

Received: 11 June 2022 Accepted: 15 July , 2023

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33182/rr.v8i4.297>

## Developing Research Skills in Teaching Social Studies: Using Different Sources of Information

DHEYAA MEZAAL HUSSEN<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

*We were created with a natural instinct within each of us that prompts us to feel the need for others. When you look at young children, you find them in a state of intense attachment to their mothers, even though they still do not understand anything. In childhood, social interactions are simple and do not require the possession of many skills, but as days pass, we find that the need to possess social skills has become a necessity so that a person can maintain his existing relationships and form new ones. Therefore, the Encyclopedia website presents to you the following the necessary social skills that you should possess, in addition to their characteristics and classifications, so follow us. The first axis: Definition of social skills and their characteristics.*

**Keywords:** *Teaching Social Studies, Social Studies, Challenges*

### **Introduction**

We were created with a natural instinct within each of us that prompts us to feel the need for others. When you look at young children, you find them in a state of intense attachment to their mothers, even though they still do not understand anything. In childhood, social interactions are simple and do not require the possession of many skills, but as days pass, we find that the need to possess social skills has become a necessity so that a person can maintain his existing relationships and form new ones. Therefore, the Encyclopedia website presents to you the following the necessary social skills that you should possess, in addition to their characteristics and classifications, so follow us. The first axis: Definition of social skills and their characteristics: The first section: Definition of social skills: Researchers have developed many definitions of social skills, including: These are the capabilities that individuals have that enable them to deal with others in their social environment, relying on different methods that are accepted by society and achieve mutual benefits. Or a set of responses that develop and improve through learning and practice until one reaches a high degree of mastery. Social skills represent acceptable interactions between members of society and each other within the limits of the general culture of their society. It is also known as a group of diverse behaviors that individuals train through the various social interactions they experience

---

<sup>1</sup> University of Technology Office of the President of the University

Corresponding author: DHEYAA MEZAAL HUSSEN ([Indra22@gmail.com](mailto:Indra22@gmail.com))

during their daily lives. Finally, social skills are defined as enabling a person to express his social emotions and receive the emotions of other people and interpret them based on the hidden meanings carried by the various forms of social interactions, and his ability to control his non-verbal emotions and enable him to perform his social role as it should.

## **Section Two: Characteristics of social skills**

### ***Social skills are characterized by a set of unique characteristics***

First: Learning is the means through which a person can acquire social skills. It requires a person to go through many situations in order to be able to have sufficient experience to help him acquire and develop his skills. Second: It is an essential part of human behavior. A person cannot live in isolation from society. What drives it is his interaction with the society surrounding him, and it can be easily inferred by observing the interactions of individuals with others and their reactions in the various situations to which they are exposed. It represents a reflection of the individual's possessions of Different social skills are what motivated them in the first place to follow this approach. Third: Social skills include individuals having the necessary competence, mastery, and experience to enable them to perform various social activities and interactions. Fourth: Social skills aim to provide a supportive environment in which a person can live in a way that guarantees him social and psychological balance. Fifth: The social skills acquired by each individual are affected by the circumstances and characteristics of his social environment, and among its characteristics is also the ability for a person to gain cognitive control over his behaviors.

## **Section Three: Classification of Social Skills**

### ***Social Skills Are Mainly Classified Into***

#### ***First: Social and Verbal Skills***

#### **Second: Non-Verbal Social Skills.**

These two classifications share three main skills:

- 1) Transmission: It is represented by individuals being able to express their emotions and having the ability to address others.
- 2) Reception: It revolves around the ability of individuals to receive the messages and emotions of others and interpret them correctly.
- 3) Control: This is the individual's ability to control his emotions and control the communication process in different situations.

As for the various forms included in social skills, they include:

- 1) Flexibility: Flexibility includes the individual's ability to deal with others according to what is required and imposed by the situation that brings them together. It is not wise for a person to insist

on dealing according to the black and white principle in all situations, as there are many middle areas between them that would satisfy all parties.

2) Cooperation: It is one of the necessary skills that everyone should possess. Each of us, at a certain period and in a certain situation, no matter how strong and self-reliant he appears, will need the help of others at some point, so it is important to take the initiative and help them whenever the opportunity allows him, so that he can find someone who will offer him a helping hand when... He needs her.

3) Support: It is necessary for a person to be able to provide the necessary support to others, whether it is material support or moral support, but especially moral support. Whoever directs negative words and discourages the people around him, everyone will turn away from him and he will become alone, and therefore he will not find anyone to support him.

Expressions of encouragement and motivation do not cost a person much, but they leave a significant impact on the souls of others. It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the support stems from a person's need for it and not from the extent of your acceptance or agreement with what is offered.

4) Listening: It is one of the neglected social skills that is not considered important by many, even though it is extremely important. It is necessary for a person to listen to those around him, pay attention to them, and give them the feeling that he is a safe fortress for them that they can resort to whenever they want to reveal their inner selves. Listening is coupled with not belittling what others say, whether they are talking about their ambitions or problems.

5) Acceptance: We were all born in different shapes and colors and therefore with different personalities and characteristics. It is a mistake to seek to make those around you similar to you, and it is a mistake not to accept their differences from you. The first step that guarantees you a calm and successful social life is your acceptance of everyone, no matter how different they may seem to you.

6) Ignoring: The first reason for disturbing the peace of social life is the inability of individuals to ignore much of what is said by others. Some matters require taking clear and frank positions on them, but most of the social situations that bring us together with others are unwise to ignore. Ignoring is your first way to gain success. With psychological peace and successful social relationships.

### **The Second Axis. Theoretical References**

#### ***The First Section: Previous Studies***

First - a study by Mashhouk Ibtisam (2012) entitled: The relationship between the establishment of scientific research laboratories and the development of scientific production in Algeria.

This study indicated that assessing the outcome of scientific activities of laboratories in Algerian

universities would be able to monitor their role in developing scientific research, as scientific research policy in Algeria has begun to attach great importance to evaluating the development of scientific research, especially in light of the efforts made to stimulate and develop scientific research, and given the importance Important for these research laboratories, this study came in attempts to evaluate the field of this reality, by studying the relationship between the establishment of scientific research laboratories and the development of scientific production in Algeria, through a case study of the laboratories of Farhat Abbas University, where the study was conducted on a sample consisting of (78) professors. They belong to (30) research groups and using the descriptive and documentary approach, and relying on the outcome of the scientific activities of the laboratories and the results of the questionnaire, the results of the study were processed and it was found that there is a positive relationship between the establishment of research laboratories and the development of scientific production. It was also revealed that there are differences in the scientific production of professors depending on the scientific rank. In favor of the blind degree.

Second: A study by Battoush Kamal and Tetila Sarah (2014) entitled: Locations of scientific research laboratories in Algerian universities: a necessary need and technological investment or anticipation of events, a field study at the University of Constantine as an example.

Information has become a cornerstone within the scientific research environment in Algerian universities, and it is the basic building block for building and developing scientific research. This interest has prompted scientific research laboratories to make unremitting efforts in many fields, foremost of which is providing the capabilities of the Internet. This is why this study came to determine the reality of websites. Electronic laboratories of the University of Constantine, and to learn about the latter's role in supporting the performance of its research and scientific laboratories, and to learn about the status of the research laboratories at the University of Constantine, and to also learn about the most important services provided by laboratory sites in light of information technology. This study was conducted on a sample of (43) Single, and using the descriptive approach, and adopting a questionnaire to collect data, the study reached the following results: The interest of research laboratories at the University of Constantine in applying communication and information technology for its role in supporting these laboratories, especially in the humanities and social sciences, which prompted research laboratories to exploit the Internet and its services in the communication process poorly. With researchers or other laboratories, while the university's website is often down and communication with it is weak, the study came out with recommendations, the most important of which is that a political plan must be developed in order to develop these sites, work on the communications infrastructure, and form human cadres and qualify them in order to place their research within the site according to developments. .

Third: A study by Qasi Muhammad Al-Hadi (2018) entitled "Scientific research laboratories, their fields and spaces, and their cognitive and applied roles in developing research."

This study indicated that scientific research is one of the components of comprehensive societal

development, if not the driving force for it, and research laboratories constitute an ideal opportunity for researchers through which they aim to transform the results of their scientific research into a better product and better service, as these institutions provide education, training, research, and a number of procedures. necessary, and various support tools and systems. Accordingly, the leaders of these laboratories must carry out a compilation of scientific activities in order to ensure the best performance and optimal quality of scientific research. In the context of this, this study aims to identify scientific research laboratories, their most important fields, spaces, tools, and their cognitive and applied roles in developing scientific research. This study was conducted on a purposive sample consisting of (172) individuals distributed in quotas among all research laboratories, which included (12) experts, and using several approaches, namely the descriptive, historical, and comparative approaches, and by adopting the questionnaire and interview tool in collecting data, I concluded that: It is necessary to identify the difficulties that prevent the copying of fruitful and meaningful links between universities and development sectors, and propose methods to overcome these obstacles and determine the current situation, the levels of performance of research laboratories in the service, and the development of scientific research, and to address the problems of laboratories and access to the proposed ways to develop them, which can restore Officials and decision makers in order to advance the programs of research laboratory activities and bring them to international standards. Fourth: A study by Abu Majd Maha Abdullah and Al-Arfaj Ahlam Muhammad (2017) entitled: "The research skills necessary for graduate students in light of the developments of the times from the point of view of experts." Many leaders of educational thought, who are concerned with education issues and problems, agree on the fact that the developments of the era have resulted in changes at various levels, and the profound effects they have had on the university education system and scientific research in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Perhaps the most prominent of these changes is the knowledge economy. Competitiveness, internationalization of education, global rankings of universities, the Kingdom's vision, which has led to a doubling of the need for qualified individuals with research skills that enable them to respond to these developments and their challenges, and to continue their research and scientific journey with the research skills they possess, develop their creative and innovative powers, and contribute to Their correct use in serving the areas of community development. Accordingly, the research problem was determined in an attempt to provide a future vision of the research skills that must be available to graduate students at the College of Education, King Faisal University in light of the developments of the times from the point of view of experts. This study was conducted on a sample consisting of (18 ) an expert from faculty members with different specializations at the College of Education, King Faisal University and the Giftedness Center, and using the descriptive approach, the Delphi method, and the questionnaire to collect data, then arriving at the following results: the most important of which is a set of research skills, represented by academic, technological, and life skills, which study students must possess. Graduate College of Education, Faisal University, through which they can deal with the developments of the times, and the research was summarized to provide recommendations that work to activate the

research skills of graduate students.

## **Section Two: Comment on Previous Studies**

Through our review of these studies, it becomes clear to us that they focused on research laboratories and their relationship to scientific research, the importance of research sites in them, and the most important services provided by laboratories in universities with the aim of developing scientific research and training human cadres, while research skills were evident in academic, technological and life skills, and the role Universities in developing these skills, while the common point between these studies and the subject under study is that they include one of the variables of our study, and the majority of them referred to scientific research in universities.

We benefited from these studies in that they illuminated for us some aspects of our current study and enriched our knowledge and theoretical perception because they are considered scientifically impregnable and a valuable theoretical heritage. They also formed a starting point for our studies as they helped us in dismantling the burdens of our study into dimensions and indicators, while the current study came to identify the most important stations. Which was not addressed by previous studies.

## **The Third Axis: Methodology**

### ***Section One: Field Procedures***

#### ***First: Fields of Study***

1- Spatial field:

This study was conducted at Al-Qadisiyah University - College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Social Sciences

2- Temporal domain:

This study was conducted during the academic year 2022-2023

3-The human field

This study was conducted on a group of LMD doctoral students majoring in social sciences.

#### ***Second: Study methodology***

Methods differ depending on the topics, and each method has its function and characteristics that each researcher uses. Therefore, the method is: “the method followed by the researcher in his study of the problem to discover the truth, and to answer the questions and inquiries raised by the research topic, and it is the program that determines the way for us to reach those facts and the methods for discovering them.” (Al-Daraji, Al-Shuwaishin, 2005, p. 46), and considering the scientific method to be the analytical descriptive method that relies on studying the phenomenon as it is in reality, it is concerned with describing it accurately as well as downloading and interpreting

the data, at the level of theoretical heritage and field reality, to discover the degree of contribution of the variables of the study in it. Diagnosis, in-depth description and analysis Third: Identifying the various characteristics of the subject of the study and collecting data by accurately describing all aspects of the subject, in-depth description, and analyzing the data to arrive at results, interpreting and generalizing them. The endeavor of the researcher in all fields of science. Despite the differences, they share one goal, which is to delve deeper into knowledge about the world, where reality is supposed to be observed with the utmost objectivity, so that the methodological procedures and tools that have been tested become more valid, and thus establishing a correct study (Al-Najras, 2004). (p. 102) Since the type of study is what imposes on the researcher the approach he uses, the approach that we relied on in this study defines the analytical descriptive approach as: “the precise description of the phenomenon that is the subject of the study through the processes of description, quantitative and qualitative analysis, and investigation of causal relationships.” Abu Shanab 2009, p. 9). The descriptive analytical method was applied according to two stages: the exploration and formulation stage, in which specific areas of the research topic were surveyed, and concepts and priorities were determined through a sample of the research community. Surveying data and information from its vocabulary, presentation, and collecting its quantitative and qualitative data related to it. The subject and its repercussions.

### ***Section Two: Study population and sample***

The study population is represented by students registered in the LMD doctoral program specializing in social sciences, who number (9) male and female doctoral students.

#### ***First: How to choose the sample***

The sample is defined as: “an art that represents the research population (population research) or the research audience, that is, all the components of the phenomenon that the researcher studies or all the individuals, persons, or things who are the subject of the research problem.” (Doubdry, 2000, p. 305)

Based on the nature of the subject, in order to draw sample members, we relied on a moderate random sample, the size of which was calculated by taking a percentage of the total population of the study, which numbered (7) individuals. (40%) for sample members by gender.

#### ***Second: Data collection tools***

Collecting data from the sample items, we used a methodological tool represented by the interview, as the interview is considered one of the most important research methods for collecting information from the social field, because it is a social process and a directed conversation, consisting of the one who conducts it and the respondent, and aims to collect information. We conducted an interview that included a set of questions that were asked. On a group of (7) LMD doctoral students majoring in social sciences, this tool helped us collect a summary and idea about the topic at hand.

## **Fourth axis: Analysis and expected results**

### ***First: Answer to the first question***

(Do the training courses organized by scientific laboratories contribute to developing the research skills of LMD doctoral students majoring in social sciences?)

Through the interview we conducted, the majority of the sample members, including (3) doctoral researchers, confirmed that their joining scientific research laboratories contributed to the development of their creative, innovative and golden skills, and critical thinking. According to their point of view, the scientific camp gives them room to research, develop and organize their ideas. While these research laboratories carry out the roles and functions assigned to them, which are the dissemination of culture and knowledge, and the efforts made by the research teams, training courses are held whose goal is to form beneficial mutual scientific relationships, seeking to discover scientific, research, and academic skills and acquire scientific thinking skills, multiple research concepts, and develop and deepen Scientific trends among doctoral students, and providing them with the opportunity for creativity and innovation, including qualifying and developing human resources, and supervising them in ways that contribute to unleashing creativity and innovation in the field of social sciences.

Two male and female doctoral students also explained that scientific research laboratories contribute to improving their level of research and professional performance. Preparing their thesis, through the scientific activities organized by these scientific laboratories, and the training courses as one of the most important of these activities. Most of it aims to overcome the difficulties of scientific research for doctoral students, as ensuring its attendance develops their various research skills, and also helps them overcome all the difficulties that hinder their successful academic career. Hence, scientific laboratories' role lies in raising the level of expertise and finding innovative solutions to create different practices. (2) Of the students confirmed the opposite. From their point of view, the content of these training courses is a collection of knowledge and resources found mainly in books and scientific sources. This is what makes these lectures and courses routine, in that they focus on the theoretical aspect, not on the practical, applied aspect. And the technical. While (3) respondents confirmed that their attendance at the training courses programmed by the research laboratories contributed to their Arabic and methodological achievement, by increasing their knowledge and skills, and their research capabilities, which is everything related to the methodological construction of the subject of the thesis, whether in its preparation and formulation, or in its organization and method.

Writing it, based on the conceptual framework, the ability to read creatively and critically, the ability to define and formulate a title for the research and its variables accurately, clearly, and objectively, and the ability to formulate the problem of the study, and to define its questions, hypotheses, and objectives in scientific and systematic ways, and to gain the ability to choose the study population and the appropriate sample. The subject of research and increasing goodness is how to collect data



and information with appropriate tools, including presenting, analyzing and discussing the results of the study in scientifically articulated ways, and acquiring the skill of documenting, quoting and critical analytical writing of research within the framework of interaction and harmony with different scientific cadres. (2) of the doctoral students explained that the scientific research option provides them with sufficient technical training to use the statistical package program Spss, as most of the topics of the training courses conclude the methodology of scientific research, and in how to use important statistical programs in sociology, while (2) of the Doctoral students from the total sample confirmed that the research laboratories to which they belong do not provide sufficient technical training to use quantitative and qualitative statistical methods and to use the statistical package program Spss. They explained this by saying that the research laboratories provided insufficient training courses for the practical application of these methods in a proper manner. intact, and thus results in not acquiring the necessary skills to use it.

### ***Second: Answer to the second question***

(Do scientific forums, seminars, and demonstrations organized by scientific laboratories develop the research skills of LMD doctoral students majoring in social sciences?) (2) of the doctoral students explained that the scientific events organized by research laboratories help social sciences doctoral students to be creative in selecting and formulating new and distinct topics, through new sociological topics that are presented, especially in scientific forums and international conferences. So attending these activities and presenting Scientific presentations and interventions on these topics contribute to the development of creativity and innovation. The student also has many questions that he tries to answer, and if he does not find the answers, what drives him to research them in scientific ways.

Also, friction is a set of emptiness, and professors produce He expressed clarity of ideas about these topics, as (1) doctoral student from the total sample confirmed that holding scientific meetings and seminars organized by scientific research laboratories helps them in forming social and personal relationships with a group of professors and students, and in forming the skill of dealing and interacting with them, including the student's social skills. More of these social relationships appear in its formation and are evident through the achievement of social connections and acceptance, its response to external indicators, and the ability to act in different social situations, to reach social integration, interaction and harmony among professors and students from different countries, and their multiple specializations and qualifications in the context of scientific and academic research.

While the majority of respondents confirmed that scientific forums, demonstrations, and international conferences contribute to providing the appropriate climate and environment for collective work, to exchange experiences and knowledge among scientific cadres, they also contribute to identifying the most important contemporary problems with the aim of studying them with a sociological scientific study. This indicates that forums and demonstrations Scientific

studies encourage teamwork, through the integration of the doctoral student with scientific staff of various specializations, as well as through scientific interventions in which many issues, problems, and social phenomena are raised. Through interaction, he develops the ability to participate emotionally and adapt to the scientific environment in which he is present, which It ensures coordination between researchers and the exchange of experiences through teamwork within teams within the framework of a unified research project.

The majority of the sample, which consists of (4) male and female doctoral students, agreed that the research and scientific laboratories to which they belong do not have the necessary equipment, equipment, and means to complete their scientific research and theses, while there is a lack of basic structures, databases, and websites. Since scientific laboratories constitute the real basis for carrying out scientific research, developing and producing human knowledge, they aim to qualify scientific competencies and develop human resources, and this only happens with the availability of the equipment, devices and modern technological means necessary for this.

This is consistent with the point of view of (Masoudan 2018, p. 21), where she believes that among the obstacles to scientific research at the Iraqi University are financial and material obstacles, such as the lack of capabilities to finance research laboratories, and the lack of equipment and supplies in them, such as library printing, media, the Internet, and others.

The majority of respondents agreed that scientific laboratories contribute to the development, enrichment, and development of scientific research

And the academic, as they emphasized that research laboratories, through their roles in holding scientific forums, seminars and conferences, during which social problems are raised, social phenomena are studied, problems that hinder academic research are exposed, their interest in the methodology of scientific research, and work on the recommendations proposed in these scientific demonstrations, so that Laboratories work to develop the human resource, given that this...

The latter constitutes mental energy to produce knowledge because of its role in developing the vision and future path of the university institution, including success in developing scientific research. A clear scientific strategy must be developed that includes defining the objectives of scientific research, its priorities, and the necessary research centers, attracting and developing research cadres specialized and qualified for scientific research, with Providing the appropriate scientific climate, providing all the material requirements, and valuing the results of scientific research, while the rest of the sample members, which constitute the minority, emphasized that scientific research laboratories do not contribute to the development, enrichment and development of scientific research, and this is due to the lack of these scientific bakeries on the ground. The necessary German supplies, equipment, and resources, the absence of pedagogical means, the absence of comprehensive coverage of all research specializations, and the absence of communication and interaction with the professors appointed for the laboratory.

## **The Fifth Axis: Discussion and Conclusions**

### ***Section One: General Results of The Study***

#### ***This Current Study Reached The Following Results***

First: The training courses organized by scientific research laboratories contribute to developing the research skills of PhD students in the LMD system specializing in social sciences, as joining these laboratories contributes to the development of creative, innovative and mental skills and the development and organization of ideas. The training programs and courses organized by research laboratories work on cognitive achievement. The methodology for doctoral students in the third stage is social sciences and raises the level of their research and professional performance, especially in preparing the thesis, and in increasing their knowledge regarding everything related to the methodological construction of the research topic, including preparation, formulation, organization, construction, and others.

Second: Technical training in scientific research laboratories is insufficient to use quantitative and qualitative statistical programs, and to use the statistical package program Spss. Through this, scientific forums, seminars, and demonstrations organized by scientific laboratories play their role in developing the research skills of LMD doctoral students majoring in social sciences. As these activities play a prominent role in developing human resources from scientific and practical aspects, problems and phenomena existing in society are presented, and proposals are presented to solve them in an atmosphere dominated by the scientific spirit, in light of the student's ability to integrate into scientific discussions, interaction and harmony, and then form social relationships. Utilitarian reciprocity. Various qualified scientific cadres, in various specializations, dealing with and consulting them in the context of scientific and academic research, and exchanging experiences and knowledge among them, which gives the student the opportunity to develop his scientific and research skills.

Third: Scientific research laboratories suffer from a lack of supplies, equipment, modern pedagogical and technological means, and various material resources.

From this it can be concluded that scientific laboratories have a major role in developing the research skills of doctoral students. The greater the interest in developing human resources, the greater the need to attract qualified personnel for scientific research, and the greater the need to provide all material resources, with the necessity of scientific laboratories carrying out their assigned roles and functions, which results in rehabilitation and development. Research skills for doctoral students and the formation of highly qualified cadres, including promoting academic research and developing scientific research. Coordination, communication and interaction between the members belonging to the group, the absence of comprehensive coverage of all research specializations, the lack of material and human capabilities, and the decline in the pace of scientific activities lead to The low level of development of scientific research.

Fourth: These results are consistent with the findings of the study by Mashhouk (2012) in that there is a strong relationship between the establishment of scientific research laboratories and scientific production, as our study conveys with the study of (Batoush, (2014)), especially in the absence of modern technological means and devices, in While our study found that scientific research communication contributes to the development and service of scientific research, and this is what a study (Hadi, 2018) found.

Our current study is also spent with the study (Khatibiya (202)), which focused on the role of the university in developing the research skills of students, while our study focused on scientific laboratories because they are one of the important sub-systems in the university, and their role in developing and developing the research skills of doctoral students, including developing research. Scientific.

### ***Section Two: Recommendations***

Through this study, we tried to provide a set of recommendations and suggestions, which are as follows:

First: Strengthening coordination and control measures between the internal components of the various elements present in scientific laboratories, and coordination between different scientific research laboratories, especially those that are similar and close in specialization, strengthening scientific research communication in universities by providing financial incentives for doctoral students, and providing the necessary basic structures, and these financial capabilities are embodied. In equipment, devices, and modern technological means, and providing a database and websites for each search option. Holding training courses that require technical training by focusing on the practical, applied aspect of using statistical programs and methods, and applying the statistical package program (SPSS).

Second: Establishing a specialized research team for research consultations during the dissertation preparation stage. Holding seminars, demonstrations and scientific forums, with the aim of developing academic research. Third: Providing recommendations for future researchers interested in the field of water development Research approaches in social studies education.

### **Conclusion**

The university is considered a center for scientific fulfillment and cultural enlightenment. It seeks to develop scientific research and human knowledge, serve society and achieve comprehensive development, as most of its interests are focused on developing human capital - human resources - and preparing highly qualified frameworks and cadres, as this is one of the components of investment in scientific and academic research and resources. Human resources, so the university works to coordinate efforts between various institutions and research centers aiming to achieve this, as scientific laboratories represent one of the most important of these institutions because they constitute one of the important sub-systems in the university that seeks to develop scientific

research, development, qualification, and formation of human resources, through their roles and functions represented in It conducts training courses and various scientific activities, provides scientific knowledge services to doctoral students, develops their research skills, and provides all the necessary equipment and means for this.

### References

Abu Shanab Jamal Muhammad (2009). Rules for scientific and social research: curricula, methods, and tools, Dar Al-Ma'rifa University, p. 11

Al-Daraji Saad Fajil Mubarak, and Saad Ibrahim (21/15) Scientific Research Methods, Libya, National Book House, p. 46

Al-Hadi Qasi Muhammad.. (2018). Scientific research laboratories, their fields, spaces, and their cognitive and applied roles in developing research. Doctoral dissertation of science in the Social Sciences Division, specializing in human resources management (published), Algeria, p. 13.

Hazem Jari Munikhir  
[https://scholar.google.com/citations?view\\_op=view\\_citation&hl=ar&user=Hh\\_e5woA AAAJ&citation\\_for\\_view=Hh\\_e5woAAAAJ:aqIVkmm33-oC](https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ar&user=Hh_e5woA AAAJ&citation_for_view=Hh_e5woAAAAJ:aqIVkmm33-oC).

Ibtisam (2012), The relationship between the establishment of scientific research laboratories and the development of scientific production in Algeria, a supplementary note for obtaining a master's degree in educational sciences (counselling) - Menouri Constantine University: Al-Jazzar, p. 8

Ingres-Maurice (2004) Scientific Research Methodology in the Human Sciences Scientific Trainings (Bou Zeid La Sahrawi, and others) Algeria: Casbah House of Peace, p. 102.

Khadna Samina (2018), Scientific Research at the Algerian University through the Graduation Memoranda of Master's Students in Humanities and Social Sciences, PhD in Sociology, Specialized in Human Resources Management (published), University of Mohamed Lamika Debaghin - Setif 2: Algeria, p. 56

Masoudane Masjid (2018), Obstacles to scientific research at the Algerian University, Penal Journal, Research and Studies, Issue 4, p. 25, mandumach.com.

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research ((S) Doctoral Student Notebooks, Algeria, p. 1 [WWW.MESRS.DZ](http://WWW.MESRS.DZ))

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (LT) Guide on how to establish, organize, and operate research laboratories. Algeria, p. 5, www.dast dz

Official Gazette of the Thermal Republic. (2010) Executive Decree No. 10-231 containing the Basic Law demanding Dr. Algeria: Issue 57, p. 15

- Sadiq Muhammad (2014) Scientific research between the Arab East and the Western world. How do you spend your time and why did we return to Cairo, the Arab Group for Training and Publishing? p. 22
- Shanan Ahmed Muhammad Al-Hassan, and Kassab Ibrahim (2016), The extent to which the professional characteristics of the researcher are available in educational fields in Sudanese universities from the point of view of educational experts, Arab Journal of Quality Assurance in University Education, Issue 28, Journals.ingaza.edu, 820-791.
- Sultani Belkacem and Al-Jilani Hassan (2012) Yesterday, Social Curricula, Cairo: Dar Al-Fajr, Publishing and Distribution, p. 57.