

The State of Scientific Research in Algerian Universities: A Case Study of the University of Algiers 3

واقع البحث العلمي في الجامعات الجزائرية: جامعة (الجزائر 3) أنموذجا

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Abstract: This study aimed to shed light on the state of scientific research in Algerian universities, specifically focusing on Ibrahim Cheibout Sultan University (Algiers 3). The research examined the program of scientific events held at the university over the past two academic years (2021–2022 and 2022 up to March 2023). The study sought to analyze the university's activities and orientations, noting the organization of 70 scientific events, with a higher emphasis on economic and communication themes compared to other areas and fields of specialization in the university's faculties and institutes.

Keys words: University; Scientific Research; Scientific Events; Research Laboratories; University of Algiers 3.

JEL classification codes: I23; O31; O33; C89.

ملخص: هدفت هذه الدراسة الى إلقاء الضوء على واقع البحث العلمي في الجامعات الجزائرية، وبالأخص جامعة ابراهيم شيبوط سلطان (الجزائر 3)، وذلك من خلال التعرف على برنامج التظاهرات العلمية المنعقدة على مستوى الجامعة خلال السنتين الاخيرتين (الموسم الجامعي 2021–2022 والموسم الجامعي 2022– إلى غاية مارس 2023)، ومحاولة تحليل نشاط الجامعة وتوجهاتها، مسجلة بذلك تنظيم 70 تظاهرة علمية أخذت التوجه الاقتصادي والاتصالي بنسب أكبر من باقي أبعاد وميادين تخصص الكليات والمعاهد الاخرى بالجامعة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الجامعة؛ البحث العلمي؛ التظاهرات العلمية؛ المخابر العلمية؛ جامعة الجزائر 3.

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1- Introduction:

Sustainable development is considered the primary requirement in the modern world, whether in relation to nations or advanced and developing industrial states. It refers to an approach that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to sustain themselves and thrive. Among the most effective means to achieve its dimensions is the contribution of scientific research, which opens pathways for development, innovation, and human creativity—fields that had been constrained in previous years under restrictions that hindered knowledge and science. Recently, governments have sought to stimulate this area as a fundamental driver for uncovering new knowledge that advances societies and guides public policies, aiming to encourage better decision-making based on robust scientific evidence.

The university, arguably, stands as the most suitable scientific institution for fostering research. As a high-level educational establishment, it is dedicated to nurturing intellectual talents and overseeing the production of research whose results can be applied to enhance the nation's standing and develop individual capacities. In recent years, the Algerian government has endeavored to focus on universities as a source of scientific research by allocating substantial research budgets. This initiative aims to enhance the entrepreneurial spirit among students and faculty, thereby fostering motivation for innovation and creativity in producing serious scientific research. Such efforts have the potential to culminate in tangible outcomes, such as "scientific articles, academic books, seminar curricula, national conferences, and the emergence of new specializations."

1-1 Study Problem:

Universities, in general, and Algerian universities, in particular, share a common goal derived from exploration and investigation in various fields of knowledge. This objective is aimed at generating new insights that contribute to the development of their societies and providing optimal solutions to the challenges faced by individuals. Specifically, the University of Algiers 3 stands out as one of the most prestigious and oldest universities in Algeria, dedicating its efforts to promoting scientific research and encouraging all forms of scholarly production through the organization of various scientific events (study days, seminars, conferences, etc.).

Building on this mission, the University of Algiers 3 has sought to enhance the role of its research laboratories, research teams, and scientific journals, thereby adding precision and value to the knowledge it produces. In this context, it becomes essential to address the following main question:

What is the current state of scientific research at the University of Algiers 3?

1-2 Study Significance:

The significance of this study stems from the importance of scientific research, which drives societies towards the desired advancement and propels sustainable development across its various dimensions (environmental, economic, social, and ethical). Universities play a pivotal role in this regard by supervising and guiding the outputs of scientific research and fostering intellectual capital.

Furthermore, this study is particularly meaningful given the lack of comprehensive knowledge or the scarcity of available studies and research addressing the state of scientific research at the University of Algiers 3. This study seeks to provide a comprehensive model that considers the fundamental aspects of scientific research, including facilities and activities (research laboratories, journals, and scientific events).

1-3 Study Objectives:

This study aims to:

- Provide a clear understanding of scientific research and its role within universities;
- Identify the role of universities and define their objectives;
- Explore the various types of scientific research;
- Examine the nature of scientific research and the orientations of its dimensions at the University of Algiers 3.

1-4 Study Terminology:

- **University:** The term "university" is derived from the Latin word *universitas*, which signifies gathering or assembling. It originally stems from the word *college*, rooted in the Latin term *collegio*, symbolizing collective learning and reading. In the 13th century, the term was used by the Romans to denote a group of artisans and merchants. By the 18th century, it came to represent a "place that brings together the local student community," encompassing both "residential and educational spaces." According to Professor "Foudil Delliou", the university is a cultural-educational beacon and a dynamic-interactive system that aligns with the characteristics of human society. It both influences and is influenced by the surrounding environment, reflecting a reciprocal relationship of impact (Bouziane, 2015, pp. 63–64).
- **Scientific Research:** A systematic and purposeful process aimed at finding solutions to specific problems and addressing the limitless questions posed by human intellect. It employs various scientific methods, potentially leading to the discovery of new scientific knowledge (Saaty, 2014, p. 24).
- **Scientific Laboratories:** These are research institutions composed of researchers dedicated to study, investigation, and knowledge generation. They are also organizational units with defined objectives and characteristics, performing a range of scientific roles and functions within a framework of formal and informal relationships. A laboratory serves as the scientific entity for conducting research within higher education institutions or public organizational bodies. It is established to carry out research activities outlined in scientific or technological programs, which often encompass multiple research projects (Mebkhouta, Bouraghba, & Raash, 2021, p. 169).
- **Scientific Events:** Scientific events are organized activities conducted by the university, faculty, or research laboratory. These events are initially proposed and reviewed at the level of scientific bodies within the university or faculty, or by research laboratory councils, to gather feedback and approval. Scientific events can take various forms, including:

- **Seminar/Study Day:** A scientific meeting centered on a specific topic, typically held over a single day.
- **Workshop:** Focused on collaborative work around an original topic rather than presenting individual research findings. Workshops emphasize exchanging expertise and offering practical and objective solutions to a pre-selected issue or problem. Additionally, workshops may aim to provide training and skill development or deepen expertise in a particular area.
- **Conference (National/International):** A scientific gathering involving professors, specialized researchers, and professionals representing economic and social sectors. Its goal is to discuss and disseminate research findings and propose actionable solutions to address economic, social, or other phenomena. Conferences often span more than one day, requiring the organizing body to provide support for participants (both domestic and international). They can be conducted as a single session or multiple sessions and may include several scientific panels and study days ([Official Website of Ahmed Draia University, 2023](#)).
- **Peer-Reviewed Scientific Journals:** Also known as refereed scientific periodicals, these journals focus on regularly publishing research and studies at specific intervals throughout the year (monthly, quarterly, biannually, or annually). They serve as a vital platform for researchers and academic students seeking to document their research and studies within a scholarly framework. The key distinction between a scientific journal and a regular periodical lies in the peer-review process, which evaluates the quality of the published research through assessments conducted by experts in the relevant field of study ([Khalifi, 2021, p. 34](#)).

2. Universities and Scientific Research:

There is no doubt that universities have historically played a pivotal role in equipping society with qualified scientific professionals, a role that continues to this day. Despite the importance of discoveries that have transformed human life from primitive conditions to modernity and then postmodernity, alongside the emergence of the global village, economic liberalization under globalization, and the rise of the "technological human" living in the era of the information and internet revolution, universities have maintained their role as a primary driver of societal progress. They achieve this by facilitating scientific research and broadening its scope and potential impact.

2-1 University concept:

The university is an open system, similar to other prevailing administrative systems, yet it is unique in nature. It serves as a complex entity composed of interconnected subsystems that interact to achieve specific objectives ([Habtour, 1997, pp. 18-19](#)). On one hand, the university, by its role, is

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an educational institution that students join after completing their secondary education. On the other hand, in the hierarchy of educational institutions, the university stands as the highest-level institution within the framework of higher education.

The university provides the structured environment through which planning is undertaken to prepare qualified human resources essential for a society's developmental progress. It represents a serious and systematic effort toward building communities characterized by logical dialogue among their members, regardless of the diversity in their ways of thinking. Concurrently, it seeks the best methods through well-structured curricula and basic and applied research, ultimately aiming to find appropriate solutions to the challenges that might hinder a society's growth and development. These challenges could be economic, administrative, social, or political in nature (Al-Khudair, 1997, p. 117).

The objectives of universities are derived from the broader goals of higher education, which can be summarized as follows (Zerkout & Bessa, 2021):

- Providing educational opportunities for students in a high-standard academic environment to support their growth and adaptability.
- Advancing and developing knowledge, as well as enhancing the capabilities of individuals and society, while ensuring equitable access to university education for all students who have completed secondary education.
- Supporting and fostering artistic and intellectual creativity.
- Playing a proactive role in scientific research, contributing to global progress in literature, sciences, and innovations, and devising appropriate and effective solutions to the evolving demands of life and technological advancements.

This last objective is perhaps the most prominent goal of universities and higher education, as it underscores the horizons opened by innovation, creativity, and other domains linked to the outcomes of scientific research.

2-2 University Scientific Research:

Scientific research represents the pathway and methodology through which the human intellect explores itself and delves into its inner depths, as well as broadens its understanding of the universe it inhabits. Muslim scholars made significant contributions to shaping the principles of scientific research by integrating rational contemplation with empirical experimentation and rigorous methodology.

Upon examining the term "scientific research," we find it consists of two components: "research," which implies pursuit, inquiry, investigation, scrutiny, and effort in seeking knowledge; and "scientific," which pertains to

science, defined as knowledge, awareness, and understanding of truths (Kbar, 2014, p. 300). Thus, research is essentially the pursuit and investigation of a fact or matter that requires thought and reflection.

It becomes evident, then, that the relationship between scientific research and universities is akin to the relationship between oxygen and the human body. Without serious scientific research, academic institutions will inevitably face stagnation and decline.

The designation of "scientific research" aids both current and future researchers in defining the boundaries of each study, thus preventing confusion. In this context, we will attempt to present the various academic classifications of scientific research as follows (Bouraghba & Hisbaya, 2020, pp. 118-119):

2-2-1 The Article:

An article is a research paper typically no longer than thirty pages. It is defined as "a prose piece of limited length that addresses a scientific, literary, social, political, or other academic topic, incorporating elements of emotional engagement, artistic expression, and persuasive impact." Articles can generally be categorized into two types:

- Student Articles: These are short research papers submitted by students during the first or second semester to enrich their knowledge of the course material and train them in scientific research methods. Such papers help students learn how to collect and organize information, develop scientific integrity, and practice accuracy in citation and referencing. However, these articles are often characterized by superficiality and a lack of comprehensive understanding of the proposed topic due to the student's limited knowledge and the short time allotted for completion.
- Specialist or Researcher Articles: These are concise theoretical or empirical studies on a specific topic, authored by researchers to present at conferences or publish in peer-reviewed journals. Their objective is to contribute to university-level scientific research. These articles are distinguished by their precision, depth, and high-quality presentation.

The classification of "scientific research" serves to guide both current and future researchers in understanding the scope of each study, preventing confusion. Below, we will present the various academic designations of scientific research.

2-2-2 Graduation Dissertation (Research Project):

The graduation dissertation refers to academic research projects undertaken at the university level, requiring a longer timeframe than an article—typically at least one academic year. These projects are completed by students as part of the requirements for earning a degree (Bachelor's or Master's), serving as a complementary step toward obtaining the qualification. The dissertation varies in terms of size, research methodology, and the nature of the subject itself. It enables students to delve deeper into their specialization by guiding them in exploring relevant resources and collecting information related to their

topic. Throughout the process, the student is supervised by a specialized professor whose primary role is to provide guidance and correct deviations.

2-2-3 Thesis:

A thesis surpasses the article and research project in its academic scope and is generally required as a prerequisite for obtaining an advanced academic degree—most often a Master's degree. The primary objective of the thesis is for the student to gain valuable new experiences in research under the supervision of a professor, which prepares them for pursuing a doctorate.

The thesis serves as evidence of the student's academic capability and readiness for doctoral-level research. It reflects their breadth of knowledge, depth of thinking, and ability to apply research tools (e.g., problem statement, hypothesis). Moreover, it demonstrates their capacity for critical analysis and insight into various scientific issues encountered during the research process. For these reasons, a thesis typically requires a relatively extended period of time—often a year or more—to complete.

2-2-4 Dissertation:

A dissertation refers to academic research conducted at the university level over a longer period than a thesis, prepared as a requirement for earning a doctoral degree. By definition, a dissertation is broader in scope and higher in academic rank compared to a thesis. It necessitates a methodical effort, precisely defined in terms of time, location, tools, and context.

Additionally, a dissertation requires a novel topic within the specialization and a scientifically well-structured title, as it ultimately evaluates the student's ability to analyze data and transform it into precise information that can benefit future researchers, providing a foundation for new research endeavors.

Based on the aforementioned, scientific research addresses a variety of topics, whether economic, social, political, cultural, technological, or environmental. In other words, it must address all dimensions of sustainable development, which can be classified into three main dimensions (Kafi, 2017, p. 80):

- Economic Dimension
- Environmental Dimension
- Social Dimension

The dimensions of sustainable development are dynamically interconnected. Achieving the environmental dimension requires the realization of the economic dimension in an environmentally sustainable manner, ensuring coexistence with the environment to protect and support members of society, which is reflected in the social dimension. Conversely, achieving the social dimension results from the fair and equitable application of the economic dimension, ensuring its benefits are distributed across all segments of society.

3- Scientific Research at the University of Algiers 3:

3-1 Overview of the University of Algiers 3:

The University of Algiers 3, also known as Ibrahim Sultan Cheibout University or previously referred to as the University of Dely Ibrahim, is a prestigious public Algerian university located in the municipality of Dely Ibrahim in Algiers. It was established on October 22, 2009, under Executive Decree No. 09-341. The university was renamed the University of Algiers 3 following the division of the University of Algiers into three separate universities.

The university comprises three faculties and one institute:

- Faculty of Economic Sciences
- Faculty of Management Sciences
- Faculty of Political Science and International Relations
- Faculty of Communication Sciences
- Institute of Physical Education and Sports

3-2 Laboratories and Journals at the University of Algiers 3:

The University of Algiers 3 hosts ten scientific laboratories distributed across its faculties and institutes as follows ([Official Website of the University of Algiers, 2023](#)):

3-2-1 Faculty of Economic Sciences, Commercial Sciences, and Management Sciences:

-  Laboratory of Globalization and Economic Policies;
-  Laboratory of Human Capital and Performance;
-  Laboratory of Change Management in Algerian Enterprises;
-  Laboratory of Traditional Industries;

3-2-2 Faculty of Political Science and International Relations:

-  Laboratory of Political Research and Studies;
-  Laboratory for Studies and Analysis of Public Policies in Algeria;

3-2-3 Faculty of Communication Sciences:

-  Laboratory of Research in Languages and Modern Communication Technologies;
-  Laboratory for the Uses and Reception of Cultural and Media Products in Algeria;

3-2-4 Institute of Physical Education and Sports:

-  Laboratory of Sciences and Techniques of Physical and Sports Activities;
-  Laboratory of Sports Sciences, High-Level Training, and Artistic Education.

The University of Algiers 3 publishes 13 peer-reviewed scientific journals, issued by its faculties, institutes, and laboratories. These journals are distributed according to specialization as follows:

Table 1. Peer-Reviewed Scientific Journals Issued by the Faculties, Institutes, and Laboratories of the University of Algiers 3

Specialization	Journal name
Field of Economic Sciences, Commercial Sciences, and Management	Al-Qistas Journal for Administrative, Economic, and Financial Sciences: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/826
	Institute of Economic Sciences: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/25
	Journal of Economic Fields: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/613
	Entreprise Review: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/248
	The Algerian Journal of Globalization and Economic Policies (Published by a Research Laboratory): https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/249
	Journal of Studies in Economics, Commerce, and Finance (Published by a Research Laboratory): https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/263
Field of Political Science and International Relations	The Algerian Journal of Political Science and International Relations: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/585
Field of Media and Communication Sciences	The Algerian Journal of Communication: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/437
	Lancomnet (Published by a Research Laboratory): https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/425
Field of Physical and Sports Education Sciences	The Scientific Journal of the Institute of Physical and Sports Education: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/452
	Journal of Sciences and Techniques of Physical and Sports Activities (Published by a Research Laboratory): https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/260
	Journal of Sports Sciences and Training (Published by a Research Laboratory): https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/369
	Sciences and Practices of Physical, Sporting, and Artistic Activities (Published by a Research Laboratory): https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/261
Field of Political	The Algerian Journal of Social and Human

Science, International Relations, Foresight Studies, Management Sciences, Accounting, Administrative Sciences, Commercial Sciences, Written and Audiovisual Journalism, New Communication Technologies, Organizational Communication, Cinema, and Physical and Sports Education	Sciences: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/259
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Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on data from the ([Official Website of the University of Algiers, 2023](#)).

3-3 Scientific Events at the University of Algiers 3:

The University of Algiers 3 is considered one of the most prestigious universities in Algeria, playing a significant role in training academic staff for other Algerian universities. Over the past two years, the university has organized approximately 70 scientific events. These events were hosted by the university's faculties and institute, in collaboration with research laboratories, centers, and teams, as well as those organized by the university's journals. These activities were categorized into four main types: study days, national seminars, national conferences, and international conferences. The events were chronologically arranged from the 2021–2022 academic year to March 2023.

An analysis of the scientific event programs hosted by the University of Algiers 3 reveals that these events were classified into four primary categories: study days, national seminars, national conferences, and international conferences. They were distributed across the university's four faculties: the Faculty of Economic, Commercial, and Management Sciences; the Faculty of Political Science and International Relations; the Faculty of Information and Communication Sciences; and the Institute of Physical Education and Sports. The distribution of these events varied as follows:

Table 2. Distribution of scientific events by organizing entity (faculties).

Faculty	N of Events	P of Events	Nature of the Event	P of Events at Faculty Level	P of Events at University Level	N
Faculty of Economic Sciences, Commercial Sciences, and Management Sciences	23	0.329	Study Day	0	0	0
			National Seminar	0	0	0
			National Conference	0.8696	0.2857	20
			International Conference	0.1304	0.0429	3
Faculty of Political Sciences and International Relations	14	0.2	Study Day	0.0714	0.0143	1
			National Seminar	0.1429	0.0286	2
			National Conference	0.7857	0.1571	11
			International Conference	0	0	0
Faculty of Media and Communication Sciences	31	0.443	Study Day	0.129	0.0571	4
			National Seminar	0	0	0
			National Conference	0.7097	0.3143	22
			International Conference	0.1613	0.0714	5
Institute of Physical Education and Sports	2	0.029	Study Day	0	0	0
			National Seminar	0	0	0
			National Conference	0.5	0.0143	1
			International Conference	0.5	0.0143	1
Total	70	1	-	-	1	70

N= number; P = Percentage.

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on data from [\(Official Website of the University of Algiers, 2023\)](#).

From the results of Table 2, it is evident that the Institute of Physical Education and Sports ranked last, with only two events, representing 2.86% of the total events held at the University of Algiers 3 during the academic years (2021–2022) and (2022–2023). It was followed by the Faculty of Political

Science and International Relations, which organized a total of 14 events during the same period, accounting for 20%.

Next, the Faculty of Economic Sciences, Commercial Sciences, and Management Sciences organized a total of 23 events, representing 32.86%, a commendable percentage that reflects the efforts of the faculty and organizers in addressing various economic and accounting issues affecting both the national and global economy. These events included 20 national conferences and 3 international conferences.

The top-ranking faculty was the Faculty of Media and Communication Sciences, with a total of 31 scientific events, representing 44.28%, distributed as follows:

- Study Days: Four study days were organized, accounting for 12.90% of the total events held within the faculty and 5.71% of the total events held at the university (University of Algiers 3).
- International Conferences: Five international conferences were organized, representing 16.13% of the total events held within the faculty and 7.14% of the total events held at the university (University of Algiers 3).
- National Conferences: Twenty-two national conferences were organized, accounting for 70.97% of the total events held within the faculty and 31.41% of the total events held at the university (University of Algiers 3). This represents the highest proportion of events at the university, attributed to the involvement of multiple active research laboratories and research teams addressing various topics related to media and communication. These events were distributed as follows:

Active Research Laboratories:

- Communication and Health Security Laboratory
- Communication and Food Security Laboratory
- Media Legislation and Professional Ethics in Algeria Laboratory
- Laboratory for the Use and Reception of Media and Cultural Products in Algeria

The most active research teams and projects participating in scientific events are:

- University Research Team (PRFU): "The Impact of Communication Strategies in Managing Crises."
- Research Team on Communication and Digital Marketing for Local Communities in Algeria, Media Legislation, and Professional Ethics in Algeria.
- Research Team on Communication and the Culture of Food Security.
- University Research Team (PRFU): "The Impact of Communication Strategies in Managing Crises."
- University Research Team (PRFU): "Media Legislation and Professional Ethics in Algeria."
- University Research Team (PRFU): "Multimedia and Social Issues."
- Research Team on Electronic Media Legislation in Algeria.
- University Research Team (PRFU): "Netnography of New Media."

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- University Research Team (PRFU): "Media Legislation and Professional Ethics in Algeria."
- University Research Team (PRFU): "Health Communication and Social Responsibility in Algeria" (Mohand Akli Oulhaj University, Bouira).
- University Research Team (PRFU): "Communication and Digital Marketing for Local Communities in Algeria."
- University Research Team (PRFU): "Protest Political Discourse in Football Stadiums."
- University Research Team (PRFU): "Organizational Communication in Algerian Institutions Amid Technological Advancements."
- The National Center for Studies, Media, and Documentation on Family and Childhood, and the International Network for the Study of Arab Societies.
- Research Team: "The Contributions of New Communication Technologies in Achieving Public Relations Goals."
- University Research Team (PRFU): "Electronic Journalism in Algeria: Realities and Challenges."
- University Research Team (PRFU): "Symbolic Violence in the New Communication Environment."
- Research Project Team (PRFU): "Symbolic Violence in the New Communication Environment."
- Research Team: "Digital Technology and Food Security."
- Research Project (PRFU): "Media and Communication in Combating Social Issues and Achieving Development in Algeria."

As for the topics addressed in these scientific events, they encompassed all areas of life, regardless of the faculty or research laboratory organizing them. These areas included political, economic, health, environmental, sports, technological, and communication fields. Additionally, the social dimension was not overlooked, as it intersects with all the aforementioned fields.

The 70 scientific events were distributed across these dimensions as follows:

Table 3. Dimensions and Themes of the Scientific Events Held at the University of Algiers 3

Dimension	Number	Percentage
Economic and Financial Dimension	26	0.372 (37.15%)
Technological-Communication Dimension	21	0.3 (30.00%)
Political-Legal Dimension	12	0.171 (17.14%)
Social and Sports Dimension	6	0.086 (8.57%)
Environmental-Health Dimension	5	0.071 (7.14%)
Total	70	1 (100.00%)

Source: Prepared by the researcher, based on data from ([Official Website of the University of Algiers, 2023](#)).

The results of the above table reveal that the scientific events held by the University of Algiers 3 predominantly focused on the economic research dimension, which accounted for the highest percentage (**37.15%**). This reflects the seriousness of scientific research in addressing economic challenges, which are also linked to the technological dimension (knowledge economy), the environmental dimension (green economy), and the political dimension (conflicts over energy and water resources). Additionally, the social dimension was addressed, focusing on the outcomes of economic disparities, including prices, purchasing power, unemployment, and job creation.

The media dimension also had a notable connection to the economic field, including topics such as funding sports teams and sports marketing.

In contrast, scientific events with a technological-communication focus ranked second, accounting for **30%**, followed by the legal and political dimension at **17.14%**. The social and sports dimension ranked fourth with **8.57%**, while the environmental-health dimension ranked last with a notably low percentage of **7.14%**.

This low percentage may reflect the fields of the three faculties and the institute; however, it fails to address one of the critical aspects of sustainable development. The increasing environmental challenges are a result of economic, technological, and political advancements, highlighting the need to reconsider the focus of scientific research on topics more closely related to this dimension within the faculties and institute of the University of Algiers 3.

4. RESULTS:

The scientific progress of any nation is measured by the special attention it devotes to scientific research across various fields of life. This is due to the significant strides such research offers in innovation and development, aimed at achieving sustainable development in its diverse dimensions. Accordingly, governments allocate considerable, if not substantial, budgets (varying between developed, developing, and underdeveloped countries) to fund scientific research. Universities, being active hubs for scientific production, play a pivotal role in this process. This stems from their role as lecturing institutions, granting them a critical position in offering specialized programs to train researchers and professors in Algerian universities. Consequently, they provide a rigorous and refined scientific framework that can be relied upon as a robust foundation for progress and driving the wheels of development forward.

The University of Algiers 3, like other Algerian universities, has faced numerous challenges and achieved significant accomplishments in advancing development through the contributions of scientific research. The scientific output produced by professors (whether research-oriented or permanent) at this university during the academic year (2021–2022) up until the

current period (March 2023) has been rich with diverse achievements, originating from the following sources:

- Three faculties and one institute, comprising a total of 10 scientific laboratories.
- Thirteen peer-reviewed journals registered on the National Platform for Scientific Journals (ASJP), distributed across the three faculties and the institute. These journals specialize in various scientific fields, including political science and international relations, future studies, management sciences, accounting, administrative sciences, commercial sciences, print and audiovisual journalism, new communication technologies, organizational communication, cinema, and physical education and sports.
- Seventy scientific events, accompanied by research contributions from professors (both researchers and permanent faculty), distributed across three faculties, one institute, and only four laboratories. These activities also involved 27 research teams, most of which focused on communication and economics. The events encompassed four types:
 - 5 study days;
 - 2 national seminars;
 - 54 national conferences;
 - 9 international conferences and congresses.

Despite the significant scientific activity and prolific research output at the faculties and laboratories of the University of Algiers 3, several shortcomings have been noted:

- Scientific events were organized by only four laboratories, resulting in the absence of the remaining six research laboratories.
- A complete absence of the Laboratory for Political Research and Studies in organizing scientific events, thereby diminishing the role of the Faculty of Political Science and International Relations, which limited itself to publishing its journal.
- A noticeable lack of scientific events addressing environmental topics, thereby neglecting one of the critical dimensions of sustainable development in tackling its challenges and exploring its prospects.

5- Conclusion:

From the foregoing, it can be concluded that the University of Algiers 3 has demonstrated prolific scientific activity over the past two years (the 2021–2022 academic year and the current academic year up to March 2023). This reflects the university's encouragement of scientific research spanning various dimensions, including economic, social, political, health, environmental, technological, communicational, and even sports-related fields. This diversity, despite the university's focus on only three primary domains (economics, media and communication, and political science) and an institute for sports sciences, highlights the breadth of topics covered in its scientific events and the articles published in its journals. These efforts have expanded to include themes relevant to other related fields, fostering rich discussions and the exchange of expertise.

However, the lack of commitment and shortcomings in activating the role of scientific laboratories in some faculties at the University of Algiers 3—particularly the Faculty of Political Science and International Relations and the Institute of Physical Education and Sports—poses significant challenges to scientific research within the university. This necessitates a reconsideration of the targeted research topics, as well as the budgets allocated for funding scientific laboratories and the methods of their management. To address these issues, the following recommendations are proposed:

- Supporting long-term research projects, as they represent strategic opportunities for scientific advancement.
- Encouraging scientific excellence and providing additional support to exceptional and talented researchers.
- Prioritizing the funding of scientific laboratories based on the objectives of scientific research, future societal needs, and the identification of priority research areas.

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