AGRICULTURE RESEARCH PROBLEMS FROM THE RESEARCHERS' POINT OF VIEW AND RELATIONSHIP WITH SOME VARIABLES IN SULAIMANI GOVERNORATE

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to identify agriculture research problems from the researchers' point of view and identify differences in total problems according to some variables in Sulaimani Governorate, then to determine the differences in average of total problems according to some variables. The research population included all researchers in college of agricultural, technical institutes, agricultural research centre, agricultural research stations, agricultural extension department in Sulaimani Governorate and agricultural research involved 282 respondents. The research sample included 94 respondents taken by the simple random sampling method was representing 33.3% of the study population, The data was collected through personal interviews. A questionnaire was prepared for this purpose. To measure the validity, the questionnaire was reviewed by some experts. The reliability coefficient was calculated by Cronbach's alpha coefficient, and its value was (0.77). The results showed that the total problems are facing researchers during conducting agricultural research from the researchers' point of views was medium tend to high, furthermore the results revealed that there are significant differences in the total problem according to the following characteristics (Age, Academic title, Job duration, Job satisfaction). While non-significant differences were found according to (Gender, Educational level, Work location, Attitude toward agricultural research). The researchers recommended providing all requirements for scientific researches by the concerned authorities in terms of material and moral, review laws and legislation and instructions related to the scientific research by the responsible authorities to facilitate conducting scientific research, need to expand opportunities for interaction and coordination between researchers in educational and agricultural institutions with researchers from outside Kurdistan and other countries, and to provide financial support for scientific research by stakeholders and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Keywords: Agriculture research problems, agricultural Researcher, Researching

مشاكل البحوث الزراعة من وجهة نظر الباحثين وعلاقتها ببعض المتغيرات في محافظة السليمانية

المستخلص:

استهدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على مشكلات البحوث الزراعية من وجهة نظر ، ثم تحديد الفروق في متوسط المشكلات الكلية وفق بعض المتغيرات. وشمل مجتمع البحث جميع الباحثين في كلية الزراعة ، والمعاهد الفنية ، ومركز البحوث الزراعية ، ومحطات البحوث الزراعية ، وقسم الإرشاد الزراعي في محافظة السليمانية ، و شملت مجتمع البحث 282 مبحوثا، و شملت عينة البحث 4 مبحوثاً تم أخذهم بطريقة العينة العشوائية البسيطة يمثلون 30٪ من مجتمع الدراسة ، وتم جمع البيانات من خلال المقابلات الشخصية. تم إعداد استبيان لهذا الغرض. ولقياس صدق الاستبيان تمت مراجعة الاستبيان من قبل بعض المتعبيات من خلال المقابلات الشخصية. تم إعداد استبيان لهذا الغرض. ولقياس صدق الاستبيان تمت مراجعة الاستبيان من قبل بعض الخبراء. تم حساب معامل الثبات بواسطة معامل كرونباخ ألفا وقيمته (0.77). أظهرت النتائج أن إجمالي المشكلات التي تواجه الباحثين أثناء إجراء البحوث الزراعية من وجهة نظر الباحثين كانت متوسطة تميل إلى الارتفاع ، كما أوضحت النتائج وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في إجمالي المشكلة وفقًا للخصائص التالية (العمر ، العنوان الأكاديمي ، المدة الوظيفة ، الرضا الوظيفي). بينما لم تجد فروقات معنوية حسب متغيرات (الجنس ، المستوى التعليمي ، مكان العمل ، الموقف من البحث الزراعي). وأوصى الباحثون بتوفير كافة متطلبات البحث العلمي من قبل الجهات المعنية من الناحية المادية والمعنوية ، ومراجعة القوانين والتشريعات والتعليمات المتعلقة العلمي من قبل الجهات المعنية من الناحية المادية والمعنوية ، ومراجعة القوانين والتشريعات والتعليمات المتعلقة بالبحث العلمي من قبل الجهات المسؤولة لتسهيل إجراء البحث العلمي ، والحاجة إلى توسيع فرص التفاعل والتنسيق فيما بينها. باحثين في المؤسسات التعليمية والزراعية مع باحثين من خارج كردستان ودول أخرى ، وتقديم الدعم المالي للبحوث العلمية من قبل أصحاب

INTRODUCTION

The social, economic, technological, and scientific improvements occurred around the World; the occurrence of the developmentbased needs in social structures significantly necessitated the need for the universities. The universities, which are as the institutions having the roles; generating knowledge, reaching new knowledge from the generated researches, knowledge, doing scientific constituting the teaching process and Professional education activities, are considered to be one of the most important institutions in providing social change and improvement. The concept of science is significant in terms of the improvements in and social continuity. social structure Universities, which are one of the most important educational institutions in modern society, and are considered the highest degrees of the educational ladder, and the weakness of providing this education is considered a detraction from this ladder, and equal opportunities, and to meet the needs of the labour market of experts and specialists with effective capabilities and high scientific competence. whether in the technical. administrative, or social. economic or other[1]. The probability to make plans in a society related to the future depends on the characteristics of the knowledge, its quality, and the characteristics of the members having roles in the processes of generating knowledge. As science generating institutions, universities, have crucial role in the process of social development and improvement. The productivity of universities, contribution, and quality can be recognised as the fore condition improvement for the in science and development of the countries. In order for the

countries adapt the changing conditions or the world and improve productive academicians in science who can keep pace with the improvement and change and scientifically productive [2].

Scientific research is the cornerstone for the advancement of both developed and developing countries societies. and In developed countries scientific research represents a main motivation for all institutions through which they attempt to keep their progress in economic, military, educational and other fields. As for the developing countries, scientific research could help them get rid of backwardness, poverty and ignorance, and through which they can face the challenges ahead and catch up with the developed countries in their march for progress and development. In addition, scientific research is the basis for development in all fields, as it keeps institutions away from arbitrary actions that may happen to be right in some cases but wrong in others [3].

Scientific research is an organized intellectual process carried out by the researcher for investigating a research problem through following an organized scientific method called the methodology of the research to reach appropriate solutions that are valid to be generalized on similar problems.

The scientific research in the Arab world is suffering a number of obstacles, made it away from the field of cognitive, global and scientific competition and described as the weaker in terms of scientific productivity and human-based energies, but still the higher education institutions in the Arab World are not located on the scientific world map [4]. The higher education institutions around the World have begun to process a of reconstruction. Within the scope of reconstruction in the higher education, the quality, and accreditation in high education, the topics as the managing of the higher education constituted the base of these reconstructions. In this process, the case "the quality in higher education" was taken as the base. One of the most important dynamics, which determine the quality of the institutions of higher education, is the quality of the academicians. The quality of the academicians can only be measured with how much they do their tasks related to education and training, research, support to the administration and the help to the society [5].

The research beneficiaries vary between these two respective types. For academic research, the beneficiaries include universities, scientific institutions, and student undergraduates, while the main beneficiaries of business research include the business sectors, investors, and creditors. These benefits depend on many factors, such as the research purpose, its topic, the validity of its findings, and the possibility of applying these findings to the real world. The ability to effectively judge these factors depends heavily on the researcher's competencies in terms of the validity of the research for publication and the application of its results by beneficiaries [6].

Researchers must be cautious. They must allocate plenty of time to complete each stage of the activity. They must be conscientious and need to work in the library for a certain number of hours each week, and there are some stages in research work that are more difficult than what the researchers expect. In short, there are unexpected difficulties and problems [7].

Research is a systemic and objective activity to find the truth and solving or answering a problem, research consists of several components, namely: research background, procedure, collect data, research findings and discussion, and publication [8]. Scientific research usually starts with having a problem, willingness to solve a problem or interest in a topic. Thus, each study starts with a research problem and ends with a report. A research problem can be identified with different ways. They include researcher's daily life experience, problems faced in implementation, need for testing theories and recommendation raised by previous studies. Besides interesting, researchable, manageable fruitful topics, researcher's having and sufficient preliminary information and skills about the topic and availability of related data definition research affect of topic. Additionally, discussion of potential research topics in scientific events plays an important role in defining the problem to be studied [9].

According to (fahad et all, 2019) explained that research refers to the time researchers spend in contemplation. A scholar's time is the first input in the research process, and a researcher's contemplation is a process in itself. A research agenda can be defined as the combination of strategic problem-solving frameworks to achieve the research goals in the organization. Having a research agenda is the best way to enhance research productivity and make the measurement of academic progress easy to monitor [10].

According to (Ab Aziz et.al, 2012) the main factors that may affect research productivity performance at university are university objectives, researchers' preferences and attitudes, research topics and research type. This means that personal and functional variables are important factors to enhance research productivity performance [11].

Personal factors and behavioural factors are key factors to success in improving the performance of researchers, it is essential to examine the impact of personal factors, behavioural factors and organizational factors on academic staff in universities to improve research productivity performance of academic staff. This research indicates that characteristics. personal behaviour and university factors have significant relationships with research productivity for

academic staff in universities. The personal and organizational factors factors can influence the number of publications between countries. It is critical to enhance the personal factors and functional factors to improve performance research productivity in universities, personal factors, behavioural factors and university factors are the most important factors to increasing university publication and citation rates [12].

According to (Simone and Leon, 2011) defined personality as relatively stable characteristics of individuals (other than ability) that influence their cognition and behaviour. Ones, described personality traits as enduring dispositions and tendencies of individuals to behave in certain ways. Therefore, an individual's personality forms his/her identity, consistently part of distinguishing him/her from others, and is reflected in his/her propensity to think, feel, and act in certain ways. The widely accepted Five Factor Model of Personality (FFM) began with a lexical hypothesis and refers to personality elements that have been discerned through empirical research [13].

Academicians have some difficulties in the process of preparing scientific articles because of the fact that they are housed in many rules, have a long process, and the language used is different from literary and everyday language [14]. As well as Many researchers confirmed increased interest of researchers in the field of organizational behaviour in studying factors affecting job performance [15].

The researchers in the Kurdistan region are not out of the problems that faced the researchers. Moreover. the Kurdistan region has considered scientific research within the main policies of its Development Plan so as to market scientific innovation, similarly as develop universities and other research and development centres. there are more problems of the research barriers such as personal and functional factors, Financial problems external-organization barriers, low research funding, inequality of research and education hours, lack of interest for research results

among national managers and policymakers, lack of professionalism, incompatibility of research priorities and need assessments, longduration for approval of research proposals, poor knowledge on research skills, heavy workload, and not having enough skills for research writing.

Research problems:

- 1. What are the agriculture research problems from the researchers' point of view in Sulaimani Governorate?
- 2. What are the differences in Agriculture research problems according to some variables in Sulaimani Governorate?

Research objective:

- 1- Identifying the Agriculture research problems from the researchers' point of view in Sulaimani Governorate
- 2- Identify differences in Agriculture research problems and according to some variables in Sulaimani Governorate

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Methodology: Descriptive approach was used for this research.

Research region: This research included directorates and departments in Agriculture research - Agriculture Extension, Agricultural Education Institution in Sulaimani Governorate.

Population and research sample: population and sample research: The research population included researchers in agricultural colleges, institutes and agricultural research center, They were (282) researchers, the sample of the researchers included (94)respondents representing 33.3% of the population, taken by a simple random sampling method.

Preparing the research questionnaire: Regard to the preparation of the research questionnaire, variables and dependent factor were identified after the researchers were briefed on the relevant literature and reviewed some studies related to the location of the research in addition to consulting specialists in this field as well as consists of two parts and was prepared as following:

First part: Included a number of questions related to the independent variables include (Age measured per years, Gender, Educational, Academic Title, Job Duration measured per years, Work Location, Attitude Toward Agricultural Research, and Job Satisfaction) regarded to the researchers.

Second part: This part included (50) items of agricultural problems which are facing researchers in Sulaimani Governorate, and the five-point Likert scale was used.

The questionnaire was Showed to a group of Agriculture specialists, Agricultural extension, Psychology and evaluation to achieve the validity of questionnaire. Then Depending on their views, the items were reformulated. Furthermore, The Reliability was measured through 15 respondents by pre-testing in Garmyan district. AL.Abbassi, 2018, refers that "To determine the reliability using Cronbach's Alpha". So, the reliability coefficient was (0.77). It is appeared that the scale had a mean value above 0.70 which is indicating to acceptable reliability.

The data was collected in 15 Jun -5 Sep. 2021 then the data were arranged, classified and analysed with SPSS _{Version22} application. The statistical tools which used to analysing data were: frequency, percentage, means, standard deviation, Cronbach's Alpha, T-test and Ftest.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

First objective: - Identifying The agriculture research problems from the researchers' point of view and relationship with some variables in Sulaimani Governorate.

To Identifying the agriculture research problems in general, the respondents were classified into three levels depending on the actual range described in (Table 1).

Categories Problem	Frequency	%	Mean of total problems
low (82-117)	13	13.8	106.07
Medium (118-153)	58	61.7	138.20
High (154-189)	23	24.5	165.08
Total	94	100	
Sd=20.2	21 Min=82	2 Maxi=18	Mean=140

 Table (1):
 Agriculture Research problems Levels.

From (Table 1) Shown that 86.2% of the researchers indicated that the Agriculture Research problems tends from medium to high. This result indicates the lack of interest agricultural research, as well as the weak provision of the requirements for conducting agricultural research.

Second objective: Determining the differences in Agriculture research problems according to some variables:

1. Age: in Table (2) shown that the percentage (78.7%) of the total respondents located in the age of (27-42) category, F-test was used to find the differences in the Agriculture

Research problems, The calculated Fvalue (3.66) is more than the table value. This means that there is significant difference in the Agriculture Research problems Table (2) differences in the agricult according to age, It may be attributed That the higher age categorises have experience and have few problems if they compared to other groups .

Table (2) differences in the agriculture research problems according to Age.

Categorises	frequen	%	Mean	F	SIG	Duncan's
	Cy		problems			nt
27.34	32	3/	147 28 ^a			ш
27-34	32	54	147.20			
35-42	42	44.7	141.31 ^{ab}	3.66	0.008	Sig
						Sig
43-50	10	10.6	127.10 ^b			
51-58	4	4.3	134.50 ^{ab}			
50.66	6	<i>C</i> 1	122 50 ^b	-		
59-66	6	6.4	122.50*			
Total	94	100		1		
I Otal	74	100				
	Mean=3	38.88	Maxi=66 I	Mini=27	SD=8.84	

2. Gender: Table (3) shows that the respondents are almost equal between both genders male, t- test was used to find the differences in the Agriculture research problems. Since the calculated t-test (1.96) is less than the table value, this means that there is non-significant

difference in the agriculture research problems according to gender. This may be due to both genders have the same problems related to conducting research

Table (3) differences in agriculture research problems according to gender.

categories	frequen	%	Mean	t-tset	SIG
	cy		problems		
Male	48	51.06	135.39		0.53
Female	46	48.44	144.45	1.96	Non-Sig
Total	94	100			

3. Educational Level: The Table (4) showed that most of the respondents are qualified master degree (69.1%). To find the differences in the Agriculture Research problems the analysis of variance (F) was used. It is appeared from table above that the calculated

F-value (1.62) is less than the table value. So the differences are non-significant in Agriculture Research problems. it may be attributed that all levels of academic achievement suffer the same problems while conducting agricultural research

2

categories	frequenc	%	Mean problems	F	SIG
	У				
Agricultural Diploma	4	4.3	118.75		
Bachelor	9	9.6	141.88	1.62	1.75
High Diploma	6	6.4	139.33		Non-Sig
Master	65	69.1	142.50		
Ph.D.	10	10.6	134.10		
Total	94	100			

Table (4) differences in agriculture research problems according to Educational Level

4.Academic Title:

The Table (5) appeared that the most respondents (46.8%) according academic title were assistant lecturer. Analysis of variance was used to find the differences in the Agriculture Research problems. Since the calculated F-test (2.98), is more than the table value, so the differences are significant in Agriculture Research problems according to the academic title. It may be attributed high academic title increases the researcher's experience and reduces problems either from educational institutions or agricultural research centres.

Table (5) differences in agriculture research problems according to Academic Title

	0			0		
Academic Title	frequenc	%	Mean	F	SIG	Duncan's
	У		problems			Coefficient
Agricultural Engineer	20	21.3	137.60 ^{ab}			
Assistant Lecturer	44	46.8	147.18 ^a			
Lecturer	17	18.1	139.35 ^{ab}	2.98	0.01	Sig
Assistant Professor&	10	10.6	123.00 ^b			
Professor						
Researcher& advance	3	3.2	120.66 ^b	-		
researchers						
Total	94	100		-		

5. Job Duration:

Table (6) indicated that most of the respondents are within category (1-10) years of the job service duration (67%). To find the differences in the Agriculture Research problems, the analysis of variance (F) was used. As it is appeared the calculated F-value

(3.11) is more than the table value. So, there is a significant difference in the agriculture research problems according job service duration, It may be attributed that the period of job service led to the accumulation of experience and the reduction of problems

categories	frequency	%	Mean proble ms	F	SIG	Duncan' s Coeffici ent
1-10	63	67	143.77 ^a			
11-20	26	27.6	136.03 ^a			C :-
21 and more than	5	5.4	122.25 ^b	3.11	0.03	51g
Total	94	100				
Mean=	D= 6.85	Maxi=	40 N	fini= 1		

Table (6) differences between the Agriculture Research problems according to Job Duration

6. Work Location:

Table (7) shows that the most of respondents (53.2%) working at the college of agricultural. Analysis of variance was used to find the differences in Agriculture Research problems.

Since the calculated F-test (2.40) is less than the table value, so the differences are nonsignificant in agriculture research problems according work place. It may be attributed that the difference in the workplace does not effect of the research problems.

Table (7)	differences	between the	Agriculture	Research	problems	according to	Work L	ocation
			8		p10010110	at the second se		

categories	frequenc y	%	Mean	F	SIG
Agriculture College	50	53.2	145.48		
Agricultural Institution	19	20.2	132.68	2.4	0.055
Agricultural Research Centre	16	17.0	137.31		Non-Sig
Agricultural Research stations	4	4.3	131.0		
Agricultural Extension Department	5	5.3	130.20		
Total	94	100			

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. Researchers Attitude:

Table (8) confirmed that most of the respondents have a high degree of positive attitude toward agricultural research (59.6 %). To find the differences in the Agriculture Research problems, analysis of variance (F-test) was used. Since the calculated F-test (0.54) is less than the table value, so the

differences are non-significant in agriculture research problems according to researchers' attitude toward agricultural research, It may be attributed although the attitudes medium tend to high positive for agricultural research problems, but it does not reduce the problems.

categories	Frequen	%	Means of	F	SIG		
	су						
Negative (16-18)	9	9.5	134.66				
Neutral (19-21)	29	30.9	142.65	0.54	0.58		
Positive (22-24)	56	59.6	140.05		Non-Sig		
Total	94	100					
Mean= 21.43 SD= 1.93 Maxi= 24 Mini= 16.0							

Table (8) differences between the Agriculture Research problems according to researcher Attitude toward Agricultural research.

8.Job Satisfaction:

Table (9) showed that Job Satisfactions (57.4%) were located at medium level. To find the differences in the Agriculture Research problems, F-test was used to analyse this variance. It is appeared that the calculated F-value (8.67) is more than the table value, so

the differences are significant in Agriculture Research problems according to job satisfaction. This refers that the suitable socioeconomic environment affects positively to conduct the research.

Table (9) differences between the Agriculture Research problems according to job satisfaction.

category	frequen	%	Mean	F	SIG	Duncan'		
	су					S		
	-					Coeffici		
						ent		
Low (15-19)	20	21.3	155.25 ^a					
Medium (20-	54	57.4	137.79 ^b		0.00			
24)				8.67		Sig		
						6		
High (25-29)	20	21.3	132.30 ^b		Sig**			
Total	94	100						
Mean= 21.93 SD=3.05 Maxi = 29 Mini= 15								

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The research results appeared that the agriculture research problems from the researchers' point of view are nearly (86.2%) medium tends to high. Hence, we conclude that there is no funding for researchers in terms of material and moral, as well as lack of esteem for requirements of scientific research and lack of knowledge of the importance of research results.

2. The age related to the agriculture research problems, we conclude that the change in the

age categories of researchers leads to increase in their experience during conducting scientific research and decrease problems that encountered while conducting scientific research.

3. Academic title related to the agriculture research problems, we conclude that the change of academic achievement levels leads to increases researcher's experience, knowledge and control over problem that facing him during conducting researches.

4. Job satisfaction related to the agriculture research problems, we conclude that created a suitable environment in term of economic and social as well as physics leads to conduct the research without any obstacles.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. Providing all requirements for scientific researches by the concerned authorities in terms of material and moral.
- 2. Review laws and instructions with legislation and working to reduce administrative routines related to scientific research by the responsible authorities to facilitate conducting scientific research.
- 3. Encouraging the private sector to assist scientific research and benefit from its results.
- 4. Encouraging researchers through rewards, thanks and appreciation in a manner appropriate to the researcher, and need to expand opportunities for interaction and coordination between researchers in educational and agricultural institutions with researchers from outside Kurdistan and other countries, and to provide financial support for scientific research by stakeholders and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

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