The components and ethics of the researcher and their role in achieving the quality of scientific research in history



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Abstract:
Historical research is not an easy matter, as it requires the availability of qualities in the researcher that may not berequired in others who deal with other types of literary writings, for example. Or research in other fields.
To ensure the scientific nature of history, it is required that whoever undertakes to work in its field be characterised by certain qualities, and that he be well-versed in the research methodology for his subject, as it is an essential and indispensable tool.Therefore, it is necessary for the researcher to possess a set of qualities in his research, the most important of which are: patience, academic integrity, modesty, objectivity, and other qualities, so that he can achieve the quality and distinction of his research in a way that serves the development and progress of society.
The development of the science of history has imposed a significant burden on the researcher in history. It requires familiarity with many sciences and knowledge related to the research topic, in addition to the basic tools and skills that the researcher must master to enter into his research topic.Therefore, the researcher must distinguish between sciences that he must learn, sciences that must be a firm ability in him, and sciences that remain in the form of information that he acquires whenever he wants.
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Introduction:

The progress of peoples in various fields requires knowledge and science, and this knowledge needs to be developed in light of the changes and needs in the fields of various areas. There is no doubt that the way to

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achieve this, after the will of God Almighty, is through good scientific research that contributes to the development of knowledge and thus achieves progress and advancement for peoples in various fields. The researcher who will contribute to cognitive development by adopting the scientific method to conduct studies and research must possess certain qualities and ethics, in addition to the acquired scientific competence that qualifies him to conduct scientific research. Not everyone who writes about the past and its conditions is a historian, and not every book that deals with past events is a book on history.

The truth is that a researcher in history cannot study certain topics unless he arms himself with knowledge of all other social sciences, and realizes the true intertwined relationship between these sciences and history. Familiarity with these sciences helps the researcher to know new points of view and different analytical methods. In this case, the historian must have complete knowledge of the concepts, terms, and analytical methods that he has derived from these sciences, and redefine them to serve the purposes of historical writing.

The sciences that support historical research can be divided into two sections: one section is concerned with the social and human sciences that study human activity and phenomena, and the other section is concerned with the basic skills and tools necessary for the researcher according to the subject.

The research problem:

The problem of this study revolves around determining the criteria for scientific research and the most important qualities and characteristics that a researcher must possess to achieve the quality and distinction of scientific research.

Study objectives:

- Knowing the most important values and ethics that a researcher in general and a researcher in history in particular should have.
- Knowing the importance of auxiliary sciences that the researcher must be familiar with the date.
- Highlighting the role of the researcher's personality and scientific competence in developing the research Scientific and distinctive.

First: Some basic concepts that the researcher must know:

1.The concept of scientific research:

Scientific research consists of two words: research Which means investigation or inquiry, and also means asking or inquiring about something or a topic of a certain importance. The second word is scientific

and means comprehensive documented knowledge about a renewed topic, through a clear definition of its various dimensions and pillars, and it is its reality that is realized by the parties or parties related to it1.

There are many definitions of scientific research that are similar in meaning and terminology, and we will list them below:

Scientific research is an organized process of investigating scientific facts using specific scientific methods and approaches in order to verify their validity, modify them, or add something new to them.

_ An organized and accurate investigation process to collect evidence and proof with the aim of discovering new information or relationships, completing a missing piece, or correcting an error, provided that the researcher adheres to following the steps of scientific research and chooses the method and tools necessary for research and collecting information.2

_ A scientific activity that involves collecting and analyzing data with the aim of answering a specific research problem.3.

The previous definitions indicate the importance of scientific research and its necessity in discovering and investigating information in a regular and objective manner in order to achieve development and progress in various fields.4

2. Researcher Ethics:

Scientific research is an ethical and methodological process. Therefore, the researcher must be armed with ethical specifications that are consistent with cognitive and methodological specifications. Therefore, scientific research has ethics that must be observed and adhered to. By ethics, we mean the practical means through which commitment to certain ethical values is confirmed and right and wrong are determined. Thus, ethics is the process of searching for ethical standards, and is defined as: “the basic principles on which laws and customs are based in accordance with the applicable rules that specialized professional groups adhere to. They are also considered constructive rules for controlling behavior, and aim to determine the actions, relationships, and policies that should be considered right or wrong.”

As for the ethics of scientific research, it is defined as “a subject of ethics that aims to revive the ethical ideals of scientific research among researchers, students, and students of knowledge, which preserve the entity of science and the foundation of research.”

3. Values:

Rocky goes"“There are four values that a scientific researcher must adhere to: ethical values, competence values, personal values, and societal values. Ethical values refer to: “decisions that are made based on ethical principles that provide us with what is right and what we must adhere to. For example, it is wrong to discriminate between people on the basis of race or gender when conducting scientific research.” Rokeah.

4. Moral commitment:

Scholars have agreed that each science has its own ethics, morals, and accepted rules, which must be adhered to. Therefore, moral commitment has been defined as “the teacher’s awareness of the extent and type of moral effects of his actions with the aim of creating the appropriate moral environment for moral commitment and its development, whether at the individual or group level.”

5. Academic integrity:

Academic integrity is defined as: “The researcher’s commitment to the characteristics of the sound scientific method, to return everything to its origin, and to be honest and truthful in all stages of the research.” It also means “attributing opinions to their true authors, and scrutinizing opinions transmitted from multiple sources for the purpose of verifying the validity of the attribution.”

6. The concept of excellence in scientific research:

The concept of excellence is used to describe the maximum level of quality, and it can be expressed as creativity and superiority over others when an individual adds other innovative things and achieves excellence. As for research excellence, it refers to “research quality, meaning the availability of a set of standards or specifications of quality in scientific research.”

Elsewhere, distinguished research is defined as “research that is subject to scrutiny andevaluation by experts in the field, and has a significant impact on the development of the field of research as it provides a useful contribution to society in the short or long term. Research excellence is synonymous with high-quality research, and thus it is a reflection of the quality of higher education.”5.

Second: Scientific research standards:

1_To be based on an in-depth study and critical analysis of ancient and modern heritage. Which is related to the subject of research; to ensure for himself that he begins from where others ended, and to go beyond the sanctification of heritage and dealing with it as absolute truths and a black box that cannot be exceeded or exited, in what is more like a self-

imprisonment of the mind, but rather it is the intellectual product of scholars of an era in which the components of the era and the natures of people differed from our contemporary reality, and perhaps some of the2_Conducting live field surveys to provide accurate data and percentages. Realism gives the researcher the objectivity and practicality sufficient to study, analyze and extract real, realistic results from the field, not old books far from reality, especially since we live in an age of speed and the wisdom of knowledge, where people's tendencies, directions and desires change very quickly under the influence of the cultural, media and political machine directed with all force, and also, of course, the challenges, problems and aspirations of society change, as do values and identities due to technological progress, the communications revolution and the information explosion.

3_The researcher's new intellectual production through his commitment to studying what he has produced The predecessors in the research topic, its analysis and criticism in the context of what is in the language of modern science on the one hand, and on the other hand in the context of his deep communication with reality, so that the researcher can then brainstorm and think with his own scientific personality so that he can come up with new ideas produced by the researcher to solve the problems of reality and develop it. Thus, the trilogy of investing in heritage and practical realism is integrated with the researcher's new intellectual production.6.

Fourth: The researcher's personality:

To ensure the scientific nature of history and the quality of research in it, it is required that whoever undertakes research in his field be characterised by certain qualities, including:

1_ Patience and perseverance:

Research in the field of history requires a great and continuous effort in searching for historical material, represented by written documents and unwritten artifacts. It may also require resorting to travel and moving to the sites of historical events, and to public libraries, manuscript houses, archives, museums, and other places where the researcher may search for some of the historical material he needs to complete his research.

2_Trust:

The researcher must be honest if he wants to reach correct results. The researcher's honesty is what prevents him from lying, plagiarism, forgery, and concealing facts that do not suit public opinion.

3_Courage:

It is a very important quality, and is closely linked to the quality of honesty, as it gives the researcher the ability to advocate the truth and declare it, whatever it may be, and bear the consequences of revealing it without fear or trepidation.

4_Objectivity and impartiality:

All the efforts made by the researcher are useless unless he is characterized by objectivity and impartiality. All his efforts aim to reach the truth. If he is characterized by lack of objectivity, bias, and following his whims, inclinations, and emotions, then the fruit of his efforts will be spoiled and he will deviate from the goal towards which they must be directed; which is to stand on the historical truth and present it to the people.7.

5_ Integrity:

It means excluding the subjective factor that is evident in personal interests, tendencies and orientations from scientific work, and devoting oneself to dealing with the subject with complete impartiality.8...and not sympathizing with admiration or hatred for a particular era, historical figure, or a particular issue...etc. He is like a judge who approaches justice in his rulings the more he distances himself from bias and passion.

6_Humility, abstention from fame, and asceticism in positions:

These are necessary qualities that protect the researcher and safeguard him from the evils of running after the limelight, jostling for positions, and being eager to stand out, because that wastes his precious time, on the one hand, and because it can impose on him concessions and behavior characterized by favoritism, sycophancy, and affectation, on the other hand. Thus, he goes beyond the framework of knowledge and is unable to serve history in an impartial manner.

7_The monetary queen:

Having the ability to criticize is a necessary trait for the historian, who does not deal with a direct subject that he can observe, but rather deals with a past event through what was narrated about it and the traces and documents it left behind, which may be subject to distortion, forgery, distortion and fabrication. Therefore, the researcher must have the ability to criticize and distinguish between the true and the false.

8_organized mind:

The researcher cannot complete any scientific research unless he has an organized mind, able to distinguish between the elements of the research, arrange and coordinate them, determine the relationships between them, and draw logical conclusions from them.

9_Understanding, feeling and imagination:

The researcher in the field of history, unless he is able to understand the feelings, thoughts and motives of the makers of historical events in the era he is studying, his judgments of them and their actions will be forced judgments characterized by lack of objectivity.9.

These are just a few of the many qualities that a researcher in the field of history should possess. With these qualities, in addition to using the historical method correctly and being equipped with the skills, knowledge and sciences that assist in studying history, research in the field of history acquires its scientific character. History becomes a science whose method differs from the methods of the natural sciences in some aspects and agrees with them in other aspects, without its difference from them canceling out its scientific character, which it acquires from having a method with gradual steps and a clear goal that begins with questioning and ends with providing scientific answers an organized research effort.10.

Fifth: Auxiliary sciences for the researcher in history:

The researcher or student of history must know that this study requires seriousness, diligence, perseverance, patience and advice. History is like other sciences and knowledge; the human sciences are intertwined and interconnected, such that they cannot be studied as an independent science. For example, the student cannot understand the meanings of the Holy Quran without He masters the Arabic language, the sciences of readings and intonation, etc., and the more he knows these sciences, the more his understanding and knowledge of the meanings of the Holy Qur'an increases.

Therefore, it is imperative for the researcher to be broadly cultured, knowledgeable in the sciences related to the study and writing of history. The researcher needs a set of auxiliary sciences that help him and assist him in reaching the historical truth. The auxiliary sciences can be divided into two sections: a section related to the social and human sciences that study human activity and phenomena. The other section relates to the basic skills and tools necessary for the researcher according to the subject, and some of them are not sciences in the technical sense. In any case, the researcher must distinguish between sciences that he must learn, sciences that must be a firm ability in him, and sciences that remain in the form of information that he obtains whenever he wants.11.

1. Social and Human Sciences:

History is a branch of social studies, and therefore it is closely related to other social sciences such as psychology, geography, economics, and anthropology. This connection makes it the duty of the historian and

historical researcher to have knowledge of these sciences, because without this knowledge he cannot perform his mission as a historical researcher in the required manner. Among the most important sciences that the historian and historical researcher can benefit from are the following:

_ Anthropology:

The historian must be knowledgeable and aware of most of the sciences that help him excel and benefit, foremost among which is anthropology, which is considered for human races a mirror of their lives and civilizations, and through it we can reach their human thoughts and emotions.

Anthropology is also the social science most closely related to history, because the problems faced by anthropologists and historians are mostly common, and the dividing line between the two sciences is not clear.

Anthropologists study the culture of primitive man, while historians study man.

The civilized. The status of anthropology and history in the field of practical human sciences is the same, as their subjects are of a general nature, and anthropology exists as a field in which everyone who is interested in humanity meets.

Anthropology deals with historical issues when it traces human evolution and the spread of populations on the surface of the earth, and the beginning of the emergence of cultures, civilizations, migrations and social construction. From here we can say: Culture is considered one of the major concepts of anthropology, and history is considered a successive series of distinct cultures, as every history is generated from a culture, and every culture is generated from its history12.

_ Sociology:

There are sciences that have separated from history, and other sciences that have relied on themselves and followed their path, such as sociology; which studies society, its structure, functions and processes, and focuses on human actions and relationships. One of the things that historians and sociologists pay attention to is the study of (social classes), which can be defined as groups of individuals who often do not have any original distinguishing characteristics. In fact, historical research is concerned with social change, and therefore includes the field of sociology as it becomes clear in the time perspective in which the researcher specializes. There is a deficiency in the historical materials that the historian returns to and follows some aspects of social change; such as political, religious and military change. This has made historians' interest shift from the social

frameworks of ancient societies, on the one hand. On the other hand, most sociologists have focused their greatest attention on studying the patterns and standards that social interaction creates in their current societies.13.

One of the topics that the researcher must study is the role of the social function, so that this study includes the various roles that individuals perform when performing that function, as well as studying the transition in advanced industrial societies from the stage of popular customs, traditions and habits to customs and traditions.

Civil norms provide historians and sociologists with an excellent opportunity to collaborate. It contributes to expanding the scope of thought and research among historians, and even helps them in the process of analyzing the content and substance of the research.14.

It is clear to us that there are many connections and links between sociology and history. Sociology, with its various branches, helps historians study, analyze, and understand historical events that can only occur in a society or social unit and are affected by the prevailing conditions therein.

_ Demography:

One of the sciences that the researcher should be interested in studying is demography, which is concerned with studying the conditions of peoples, their composition, geographical distribution, and the variables that occur in them, such as: the rate of births, deaths, migrations, etc. The data and information of this science are often used from official sources, either through population statistics lists that are conducted at specific times, or through official records, such as: marriage records, death and birth records, and records of immigration into and out of the country. The researcher must study the relationship between the population and other factors that influence the human motives that drive historical events.15.

_ Geography:

It is not hidden from history students the importance of studying geography in general, and the geography of the region under study in particular. This is because geography - as Dr. Gamal Hamdan says - "may be deaf, but history has often been its tongue. History is the shadow of man on earth, just as geography is the shadow of earth over time. History - as some have expressed - is nothing but a moving geography, while geography is a stopped history."

There is no doubt, then, that there is a close relationship between history and geography. The land is the stage on which historical events occurred, and without the land the event could not have occurred.

The nature of the earth, its resources and its distinctive characteristics have had a great impact on the human environment, directed his circumstances and determined the features of his thinking. Indeed, geographical phenomena such as plains, mountains, deserts, rivers, seas, natural resources and geographical location all affect the physiological and psychological formation of man, his political, social and economic systems, and even the course of his battles, war and peace.

The strategic geographical location of some countries played a major role in their movement towards civilization, trade, expansion and empire building. Geographical nature also sometimes intervenes. Historical events.

In addition, climate plays a major role in human movement and civilizational progress. When the climate is suitable for life, social interaction is faster. Civilizations usually arise from interaction represented by buying and selling.

Thus, it becomes clear that geography is essential for students of history, and its role is important in understanding historical events. Therefore, the researcher in history must become familiar with the various geographical conditions and factors surrounding the people, era, or region that he is studying in a way that increases his ability to research, study, and understand.16.

_ Economics:

It is the science that studies human economic activity and production systems known throughout history. It is considered one of the important sciences that help in studying history and understanding it correctly. This is because economic factors have an effective impact on the course of human history.17.

The political situation in any country is usually affected by the economic situation. The way economic wealth, whether material or monetary, is distributed among a class or groups of society has an impact on domestic policy, determines the relationship of these classes and groups with each other, and reveals a system.

Governance, standard of living, and the extent of civilizational progress that occurs. A country that is economically strong usually has a stable political system and flourishing development and prosperity. The economic situation also has an impact on the foreign relations of countries, whether economic, military, or political.

It is worth noting that there are three important fields of economic research that interest the historian, namely:

_ business cycle analysis.
_Economic progress.
_ Organizing work.18.

_Political Science:

Political events still shape the features of general history and receive the most attention from most historians. Political science is primarily concerned with the formation of the influential political group, the factors behind decision-making, the way of governance and authority, the establishment of constitutions, and the punishments issued by governments against those who violate their systems.

Another important concern of political scientists is the decisive factors in formulating and implementing the state's general policy. They also care about comparative governance systems, the social factors that drive political decisions, their historical origins and transformations, and the system that coordinates political beliefs, which is known as "ideology", which stems from political and legal philosophy. The historian must pay attention to this aspect because it is related to political decisions, which in turn become historical events. Through this, it is possible to know how the state runs and how its legislative and judicial institutions work. The historian must also compare them with similar or different institutions in other countries, in order to achieve his goals from writing.

One of the most important aspects of political science is international relations, known as diplomacy. This aspect is considered extremely important for historians.

This is because the relations between countries and the treaties and agreements concluded between them shape the direction of world politics, the establishment of military and national alliances between countries, as well as the outbreak of wars and the conclusion of treaties. All of this stems from political science on the one hand, and on the other hand it is the primary source of information for the historian.19.

_ psychology:

Psychology is considered one of the most important sciences that the researcher must know and be aware of. This importance comes from the fact that knowing the psychology of the ruler or leader and everything related to it in terms of complexes and sediments is a reason for a change in the destinies of nations and peoples.20.

In order for the historian to understand the history of science in a particular country, he must study social psychology, for without it it is difficult to understand the material development of society. By social psychology we mean the emotions and ideas that control a particular social class in a particular country at a particular time. The study of social psychology helps the historian in two matters of utmost importance for historical research: first, to identify historical facts, and second, to develop an interpretation and principles for explaining these facts.

Therefore, it is clear that the researcher who does not realize the importance of psychology in his study cannot analyze the historical facts that arise due to these psychological illnesses Ahealthy person. will have difficulty with the matter and the rulings will not be right for him21.

2. Skills and tools:

They are also called sciences, even though some of them are not sciences in the technical sense. The researcher must know them if he undertakes to study a specific topic to help him collect and understand the material for his research. These sciences are:

_linguistics:

Linguistics is one of the most important auxiliary sciences that a researcher in history must be equipped with. The historian must know the original language related to the historical topic that he wishes to write and research about. Because translations - even if they exist - are not sufficient to obtain general culture, and they are not able to meet the needs of research, in addition to the possibility of being distorted or inaccurate.

The more familiar the researcher is with a number of ancient or modern original languages, the broader his horizon of research and investigation will be and he will be more able to deal with the subject correctly and extract logical results.22In order for the researcher in history to be constantly informed of the new global research related to his field of research, he must be familiar with one or more European languages such as English, French and German. The researcher may find that learning languages - ancient or modern - is a difficult matter, but with the researcher's desire and seriousness in learning this language and patience in doing so, these difficulties will be removed.23.

_ Philology:

It is: the study of language through historical documents and texts and how it developed and moved across time and space. It is also a science concerned with the study of "words", their history and development, and the development of their content. The more distant the era that is the

subject of study and research, the greater the need for philology. In order to understand historical texts, one must know the language of that particular historical era. Language is an entity that grows, changes and develops according to the circumstances of place and time and the mixing of civilizations, cultures and peoples. A word may carry more than one meaning, and may lead to another meaning at another stage or in another place.24.

It is worth noting that there is a difference between linguistics and jurisprudence of language. Linguistics is studied as a human activity or a means of expressing and conveying ideas. It investigates its laws and rules of development. As for philology, it studies language as a

A means to an end, which is the study of culture, including its customs, traditions, religions, and literature. The goal of linguistics is the study of civilization.25.

Based on the above, it can be said that linguistics is a basic science that helps the researcher in studying history to understand the contents of texts with an accurate understanding, subject them to criticism and verify their accuracy, and so that what he reads is not interpreted in a way other than what is intended by it.26.

_Numismatics:

It is the science that is concerned with the study of money and coins and their development over the ages. Coins are considered one of the most important sources for studying history. Coined currency and medals, with their symbols and images of gods, images of kings and princes and their names, the date of their minting, the memory of historical events, and the type of metals minted in them, provide historians with valuable historical information about various aspects of ancient life.27.

One contemporary researcher says: "The study of currency is a science, an art, and a history. It is a science because it has principles and rules, an art because currency is a field of artistic and pictorial study, and a history because it is easy to classify it chronologically and according to the places where it was minted, in addition to the inscriptions and dates that the currency bears. For this reason, the science of numismatics has contributed greatly to enriching historical knowledge in the countries of the ancient and modern world, especially when documents are silent or unable to express themselves or are rare."28.

_ Seals:

Seals are related to the study of documents, which are the seals used to sign documents related to official correspondence of rulers or kings. Man

has used seals since ancient times as a means of proving ownership, or to confirm the validity of a decision, agreement or treaty, especially by kings and rulers.

Seals are distinguished by their different shapes and types, including wax seals, which have been widely used since ancient times and are still used in some areas to this day. There have also been seals made of lead that were used By princes and kings, especially in different times, and gold seals were found in the Middle Ages and were used by some ruling families until recently.

The shapes of seals include: round, oval, triangular, heart, and cross. Therefore, knowing the types of seals, their shapes, and the materials they are made of helps the historical researcher verify the authenticity of the documents he is studying.29.

Thus, it becomes clear that studying seals is something necessary and important for studying the history of a certain period of time, in terms of the material from which they are made, the method of making them, and through the information that can be inferred from the drawings and writings engraved on them.

_The renok:

It is one of the sciences that assist in the study of history, and it refers to the distinctive marks of kings, princes, families, groups, or individuals that appear on seals, shields, swords, or on the clothing of soldiers and nobles, or on flags to distinguish them from others and indicate them.30.

Therefore, the researcher's knowledge of the symbols and marks specific to each group, authority or individual enables him to prove the authenticity of the shields, weapons or ancient documents he finds and to attribute them correctly to the era to which they belong.

_Paleography

Just as each era has its own distinct dialect, each era has its own distinctive script in which its language is written, and this script develops over time. Accordingly, paleography studies the origin of the script in which a language is written, its development, its symbols, the changes that occurred to it, and the tools used in it.

There are different types of ancient scripts that remain like talismans until the researcher learns them and trains himself to read them. The importance of this science became apparent after the French researcher (Champollion) was able to solve the origins of the ancient hieroglyphic language in 1798 AD, and proved that what the ancient Egyptians engraved on Their monuments were not for decoration, but rather a writing

of their language that contained the events of their history and their most important works31.

Based on the above, it can be said that there is a need to study these lines in order to save the researcher time, avoid making many mistakes, and enable him to reach the correct understanding of the document or text he is studying.32.

Sixth: The results reached through this study:

_Historical research is a process of production, creativity and innovation. It requires... To a talent, and not every person can do it. The researcher should know that academic excellence does not mean qualification for this work. Rather, it may be the opposite. If a researcher has talent, he must exploit it, develop it, and bring it to the required level and benefit from it. The love of curiosity and the constant desire to research and investigate is the real key to this historical work, which cannot be imagined without it. Therefore, the researcher must spend a sufficient amount of his time reading, reviewing, understanding and delving into his topic, and be familiar with everything that has been written on the topic of his research and digest it well, so that he can issue sound results free of contradiction and conflict.

_History is a branch of social studies, in addition to its close connection with other auxiliary sciences that the historian is keen to master to complete the historical picture as much as possible. Historical writing has developed and is no longer limited to merely repeating stories or explaining the events that the world witnessed, but it has become necessary for the researcher to study the direct causes of events, then research the general factors that had an impact on their formation for a long time.

But in reality, it is the result of a long series of events; even if its direct causes seem to be the only causes of the events. Therefore, the historian must search for these multiple hidden causes that are distant in time from the time of the events themselves. From this comes the importance of knowing the sciences that assist in the study of history.

_Contemporary researchers in the field of historical studies should follow all New on the methodology of historical research, and the necessity of continuous follow-up of all valuable historical books, periodicals and research published related to the scientific methodology of historical and cultural studies. We are not satisfied with what has been written by the great modern historians, but we must also strive to present everything that is new and everything that serves scientific research, as the door of ijtihad

is still wide open for every diligent researcher who provides historical and cultural studies with beneficial knowledge that future generations will benefit from.

conclusion:

In light of the above, it can be said that the initial equipment for anyone who wants to conduct original research in history must consist - in addition to general culture - of all the knowledge capable of providing him with the means to discover and understand the scientific material. This knowledge varies according to the aspect of specialization in this or that era of history. For those who research modern and contemporary history, the required equipment is relatively short and easy for those who research ancient or medieval history, who must prepare for a long and arduous road.

I cannot fail to recommend the necessity of developing a sound strategy for the scientific research system in the Arab world that represents a fundamental amendment to the current system based on a clear vision, specific policies, and declared goals to ensure the quality of research, while specifying the standards and means necessary to achieve those goals.

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