studying the emigration patterns of the people who dwelled in the 16 countries from the age of 18. Our survey methodology also allows us to study emigration patterns of individuals who were living in one of the 16 countries at age 18. Also they analyzed that there was huge difference exists among different countries. They found that India was in lead to the list with three in eight of those living in country when they were 18 out of country in 2011. Japan was found with the lowest diaspora. They also mentioned the Return rates which also varied from one country to another country, where the emigrants from Spain were found to being most likely to return, then those from India being least like to return. The most likely reason described by the researchers was that from the response report for returning to one's home country was due to their family or their personal reasons.

In a study conducted by **Arias, A. V. (2015)** (6). They focused on the important function of research process in the University, where they have discussed that the universities must create and strengthen the policies that could help the universities to transform themselves to withstand the trend and competitive market demand, where research could be used as a vital tool for the acquiring the strategic objectives for funding and academic challenges. It is stated by them that in Latin America, the priority is given to university students and professors to enhance their research skills. Through their work they have made approach to investigate the perceptions and expectations of the academic community to consolidate the research process which was applied in Corporación Universitaria Minuto de Dios-Sectional Bello (UNIMINUTO). Their results proved that the Research system within the institute played a vital role in

the developed investigation process where the student's deficit with knowledge of research. Also they found that the familiarity and unfamiliarity of the research fields by the professors within their institution.

**Bin Tareef, A. (2009).** (7) This study aimed at identifying the status and obstacles of scientific research in higher education institutions of Jordan. They discussed about all the factors affecting the growth of scientific researcher such as about the planning and strategies framed by the research leader to accomplish their objectives to develop the professional, financial support, ethics and qualified research. The important questions included in their study was: What is the status and obstacles of scientific research of higher education institutions in Jordan as perceived by the deans and vice deans of the scientific research departments?

In the results the study specified that the lack the reason for the lack of higher scientific research of Jordan was the lack of motivation for research, absence of strategic plan for research, university staff with poor economic condition, lack of funding, sensitive issue ethics effecting the productivity of research.

In a study by **Ghanem, B., Ameen, M., Qudah, A., & Hammash, H. (2011).** (8) Through the Faculty of Education Science at Zarqa they identified and appreciated the students for their awareness and perception developed for the studies of scientific research which was transmitted by their college faculties. The study community was represented in 3 majors by the students at the college which were as follows: class teacher specialization, library and information science major and kindergarten specialization, the analytical descriptive approach was used as they considered this approach to fit the best for this kind of study, for which the whole college students including male and female were included.(96) questionable questionnaire accounted for (87%), to show their viewpoint Towards the reality of studying scientific research methods between the theoretical side and the applied side. The study reached a set of results, including that students are aware of the elements of scientific research and its procedures to a very large degree, while the degree of application and skill acquisition is medium and weak, respectively. Due to the specialty in variable and the benefit of class teacher specialization, they found the statistically significant differences the study made several recommendations, including working to enhance research applications, and encouraging students to do applied research.

**Ng, L. L., & Pemberton, J. (2013).** (9) Research is an integral element of the work of higher education institutions, emphasizing not only academics' assignments in developing intellectual skills and personal reputations, but also aided in contributing to the significance of an organization. Although validated approaches were adopted for developing research, there was a growing trend towards casual categories or populations of practice. The study was based on 5 research communities of practice who examined the values and motivations of the people in enhancing the research with higher

education communities. Through results of the study we can understand that 20 such values are superficial with 12 of those observed in the past research, the other 8 have appeared from this research which are centered on the number of issues and it includes the solution to overcome the intellectual isolation, research outcomes and creation of collaborative research.

Through the Study by **Zubova, L. G., Andreeva, O. N., & Antropova, O. A. (2009)**. (10) aimed at current status from undergraduate students' perspective in Mu'tah and Irbid universities in Jordan by investigating scientific research and its relationship with some variables. The research was divided into 2 sections which consist of questionnaire of 38 elements. The first division was utilizing scientific research in educational institutions and research centers while the second was students' practice for scientific research. The psychometric features were tested. The 438 samples male and female students were taken from the Faculty of Educational Sciences and Business. From the results we discover that the two divisions' means were of medium degree that is 2.85 for the first division and 3.00 for the second division. Also, the statistical significant means differences which was at  $0.05 \geq \alpha$  was discovered as the current status of scientific research from the perspective of undergraduates' students in the given two division of variables in favor of the scientific stream and university cumulative grade, for the general secondary exam grade average in respect of excellent, very good and good.

Through the Study by **Ziad Ahmed Twissi; Atif Omar Bin Tareef** (May 29, 2017) (11) designed to recognize the current status of scientific research at the University of Jordan as apparent by graduate students and the differences between students of science and humanities faculties, and to classify their opinions regarding ways to improve scientific research at the University of Jordan. They followed a descriptive methodology based on a survey that was developed specifically for the purpose of their study. 104 samples of male and female faculties who participated in respect of science and humanities. The study used two-way ANOVA table to analyze the standard deviation and means. The students' opinions and obstacles to effective participation of graduate students were categorized and included as additional. From the result it was observed that the significant differences between students' assessment of the status of scientific research in science and humanities faculties, which was (3.2) for students in humanities and (2.8) for students in science. There no negative effects found due to gender the difference appeared in all the 5 domains of scientific research. The financial support to scientific research, and to establish a refereed scientific Journal for publishing students' innovative ideas and research projects was recommended through this study.

In the Study by **Christopher R. Madan**. (May 1, 2013) (12) verified that the undergraduate experience which is significantly developed by achieving research experience early

and often. Recently this has been demonstrated empirically and discussed at length in a variety of disciplines, including but not limited to engineering (Narayanan, 1999), medicine (Murdoch-Eaton et al., 2010), biology (Reynolds, Smith, Moskovitz, & Sayle, 2009), physiology (Desai et al., 2008), neuroscience (Frantz, DeHaan, Demetrikopoulos, & Carruth, 2006), psychology (Wayment & Dickson, 2008), as well as in multidisciplinary discussions in prestigious journals (e.g., Carrero-Martinez, 2011; Russell, Hancock, & McCullough, 2007). Through all this we can consider that there are numerous benefits for the undergraduate research which focuses on a reflective viewpoint of undergraduate research initiatives at specific universities. Their study focused forward, in offering the students' perspective on how academic advisers can support for undergraduate research and involve the junior and senior undergraduates in research, as well as how advisers can encourage undergraduate research within the faculty.

**Desai KV, Gatson SN, Stiles TW, Stewart RH, Laine GA, Quick CM.** (26 March 2008) Through their study they mention that in presence of the Boyer Commission (1998) (13) also there was not sufficient opportunities provided to the undergraduate students to carry out the research in their universities also didn't support the faculties to maintain justifiable research programs. To overcome this situation, the researcher established and applied the "research-intensive community" model, where they utilized the opportunity to continuously produce the optimize research productivity. The role of this organization unit was to make a team where the graduate and undergraduate students worked under the supervision of the faculty members in coordinating and organizing the workshops, Forums etc. to optimize the functions of the organization efficiently to provide the research community scholars who are dedicated to the research. Which as a result increased the scalability and growth of the research-intensive community program.

**Wayment, H. A., & Dickson, K.L. (2008)** (14). Through their study they have suggested by implementing the systematic and programmatic changes (like proper advertisements, application procedures, communications, department newsletter and restructured faculty teaching assignments) in the organization will help in developing and raising the number of admissions of students in research program, and through this there will be increase in the placement of the faculty members also.

**In the study of Tonnash (1995)**, (15) which aims to recognize the objectives of scientific research and the incentives and problems of the problem and the degree of satisfaction members of the teaching staff at the University of King Khalid through the results of the research they proved the objectives of scientific research.

The teaching staff at the King Khalid University is the academic promotion, the empowerment of knowledge in a particular discipline and the enhancement of human knowledge, respectively. The most important incentives for scientific research are to provide academic promotion and

personal pleasure, and to improve knowledge and its development.

**In a study by Bin Tareef (2011),** (16) they designed to identify the status of scientific research from the perception of the deans and vice deans of scientific research, the results indicated that the decline of scientific research in Jordanian higher education, due to lack of resources, In addition to the misuse of available resources: the lack of specific research drivers, the absence of a strategic research plan, the deprived economic situation of an employee, also the lack of procedures to monitor research In some cases. The aim of the Kamal and Ahmed Study (1995) (16) was to identify problems facing educational and psychological research, to identify the problems facing the Center for Educational Research at Qatar University and to use the analytical methodology for the study issued in the Arab Gulf, the study concludes the identification of seven projects. The main challenge facing educational research is the lack of a clear and politically explicit educational research, the lack of a data base, lack of research staff, poor interaction between educational research, the educational system, and insufficient material funding.

Gender	College		Total
	Science	Humanities	
Males	21	44	65
Females	15	24	39
Total	36	68	104

**The reoccurrence of underdevelopment of the Arab world’s scientific research every year, according to the previous studies, can be summarized in several reasons, the most important of which are:**

1. Scientific research in the Arab world is detaching from the field of application and problems of society: research should be based on real problems that suffer from its society and industrial institutions, where research in Arab universities, especially in master and doctoral theses, is still determined. Researcher subjects are based on the opinions and ideas of teachers and students far from reality, and this was confirmed by Ghanem et al. (2011).

2. Low under-expenditure in the Arab world and insufficient financial support for scientific research, as studies have indicated the expenditure rate in the Arab world. Developed countries to scientific research about (2% - 5%) of the national income, while in the best conditions in the Arab countries (0.3%) of the national income in the Arab countries, which affects the laboratory materials required for research, incentives for researchers, references and periodicals required, and participation in the index related seminars which confirmed by Bin Tarif (2011).

3. The main challenge facing educational research is the lack of a clear and politically explicit educational research, the lack of a data base, lack of research staff, poor interaction between educational research, the educational system, and insufficient material funding. (Ahmed Study (1995)).

4. The lack of strategic directions to develop the skills of researchers and enhance their research output: the number of research in the Arab region is still at the same and has not moved to next level. It is less than 10% of the above.

6. The absence of any sponsoring institutions for scientific research, cognitive creativity and encouraging innovation: the highest Arab country in registering inventions. Saudi Arabia recorded 858 inventions during the period (1963-1963) and (237) inventions during 2013, while Germany (1963-2013) registered them. In 2013, a total of 375,692 inventions were registered.

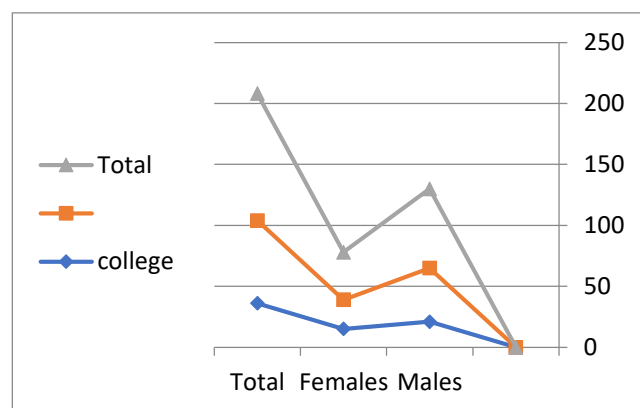
7. Developing the intercultural and intellectual exchange movement with other cultures and languages: making all researchers who are not fluent in another language aware only intellectually within the limits of theoretical literature Arab countries, far from what is happening in the world, and this takes them out of the circle of global competition.

**Methodology and procedures of the study:**

**Study community and sample:**

The study community consisted of all graduate students in King Khalid University. The sample of the study (students of Science and Humanities including male and female) was selected. The questionnaire was published on a website, the students were asked to fill it electronically, and the students who answered the questionnaire were distributed as shown in the table. 1).

**Table (1): Distribution of the study sample**



**Fig 1: Study Tool:**

The study instrument consists of 40 paragraphs that fall into five areas: organization of scientific research in terms of policies and legislation, and research and development environment. The scientific field in the terms of research and production, the quality of student research, and the financing of scientific research.

Open questions to learn about students' opinions and ideas in the field of development and improvement are:

- Do you have proposals to develop scientific research at the university? Explain?

• Is there a role for public education and school in developing and improving scientific research?

Explain?

- Is there a role for private sector institutions in the development of scientific research? And Explain?
- What are the ways that universities should work to make scientific research a habit for students
- What are the three most important barriers to research?

It has been filled out through the website, in addition to the random selection of some of the postgraduate courses.

**Sincerity and stability of the tool:**

The study instrument consisted initially of (45) multiple choice clauses, five open paragraphs, and presented to a number of arbitrators in universities other than King Khalid University, for the purpose of amendment or deletion. In addition, the tool came in its final form, consisting of (40) multiple choice clauses, located in five areas, and to confirm the stability of the tool has been used Alfa Kronbach for all paragraphs and paragraphs of fields and table (2) shows these transactions.

**Table (2): Alpha Kronbach stability coefficients for the five paragraphs and fields of the scale**

Field	Number of paragraphs	Coefficient Alpha Cronbach
<b>Full scale items</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.96</b>
<b>First area:</b> regulation (policies, legislation, and regulations)	<b>8</b>	<b>0.93</b>
<b>Second Area:</b> Research and Development Environment	<b>7</b>	<b>0.92</b>
<b>Field 3:</b> Practical field (scientific research procedures and results)	<b>10</b>	<b>0.87</b>
<b>Field 4:</b> Quality of Student Research	<b>10</b>	<b>0.93</b>
<b>Crude Scope:</b> Funding Scientific Research	<b>5</b>	<b>0.87</b>

Table 2 shows that the values of the Alpha Kronbach stability factor were equal to or greater than (0.87), which are all acceptable for the purposes of the study.

**Study variables:**

**First: Independent variables:**

1. Gender variable (male, female).
2. Variable of the faculty in which the student studies (scientific if human).

**Second: dependent variables:**

Respondents respond to sample questionnaire, which deals with the reality of scientific research at the University of King Khalid University.

**Statistical Methods:**

To answer the study questionnaire, the statistical package (SPSS) was used and calculated. Average computations and standard deviations for each questionnaire as well as for each area of the questionnaire; Differences in estimating the reality of scientific research are revealed the University of King Khalid according to the variables of the student gender, the type of college and the interaction between them. Judgment has also been judged on the average grade of the calculation according to the relevant standard used by Ghanem and others. (2011):

From 1 less than 2 is weak.

From 2 less than 3 are: marginal.

From 3 less than 4 are: average.

From 4 5 are: High.

**Study Results and Discussion**

Results on the first question: What is the truth of scientific research in the University of King Khalid from the perception of graduate students?

For answering this question, the arithmetic averages, and the standard deviation of the paragraphs of the measure and its areas were used.

In Table (3) the results are presented

**Table (3): Presents the Arithmetic Mean and Standard deviations of the scale and its five fields.**

Field	Number of paragraphs	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation
<b>First area:</b> regulation (policies, legislation, and regulations)	<b>8</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>1.12</b>
<b>Second Area:</b> Research and Development Environment.	<b>7</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>.901</b>
<b>The third area:</b> the practical field (scientific research procedures and results)	<b>10</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>.765</b>
<b>Field 4:</b> Quality of Student Research	<b>10</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>845</b>
<b>The fifth area:</b> financing scientific research	<b>5</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>.921</b>
<b>Average of all measuring instruments is</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>1.12</b>

Table (3) shows that the overall average of scientific research is (3.16) and is located at the lowest of the average levels, on the edge of human importance, and also shows that the areas of organization and financing of scientific research The average of all the paragraphs was lower than the average, while the other three areas were: student research quality, research environment, and work area. In the course of the



research, it was above the average of the scale, but they were all at the lowest levels of the average, and did not reach the highest level. This is in conjunction with his studies Ghanem et al. (2011), and for examination accurate arithmetic averages and standard deviations for the paragraphs of all fields have been calculated for discussion. Area I: Regulation (policies, legislation and regulations): (8) paragraphs with the total standard deviation was (3.06) and the highest standard deviation was (1.12).

**Table (4): Presents Arithmetic Mean and Standard deviations of the first field items.**

Table 4 shows that the average of the paragraphs ranged from 3.43 to the average level of the fourth paragraph.

No.	Paragraph	Arithmet ic mean	Standard deviation
1	Students have knowledge of the research strategy and priorities in Saudi Kingdom.	3.07	1.553
2	The university has strategic directions and declared policies to adopt scientific research.	3.06	1.298
3	Instructions for the granting of degrees include special importance for scientific research.	2.87	1.435
4	There is a special system in the university for scientific research.	2.83	1.424
5	Deanship of Graduate Studies' instructions encourages scientific research.	3.07	1.553
6	Instructions for evaluating student performance include aspects of scientific research and its quality	3.06	1.298
7	Instructions for evaluating student performance include aspects of scientific research and its quality.	2.87	1.435
8	Instructions and policies encourage the university to conduct scientific research.	2.83	1.424
The overall mean of the first area paragraphs		3.05	1.12

Table (4) shows that the averages of the paragraphs ranged from (3.43) in the average level of the fourth paragraph. In particular, there is a special system in the university for scientific research, where the average and the second paragraph with an average of (2.7) in the marginal level and especially the presence of strategic directions and policies announced to adopt the research. These results may indicate a real weakness in the

university's strategic directions in scientific research and its policy regimes. The weakness may be due to the university's educational programs and awareness of its research policies, which weakens the mobilization of the efforts of both students and faculty in integration in achieving the visions and aspirations of the university.

The second area: research and development environment: It consists of (7) paragraphs, where averages of paragraphs and standard deviation were calculated for each of them, and **Table (5) shows these results.**

No.	Paragraph	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation
1	The university provides the infrastructure that helps to conduct scientific research.	3.06	1.003
2	The Center for Research and Strategic Studies at the University contributes to the support of scientific research.	2.96	1.071
3	The university provides databases that facilitate the conduct of scientific research	3.16	1.071
4	The University has a specific policy and will not publish the results of scientific research.	3.27	1.209
5	The university contributes to providing the knowledge resources and periodicals that I need for scientific research	3.47	1.165
6	The College provides sufficient capabilities of equipment and laboratories for the purposes of scientific research.	3.25	1.095
7	The University provides sufficient resources for technical support for research preparation	3.17	1.065

Table 5 shows that the fifth paragraph obtained the highest average of 3.47. This indicates that the library provides references and periodicals within the library and electronics through the network, as shown in Table 5. The lowest average calculation size of the second paragraph: the research and strategic studies center at the university The average level of support reached (2.96) at the important level, which indicates the status of the center's communication with students in general and especially the students of the study. Or that the center does not endorse This is due to a real weakness in the performance of this center, which means that the university should pay more attention to promoting the operations and services of the center. In general, the rest of the paragraphs that indicate the university's provision of technical and logistical



services to support scientific research are at the lowest, average, and close to the marginal level.

The third area requires practical attention (scientific research procedures and results): this falls in (10) paragraphs, where their arithmetic Mean and Standard Deviations are determined, and the outcomes are shown as in Table (6). **Table (6): Shows Arithmetic Mean and Standard Deviations of third area items.**

No.	Paragraph	Arithmet ic mean	Standar d deviati on
1	Students have scientific research skills and can participate in	3.07	1.553
2	The University trains graduate students on how to conduct practical research.	3.06	1.298
3	The university has human resources / competencies and capabilities to supervise scientific research.	2.87	1.435
4	Teachers and teachers provide all means of support for students to conduct scientific research	2.83	1.424
5	The University contributes to facilitate the task of the researcher in case his research requires field visits to institutions related to the research.	3.07	1.553
6	The University supports students in the creation of peer-reviewed scientific journals	3.06	1.298
7	The quality of research prepared by graduate students can be assessed as high quality	2.87	1.435

8	Students' scientific research meets their aspirations and expectations	2.83	1.424
9	Scientific research prepared by students can be considered applicable in practice	3.83	1.420
10	There is participatory research preparation for publication, among students and faculty	2.85	1.434
The overall mean of the first area paragraphs		3.29	.765

Table (6) shows that the second paragraph achieved the highest average of (4.06) especially and that we are talking about graduate students, who focus on scientific research as the basis in their studies, as shown in Table (6). Although the average of this area is the highest among the five areas, paragraphs indicated that more attention should be given to some issues, as the least appreciated paragraphs are Paragraph 5: "The University's contribution in facilitating the researcher's task in the case of his research request for field visits to research-related institutions", with an average of (2.73) in the marginal level. This is due to the fact that the university does not coordinate with private or government companies to apply the students and increase their experience through their field visits. General this field shows good interest from faculty members in building the expertise and skills of students in scientific research within the classroom.

To answer this question, two-way- AOVA analysis was used, and the results of this analysis are shown in Table 7.

**Table (7): Analysis of Binary Variance of Variables Type of Faculty (Scientific, if San) with Gender (Male, Female)**

Contrast Source	Total of squares	Degree of freedom	Average squares	F	Significance level
Type of Faculty (Scientific, Human)	3.366	1	3.366	6.145	.015
Gender (male, female)	.820	1	.820	1.496	.224
Interaction (total * sex)		1	.013	.023	.879
Gender (male, female)	.013	1	.548		
Error,	54.778	100			
Total	1100.060	104			

**Table (8): Arithmetic Mean and Standard Deviations by 2 Different College and Sex**

Type of college	Gender	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Number of cases
Humanity	Males	3.3591	.78956	44
	Females	3.1917	.66458	24
	Total	3.3000	.66458	68
Scientific	Males	2.09952	.76516	21
	Females	2.7800	.66030	15
	Total	2.9056	.72148	36
Total summation	Males	3.2415	.79449	65
	Females	.68493	3.0333	39
	Total	3.1635	.75865	104

**Table (9): Presents Arithmetic Mean and Standard Deviations**

The field	Humanities Colleges	Scientific Colleges
<b>First area:</b> regulation (policies, legislation, regulations)	3.303	2.617
<b>The second area:</b> research and development environment	3.401	2.781
<b>Field 3:</b> Practical field (scientific research procedures and results)	3.424	3.047
<b>Field 4:</b> Quality of Student Research	3.229	3.097
<b>Fifth Area:</b> Funding Scientific Research	2.959	2.722
<b>The average response over the whole paragraphs of the measure is:</b>	3.29075	2.887

Table (7) shows that there are noteworthy variances between the estimation from the scientific faculties' students and those of the humanitarian faculties' in the estimation of reality. Scientific research in the university, where the level of significance (0.015), for the benefit of students at humanities colleges compared to students of scientific colleges, and this may be due to the need for college students more laboratories and scientific equipment to conduct scientific research and

**Recommendations:**

**Considering the results, the recommendations which follows can be made:**

1. Establishing a refereed scientific journal specialized in publishing students' creative works.
2. The need to establish partnerships with the private sector and external institutions in the field of scientific research, with a

experiments, as well as their higher research costs compared to that of humanities.

Table (8) shows that the estimates of students at scientific colleges are lower than the estimates of students of humanitarian colleges, male and female; while Table (9) shows that the estimates of students of scientific colleges in all five fields are lower than those of college students. The students' views in their qualitative response to open questions about the proposals for the development of practical research at the university showed agreement on the need to establish an independent body at the university to deal with scientific research with a special system, and broad powers to develop research processes. Emphasis should be placed on demand training it focuses on research and survey skills, and focuses on research as a methodology and method, not just as a graduation requirement.

Some students noted the importance of holding conferences at the university to present students' scientific outputs and research, and to give consider to the type of scientific research in assessment processes at all academic levels rather than focusing on tests, and memorization.

Some students pointed to the need to provide material support for student research under the supervision of the faculty members and suggested that one student should have a fund. The name has been discontinued and students will receive grants and donations to support students' research and projects for the quality of projects and research adopted by the Fund.

view to finding real problems suffered by society and institutions.

3. Activating the Center for Strategic Studies at the University of King Khalid in developing students' skills and employing them to serve its studies and research.
4. Conducting further studies, especially in the field of improving practical research of student production.

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