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Obstacles of Scientific Research with Faculty of University of Jadara from Their Point of View

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Abstract
This study aimed to estimate the existence of the scientific research obstacles' degree from the point of faculty at the University of wall from their point of view, the number of members that respond to the study reached 100 samples, and this number accounts 80% of the study society. To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher developed a questionnaire consisting of (53) items, with a sliding scale of five levels, divided into five fields: scientific research skills, jury research, disseminate research, faculty member, financial and administrative constraints. The study found that the field of financial and administrative hindrances had the first place, followed by the obstacles of fields of scientific research skills, than the obstacles related to the field of research arbitration, after that publish of the research. The obstacles that related to an individual faculty ranked the last place and the existence of statistically significant differences between the responses of the study society about the knowledge of scientific research skills that facing the faculty members in the scientific research at the University of Jadara is the variable of gender in the interest of males. In addition to the nonexistence of differences of statistically significances between the study community responses about the obstacles related to the field of research arbitration, the obstacles that related to the field of publishing the researches, the obstacles related to the field of faculty member, and financial and administrative obstacles faced by faculty members in research related to gender. As well as the existence of differences of statistically significances between the study society in responses about the obstacles faced by the faculty members in the scientific research at the University of Jadara due to the variables of: college, academic rank, years of Experience. The researcher came out with several recommendations including raising the adequacy of the faculty members at the university in the scientific research skills by involving them in specialized courses in this field inside and outside the university. Lay the basis and instructions that organize the procedures of receiving, arbitration, publish the researches in the scientific journals, and increase the funding of scientific research.
Keywords: Scientific research obstacles, University of Jadara.

1. Introduction

The scientific research is the base in the progress of nations and the flourishing of civilizations. The need of scientific research has increased now more than ever, the world is witnessing frantic races among states to reach the largest amount of accurate knowledge that achieve well-being, comfort and progress, that will help them to achieve a competitive advantage. Therefore, the developed countries are result of recognizing the importance of the role played by scientific research in development and progress; they have accorded a lot of care and attention and provided it all the needs from the physical and humanity requirements.

The universities are the most important social institutions that bears the rehabilitation and development of human resources in the community to be able to achieve economic, social and political development. Universities to be able to achieve this we must provide financial and moral support to its management to do different roles appropriately.

The university's success in achieving its objectives depends on what is available from its good elements of the faculty members, where faculty member at the University considered as the mechanic energy of the foundation and the axis of its massage. (Alamaireh and Alsrabi 2008).

The scientific research is one of the key functions for university education along with the two functions of education and community service, which is the most prominent topics that the educational and developmental policies planners care about in various developed and developing countries alike. That is for the importance of scientific research role in speeding up the achievement of the overall development demands, where it became a key means to occupy any country a prominent place in this world, which is became also one of the standards that advancement and progress of nations measured by. (Mesleh and Nada, 2007).

As for what the United States spends on scientific research compared with Arab countries combined in this area, it does not constitute a ratio of 1 to 120. During the eighties of the twentieth century, the United States spent more than(40) billion dollars on scientific research, while the spending of all the Arab states of the same period was (200) million dollars only.

Arab universities allocate nearly(1%) of budget for scientific research, while this share exceeds 40% in the United States. Zionist entity spending reached 6.6% of GNP on education, and the annual budget of Weizmann Institute reached (2.1) milliar dollars while the budgets of all universities and higher institutes

Academy in all Arab countries reached (800) million dollars a year only.

We find that Germany spends a ratio of (5.3%) of GNP on scientific research, Japan spends (3%), the United States (9.2%), and the Zionist entity spends (7.2%), whereas the Arab countries did not exceed a percentage of (5.0%) of GNP on scientific research. (Albu Mohammed, Albadri, 2014)

The vast difference in financial support and spending between the Arab countries and the developed countries might has repercussions on the productivity of the researcher and the quality of the produced scientific research. Therefore, we find that the researcher's productivity in developed countries reaches (1.5) research each year for the one researcher. While in the Arab countries, we find that the researcher produces (0.2) research a year. The quality of research produced, the Arab scientists recorded in 1997 (24) invention, an average of one invention for every (10) million, in the same year, the Zionist entity record (577) invention. The developed countries dominate (99%) of global invention patents, and are controlled (95%) of global technology. (Albarghouti, Abu Samra, 2007).

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 (Ma'adan, 2012).(

The question arises: Are the Arab universities able to play their role in the preparation, the rehabilitation and development of human resources in the community to be able to contribute in the economic, social and political development in their communities? Are they able to contribute in solving various problems that Arab societies suffer from different types?

The results of studies, research and conferences that dealt with this subject indicated that Arab universities are not able to do the hoped role, because of problems and difficulties that stand before them which make them unable to do so (Mohsen 2012; Albu Mohammed Albadri 2012).

(Alta'ae, 2012; Alsoana',2012; Shara' Wa Al Zou'bi 2011; Almgidel Wa Shammas, 2010; Mekrd, 2010; Ebn Tarif 2009; Alamaireh Wa Alsrabi 2008; Haddad, 1999).

2. The problem of the study and its questions:

The study seeks to identify obstacles degree of scientific research at the University of Jadara from the viewpoint of faculty members through answering the following questions:

2.1. What is the degree of estimation of faculty members at the University of Jadara for the degree of obstacles in scientific research and its fields?

2.2. What is the impact faculty member's gender, his college, academic rank, and number of experience years in education in the degree of estimation of obstacles of scientific research and its fields?

3. The study objective:

The study aimed to identify the degree of obstacles of scientific research among faculty members at the University of Jadara, and access to the recommendations that could contribute to reduce the degree of these obstacles.

4. The importance of the study:

The importance of the study starts from the importance of the research problem that is represented in determining the degree of obstacles of scientific research among faculty members at the University of Jadara, so it is expected for this study to contribute in the following:

4.1. Determine the degree of obstacles of scientific research among faculty members at the University of Jadara in the fields of: knowledge of scientific research skills, arbitration of research, publishing of research, faculty member, administrative and financial obstacles from the viewpoint of faculty members.

4.2. Help the faculty at the University of Jadara to know the obstacles that limit the exercise of their research, and work to minimize such obstacles.

4.3. Show the results and recommendations before the officials and decision-makers in the Jordanian universities in general and University of Jadara in particular to work on reducing obstacles to scientific research because of the importance of scientific research in the development process of society.

5. Limits and Determines of study:

The study applied and carried out in the light of the following limits and determines:

5.1. Spatial limits: the study was limited the faculty members at the University of Jadara from the rank of professor and associate professor and assistant professor.

5.2. Temporal limits: study was applied in the second semester of the academic year 2015-2016.

5.3. Objective limits: The study limited on the obstacles set by the researcher in the study tool, and approved by the arbitrators, and publish of results is determined by what has been achieved by the tool of the validity and reliability, and also determined by the spatial, temporal and objectivity limits.

6. Procedural Terminology:

Scientific Research: the process organized by the faculty member at the University of Jadara to find solutions for the problems or to answer certain questions by using specific scientific methods, and access to a scientific knowledge.

Obstacles: difficulties that facing a faculty member at the University of Jadara during the preparation of researches on the skills of scientific research, the arbitration of research, publishing of researches, faculty member, and financial and administrative matters. They measured by the degree that estimated after its response to the study tool.

Faculty member: every individual possessed a PHD and practicing teaching at the University of Jadara.

7. Previous related studies:

Najjar study (2015), which aimed to identify the main obstacles hindering the development of scientific research in Jordanian universities, also to identify the differences of statistical significance of the obstacles that stand in front of the development of scientific research in Jordanian universities due to gender variables and type of university. The study concluded that the allocated budgets for the scientific research pose the biggest obstacle in front of development of scientific research by the availability of scientific journals in the universities. We should mention the weakness of financial support for scientific research and then the contradiction in higher education requirements. As clarified, there are statistically significant differences at the significance level α 05 between faculty members in private and public universities, given the financial support to the universities and contradictory of the instructions of higher education as barriers in front of the development of scientific research in universities.

Mohsen study (2012), which aimed to identify the difficulties that facing the scientific research at the University of Baghdad from the teaching staff's point of view. This study also identified the differences in their opinion of the difficulties that facing the scientific research in accordance to the specializations in which they work. The research specified by teaching staff whose number (225) teachers for the academic year (2010-2011), which accounted for (3.87%) from the research society. The researcher concluded to the difficulties and obstacles greatly affect the movement of scientific research at the university and is linked to the physical, technical and organizational aspects, which have a significant impact, and to the weakness in the communication process between the research centers at the university and the centers in the Arab and international universities. The difficulties and obstacles faced by the scientific research are many, varied and almost equal in terms of its difficulties that is appeared through the search results and the convergence of levels in the answers of research sample.

Albu Mohammed Albadri study (2012), which aimed to recognize the reality of scientific research in the Arab world and its obstacles based on studies and researches conducted in a number of Arab countries. After reviewing and examining these studies, the researcher reached to a number of results, including: the reality of scientific research in the Arab world is still weak and even below the level of admissibility. This reality facing a number of obstacles consists of separating the scientific research from the applying field, and the low spending rates, and unavailability of information base and the absence of modern scientific sources.

The study of Altai (2012), which aimed to analyze the way in which the scientific research prepared and evaluated in the Arab world, and was based in the related subject of the study on the terminology frameworks, and own personal experience of the researcher along with the survey that was conducted. The study concluded that the current system of scientific research suffers from several weaknesses in its main dimensions, namely the preparation and evaluation of scientific research. The most important weakness points are the great imbalance in the higher education policy, increasing the degree of complexity of the quality assurance, misinterpreting the nature of the complex relationship between the scientific research system and the process of political decision-making, inhibitory role of the private sector, and the presence of many non-standardized assessments and partially overlapping. Moreover, the weakness of the flexibility needed to judge the quality of the different disciplines and the developments in the context of the embodiment of fairness and justice.

Sharo' and Alzoubi study (2012), which aimed to recognize the reality of scientific research and its obstacles in the Islamic University of Imam Muhammad bin Saud from the faculty members' point of view. The

study concluded that faculty members agree moderately on the reality of scientific research at the University of Imam, and that scientific research in University of Imam faces administrative, academic, informational, personal, financial obstacles. Moreover, there is no statistically significant differences between the variable of gender, scientific degree, and administrative, academic, financial, private, and informatics obstacles facing scientific research in University of Imam, and the presence of statistically significant differences between the responses of faculty members depending on the number of years of experience about the obstacles of scientific research at the university..

Sharo' and Alzoubi study (2011), which aimed to search the educational problems suffered by the faculty in the colleges of Educational Sciences in the Jordanian public universities through the questionnaire of five fields (research writing, arbitration research, publishing procedures, research teams, working conditions). The questionnaire distributed to the faculty members in the colleges of educational Sciences in the four public universities. The results of this study showed that the five fields represented problems in the conduct of educational research in varying degrees, ranging from very large problems with low degree problems and arranged in descending order as follows: research teams, working conditions, publishing procedures, arbitration research, and research writing. The results also showed that the fields of educational research problems vary depending on the number of years of experience, and the number of published researches, academic rank, and the university that a faculty member belongs to it.

Almgidel and Shammas study (2010), which aimed to explore the obstacles that facing faculty members in the College of Education in Salalah that prevent their achievement of scientific researches, engaging in the scientific research, and ways to overcome these obstacles. The researchers relied on the questionnaire that classified obstacles according to the following themes: physical, administrative and self-constraint obstacles..

The research sample was comprehensive of all faculty members in the College of Education in Salalah. The researchers concluded a number of results, most notably the approval of the majority of faculty members by almost 60% on all questionnaire items, as research showed that administrative obstacles were the most heavily on the faculty members in the field of scientific research. There is also no statistically significant differences between males and females with regard to their suffering from the constraints of scientific research differences, as there are no statistically significant differences related to specialization.

Study of Mekrd (2010), which aimed to identify the reality of scientific research in universities in Yemen and its obstacles, and to identify the most important modern international expertise of the universities in the field of scientific research and how to benefit from these experiences in the development of the reality of scientific research in universities in Yemen. The study relied on the descriptive and analytic approach of through the monitoring and analysis of some of the studies conducted on Yemeni universities to learn about the reality of scientific research in these universities. In addition to the obstacles in these universities, and the study found a number of results, including weak research performance of universities in Yemen where the scientific research represents a marginal activity in the interest of universities. That led to a weak investment of specialized scientific talents in the universities to treat the problems that facing the sectors of society, so most of the researches conducted characterized by individualism carried just far from society and its needs. The obstacles of scientific research in Yemeni universities are multi such as: the lack of drawn and visible policy that direct research in Yemeni universities, and busyness of university professors with teaching business and so the scientific research takes just a little of professor's time. Moreover, the lack of necessary resources to conduct researches, the raise of scientific researches costs and the difficulty of researches publishing in the scientific journals.

The study of Bintareef .2009, which aimed to identify obstacles of scientific research in the Jordanian higher education institutions. As seen by the deans and vice deans in the scientific research departments that the study results indicated the decline in the Jordanian educational scientific researches because of the lack of resources and misuse of those available, the lack of incentive to research. Moreover, the lack of a strategic plan for research, and the weakness of economic support for the university staff, low research funding, and the lack of research monitoring procedures.

Alamaireh and Alsrabi study (2008), which aimed to identify the obstacles of scientific research among faculty members in Private University of Alisra', and see whether there are statistically significant differences in the degree of estimation for the obstacles on scientific research depending on variables differences (gender, educational qualification, type of college, years of experience). The study concluded that the faculty members are suffering from problems hinder their scientific research. These problems arranged in descending order: the lack of a scientific journal at the university, scant of the benefit from the results of scientific research, the lack of cooperation between the university and the beneficiaries of the scientific research, lack of incentives and rewards to researchers, the limit of time available to conduct scientific research. In addition to the lack of adequate funding to support research, lack of assistants and technical specialists, the lack of scientific references and sources of knowledge. The study also revealed a statistically significant differences in the degree of estimation of faculty members in the University of Alisra' for the scientific research according to gender and in favor of

female differences and for the variable of College and in favor of human faculties. There were no statistically significant differences in the degree of estimation of faculty members at the University of Alisra' for the scientific research depending on qualification and years of experience to the variables of differences.

The study Mulligan, 2004, it has aimed to investigate arbitration research problems and find out views on educational research. The results of the study indicated that the burden of arbitration increases with the increasing of the number of published researches and compared with the lack of the number of arbitrators who are interested in doing the arbitral process. Researchers are demanding more quickly arbitration than the previous, and they believe that the most important scientific researches' problems are due to the bias of arbitrators. At the same time, editors of magazines are finding it very difficult to attract the arbitrators and retention them, and researchers are sending the same research to several parties to accelerate in getting publishing acceptance.

Wilson study, 2002, aimed to classify arbitration problems as seen by the sample of the study. According to the results of the study; Wilson classified arbitration problems as follows: problems linked directly with the magazine's edit authority; where the research refused before reviewing by arbitrators or editor's personal choice for a specific arbitrator. Problems related to the bias of research's arbitrator; where the researches refused because of their contrary to his ideas, work position, gender, mother tongue, or when the arbitrator and researcher belong for two opposite sides. There are problems that linked to the arbitrator's exploitation of the unpublished research or delay the research that rival a work for the arbitrator and the problems related to the arbitrator efficiency; he/she may not be able to discover weaknesses, and problems associated with rigging the data by the researcher.

Haddad study (1999) that aimed to identify the common problems that facing the educational research in some Arab countries through the review and analyze the results of some studies and researches carried out in those countries. The study found a ten common problems suffered educational research: publishing procedures, lack of clear policy for the educational research, weekly teaching burden, lack of financial support that allocated for the educational research, lack of trained manpower to search, lack of coordination between educational research in one country's institutions and between Arab countries. In addition to the non-participation of different sectors of society in supporting of educational research and limitation of office services, lack of collective researches, and the lack of information databases in most Arab countries.

8. The related previous studies clarify the following:

8.1. The presented studies varied in their approach to constraint on scientific research's obstacles, some are taking the reality of scientific research and its obstacles in the Arab world. As the Study of Hamad al-Badri (2012), Alta'i study (2012), and Haddad study (1999). Studies of research's obstacles and problems at universities such as, Mohsen study (2012), Mecred study (2010), Alsoana study (2012), as well as Alamaireh and Alsrabi (2008). There are two studies of educational research's problems only, such as al-Share' and Alzoubi (2011) and Almgidel and Shammas (2010). Moreover, two studies of specific obstacles such as Moligan study (2004) and Wilson study (2002).

The researcher noted that the majority of studies addressed the research obstacles from the viewpoint of faculty members with the exception of Ibn Tarif study (2009), which adopted the views of deans and deputy of scientific research in universities.

8.2. Researcher got benefit from previous studies in the preparation of the study tool comparing the results and interpreting it.

8.3. This study characterized among the others, because it dealt with obstacles of scientific research at the University of Jadara through the views of faculty members, and through obstacles five fields: scientific research skills, arbitration of researches, publishing of research, faculty member, as well as financial and administrative aspects.

9. Method and procedures:

9.1. Study Approach: The researcher used the descriptive and analytical approach to achieve the objectives of the study.

9.2. Study Society and Sample: The society of the study consisted of all of (125) faculty members in the University of Jadara (125) in the second semester of the academic year 2014/2015. The researcher distributed (125) questionnaires, recovered (112) questionnaire, and after reviewing (12) questionnaires were excluded and not valid for statistical analysis, and thus the number of members of the study sample was (100), and this accounts for(80%) of the study society.

Table No. 1 shows the distribution of the study sample depending on personal variables:

Table No. 1:

Distributing the sample depending on personal variables:

Variable	Level	Repetition	Percentage
Gender	Male	79	79.0
	Female	21	21.0
	Total	100	100.0
Faculty	Literatures and Languages	23	23.0
	Economy and Business	32	32.0
	Law	10	10.0
	Sciences and IT	14	14.0
	Engineering	9	9.0
	Educational Sciences	12	12.0
	Total	100	100.0
Academic Rank	Professor	12	12.0
	Co-Professor	24	24.0
	Assistant Professor	64	64.0
	Total	100	100.0
Years of Experience	Less than Five years	33	33.0
	5-10 Years	38	38.0
	+10 Years	29	29.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table No. 1 shows the following:

1. The number of males in the study sample was(79) percentage (79.0%), while the number of females reached (21) by a percentage (21.0).
2. The highest percentage of distribution of the study sample depending on faculty variable a total of (32.0%) at the Faculty of (Economy and Business), while the lowest percentage was (9.0%) at the Faculty of (Engineering).
3. The highest percentage of distribution of the study sample depending on the variable of academic rank was (64.0%) at the academic rank of (Assistant Professor), while the lowest percentage was (12.0%) at the academic rank of (professor).
4.The highest percentage of distribution of the study sample depending on years of experience was (38.0%) for a period of experience of (5 less than 10 years), while the lowest percentage was (29.0%) for a period of experience of (+10 years).

10. The study tool:

The researcher prepared a questionnaire to identify the obstacles of scientific research among the faculty members at the University of Jadara in the fields of, knowledge of research skills, arbitration of research, publishing of research, faculty member, administrative and financial obstacles, where educational literature was reviewed, and studies that related, and study tool consisted of two parts:

10.1. First part: Consists of personal data related to gender, faculty, academic rank, and years of experience.

10.2. The second part: consists of (53) items represent obstacles of scientific research among faculty members in divided into five fields: knowledge of scientific research skills, arbitration of research. Moreover, publishing of research, faculty member, administrative and financial obstacles, according to a sliding scale between five levels: strongly agree, semi agree, disagree, strongly disagree, and the correction degrees are (5, 4, 3, 2, 1).

The score calculated by collecting grades of each dimension and all dimensions to obtain the total score of the questionnaire, and the total score range of between (53-265).

11. Tool verity:

The tool displayed preliminary on the number of experienced and specialized arbitrators in the topics of business management, Arabic language, educational sciences, at the University of Jadara, University of Yarmouk, and Arab University of Amman and some deans of scientific research to determine the validity of tool paragraphs. In addition, the belongings to the fields in which they were prescribed, and make sure of restructuring language and paragraphs. The researcher reported from the notes of arbitrators in modifying the linguistic restructuring, modify and delete some paragraphs, and in the light of their final observations the tool was approved in its final form.

12. Modifying the measure:
To analyze the data and test hypotheses, Likert quintuple scale have been used in answering the following questions, according to level: Level (1) reflects Strongly Disagree, (2) for disagree, (3) semi agree, (4) for agree, and (5) for strongly agree. That explain the arithmetic average for the estimations of the study sample on each paragraph of the resolution and on each of its fields. In the regard to the limits adopted by this study, when commenting on the arithmetic average of the variables contained in that the study model has identified the researcher three levels (high, medium, low) based on the following equation:
Period Length = (upper limit for the alternative - minimum limit for the alternate) / number of levels.
and the levels will be as: = 3/4 = 3 / (1-5)31.3
Low approval from 1 - less than 2.33.
Medium approval of the 2.34-less than 3.67.
A high degree of approval from 3.67-5.

13. The stability of the tool
To check the stability of study tool, the researcher applied the study tool on an exploratory sample of 10 faculty members from outside the original sample of the study. The researcher applied Cronbach Alpha equation on all the paragraphs of the study fields, the value of Cronbach Alpha reached (0.86), and it is a good ratio for the purposes of publishing of the results of the current study. Table 2 shows the stability factors of the study variables transactions.

Table (2):
Stability factors (Cronbach Alpha) for all fields of study and tool.

Number	Field	Cronbach Alpha Factor
1	Knowledge of research skills	0.88
2	Arbitration of research	0.82
3	Publishing of research	0.83
4	Faculty member	0.84
5	Administrative and financial obstacles	0.85
Tool as All		0.86

Procedures to apply the study tool:
The study tool was applied in accordance with the following procedures:
1. Preparing study tool (questionnaire), and verify the validity and stability.
2. Distribute the tool on the sample members of the faculty at the University of Jadara, and asked to fill the questionnaire consistent with their view on the subject of the tool and its various fields. Either with strongly agree takes five degrees, agree takes four degrees, semi agree takes three degrees, disagree takes two degrees, strongly disagree takes one degree
3. Questionnaires have been collected, downloaded and entered into a computer to make the appropriate statistical treatments for the study questions.

14. The study variables:
The study addressed the following variables:

14 .1. Independent variables:
Faculty: It has six levels, economics and business, law, science and information technology, engineering, arts and languages, educational sciences.
Academic Rank: It has three levels, a professor, co-professor, assistant professor.
Years of teaching experience: It has three levels, less than five years, five less than ten years, and +10 years.

14. 2. Gender variable: It has two categories, male, and female.

14 .3. Dependent variable: determining the degree of scientific research's obstacles among faculty members at the University of Jadara from the viewpoint of faculty members.

15. Statistical treatment:
The following statistical treatments have been used to answer questions about the study:

15 .1. Arithmetic Averages and standard deviations, to determine the degree of scientific research obstacles among the faculty members at the University of Jadara from their point of view.

15 .2. Applying test (Independent Samples T-Test) on the fields and tool of the study as a whole according to

gender, and applying the (ANOVA) analysis program on the fields and tool of the study as a whole depending on the variables (faculty, academic rank, years of experience).

16. Review the results of statistical analysis:

The following are the results of the statistical analysis of the study, which aimed to identify obstacles in scientific research at the University of Jadara. It will be displayed the results of the study, according to the questions addressed by the study.

- Results of the first question: "What is the degree of faculty members at the University of Jadara estimation of obstacles in scientific research and its fields?"

Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of study sample answers at all fields and tool of the study as a whole. Table 3 illustrates this.

Table(3)

Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of study sample answers at the fields and tool of the study as a whole with descending arrangement (N=100):

Rank	Number	Field	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	Estimation degree
1	5	Administrative and financial obstacles	3.97	0.84	High
2	1	Knowledge of research skills	3.93	0.87	High
3	2	Arbitration of researches	3.82	0.70	High
4	3	Publishing of researches	3.79	0.78	High
5	4	Faculty members	3.67	0.74	High
Tool as All			3.84	0.55	High

Table (3) shows that the arithmetic average of answers of the study sample about all fields ranged between (3.67-3.97) highly evaluated for all fields. "Administrative and financial obstacles" ranked first (3.97). In the second place came the field of "knowledge of research skills," with (3.93), the third was the field of "obstacles related to the field of arbitration of research" (3.82). The fourth rank was for the field of "obstacles related to the field of publishing of research" with (3.79), the field of "obstacles relating to faculty members" ranked in fifth and last place with (3.67), and the arithmetic average of the tool as a whole was (3.84) and the degree is also high. This indicates a high degree of obstacles in scientific research among faculty members at the University of Jadara, in all fields covered by the study. The administrative and financial obstacles has obtained the first place from the standpoint of the faculty. This shows the importance of providing financial support, and provide administrative facilities to stimulate researchers and encourage them to carry out scientific researches. This result is consistent with Mohsen study (2012), the study of album Hamad al-Badri (2012), the study of Almgidel and Shammas (2010), study of Ben Tarif (2009).

Arithmetic averages and standard deviations for the answers of the paragraphs in every field of study separately, and tables from (4-8) illustrate this.

Table (4):
Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of study sample answers at the field of "Knowledge of scientific research skills" with descending arrangement (N=100):

Rank	Number	Paragraph	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	Estimation degree
1	1	Diagnose the research problem accurately.	4.14	0.91	High
2	6	Formulating research hypotheses	4.09	1.02	High
3	4	Formulating research questions accurately	4.06	0.96	High
4	2	Jump in identifying the problem from publicity to specificity	4.05	0.95	High
4	3	The formulation of the research problem clearly	4.05	0.87	High
6	5	Identify the elements of the problem and its characteristics and causes.	4.04	0.99	High
7	7	Determine the study society accurately	3.93	1.11	High
8	10	The preparation of the appropriate methods of data collection	3.91	1.05	High
9	15	The ability to view and discuss the results.	3.89	1.12	High
10	11	Identify the factors that affect the internal and external honesty	3.88	0.99	High
11	8	Sample size determination and the factors influencing them	3.86	1.04	High
12	9	Classification of dependent, independent and extraneous variables.	3.84	1.11	High
12	13	Knowledge of appropriate statistical analyzes for the questions of the study.	3.84	1.12	High
14	14	Ability for data tabulation	3.77	1.14	High
15	12	Methods of determining the stability of study tools.	3.72	1.02	High
Knowledge of scientific research skills as a whole			3.86	1.14	High

Table (4) shows the arithmetic average of the study sample answer's for the paragraphs of the field of "knowledge of scientific research skills," ranging from (3.72-4.14) highly evaluated for all paragraphs, where it ranked first in paragraph (1), which is "diagnosis research problem "with (4.14), and paragraph No. (12) that ranked last, which is" Methods of determining the stability of study tools "with (3.72), and the arithmetic average of the field as a whole (3.86) degree and evaluated with high degree.

This indicates that all the paragraphs of this field (Knowledge of research skills) are with high degree, from the viewpoint of faculty members at the University of Jadara, and that these obstacles prevent them from doing scientific research optimally. Researchers attributes the result that a large percent of the faculty at the University are members from the teaching staff in humanitarian faculties. That is return to the reason that the majority of the University of Jadara faculties are human faculties and not scientific. Large proportion of faculty members at the university are graduated from Arab universities in Jordan and abroad, where the study approaches do not include research courses related to scientific research Master's and PHD level research, compared to the number of European universities graduates. This study are consistent with the study of Alta'i (2012) and study of Haddad (1999).

Table (5):
Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of study sample answers at the field of "Obstacles related to arbitration of research field" with descending arrangement (N=100):

Rank	Number	Paragraph	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	Estimation degree
1	10	Arbitrators more accept for researches from their universities	3.95	1.00	High
2	4	Weak contribution of arbitrators to enrich and development of the research.	3.91	1.01	High
3	8	The body that responsible of magazines sends the researches to arbitrators who the intellectual orientation known	3.90	1.00	High
4	14	Non-recognition of certain magazines	3.89	0.85	High
4	3	The arbitrator shall take definitive decisions must be adhered.	3.89	0.94	High
5	1	Knowing the methods of documenting references within the body of research in the reference list.	3.87	1.05	High
5	6	Interest arbitrators with formality things rather than the core of research.	3.87	0.93	High
7	13	Failure to provide researchers with the remarks of arbitrators when the research rejected to get advantage of them.	3.85	1.11	High
8	5	Undeclared standards for the arbitration process of research.	3.77	1.10	High
8	7	The magazine adhered with adjustments required by the arbitrators accurately.	3.77	1.00	High
8	11	The long period between the receipt of the search and responding to the researcher.	3.77	1.05	High
11	2	Lack of availability of objectivity and fairness in the arbitration process of research.	3.74	0.98	High
12	12	Personal relationships affect the evaluation of research and publishing agreement.	3.73	1.11	High
13	9	Slow of research evaluation in magazines.	3.65	0.99	Medium
Field of obstacles related to arbitration of research as a whole			3.82	0.70	High

Table (5) shows that the arithmetic average of the study sample answers on the paragraphs of "obstacles related to the field of arbitration research" ranged between (3.65-3.95). Paragraph (10) has ranked first, which is "Arbitrators more accept for researches from their universities "with (3.95) and with High degree. Paragraph (9) ranked last, which is "slow of research evaluation in magazines" with (3.65) and the degree of medium, and the arithmetic average of the field as a whole (3.82) with high degree.

This shows the suffering of the faculty members at the University of Jadara in the arbitration of scientific research that they provide for publishing in order to upgrade or installation. Moreover, their belief that the arbitrators' decisions about their research where multiple factors mostly affecting the non-subjective factors, such as lack of awareness or lack of information some arbitrators on the subject of research. Alternatively, the subject of research outside the scope of arbitrator's attention, and the arbitrators concern about cosmetic and superficial matters more than the core of research subject. These results is consistent with Molgan study (2004), the study of Wilson (2002).

Table (6):
Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of study sample answers at the field of "Obstacles related to the publishing of research field" with descending arrangement (N=100):

Rank	Number	Paragraph	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	Estimation degree
1	1	Delaying of publishing research in the magazines	4.10	0.89	High
2	7	Magazines delayed sending the notes of arbitrators to researchers	3.82	1.02	High
3	3	Reject researches for non-objective reasons.	3.76	0.97	High
4	4	Delay publishing the accepted research in the magazine	3.74	1.08	High
5	2	Research that unaccepted to publish are high.	3.72	0.94	High
6	5	Magazines' delaying to respond to researchers in receiving their researches.	3.70	1.01	High
7	6	Magazines delaying to inform researchers about the actions taken toward their research	3.68	1.05	Medium
Obstacles related to the publishing of research field as a whole			3.79	0.78	High

Table (6) shows that the arithmetic average of the study sample answers on the paragraphs of "Obstacles related to the publishing of research field" ranged between (3.68-4.10), where paragraph (1) ranked first, that "Delaying of publishing research in the magazines", with (4.10) and high estimation. While paragraph (6) ranked last, that "Magazines delaying to inform researchers about the actions taken toward their research "with (3.68) and medium estimation, and the arithmetic average of the field as a whole (3.79) with high estimation.

The researcher attributes the result to the lack of specific criteria to be adopted by arbitrators for completing the arbitration process with a limit time, and the small number of employees to send and follow-up researches to the arbitrators' staff. Moreover, the emphasis on the arbitrators to complete the arbitration process and send it for the management of the magazine within a specified time, and to the large number of research in the magazine due to lack of magazines accredited for universities. This result is consistent with Al-Share and Al Zoubi study (2011), the study of Molgan (2004), and the study of Wilson (2002).

Table (7)
Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of study sample answers at the field of "Obstacles related to the faculty members' field" with descending arrangement (N=100):

Rank	Number	Paragraph	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	Estimation degree
1	5	Increasing teaching load for the faculty member	3.92	0.95	High
2	6	High number of students in people and what consequent of duties	3.88	1.03	High
3	4	Researcher feeling that his research results does not received care from the university.	3.86	1.15	High
4	3	Limited of time that available to perform the operation of research	3.84	1.00	High
5	1	Lack of following-up the research sent to arbitration on a regular basis.	3.77	0.94	High
6	7	Assigning faculty member with administrative work within the university.	3.66	1.14	Medium
7	9	Non-availability of assistive devices such as computer hardware, printers, modern references.	3.56	1.27	Medium
8	8	Work business of the faculty outside the university.	3.38	1.15	Medium
9	2	No desire to conduct the scientific research.	3.24	1.17	Medium
Obstacles related to the faculty members' field as a whole			3.67	0.74	High

Table (7) shows that the arithmetic average of the study sample answers on the paragraphs of "obstacles related to the member of faculty field" ranged between (3.24-3.92). Paragraph (5) ranked first, which is "Increasing teaching load for the faculty member" with (3.92) and high estimation, while paragraph (2) ranked last, which is "No desire to conduct the scientific research" with (3.24) and medium estimation, and the arithmetic average of the field as a whole is (3.67) and high estimation.

The researcher explains that by increasing the academic load for the faculty members at the university, especially if we know that 64 percent of the faculty at the University with the rank of Assistant Professor and those would have high load. Moreover 24% of them in the rank of associate professor. This result could be

attributed to the increasing number of students at the university. The teaching and administrative work that done by the faculty member affects negatively on research activity, and this result is consistent with al-Share and Al Zoubi study (2011), the study of Mecred (2010), the study of Alamaireh and Alsarabi (2008), and the study of Haddad (1999).

Table (8)

Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of study sample answers at the field of "Financial and administrative obstacles" with descending arrangement (N=100):

Rank	Number	Paragraph	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	Estimation degree
1	3	Insufficient number of delegates from faculty members to attend internal and external scientific conferences.	4.37	0.86	High
2	1	The failure of research assistants and teaching in their duties effectively in collecting data and information.	4.24	0.99	High
3	7	Not taking into consider the proposals of faculty members to activate scientific research at the university by the university administrative.	4.09	1.10	High
4	2	Lack of funding to support scientific research.	3.95	0.95	High
5	8	Lack of job security sense among faculty members.	3.89	1.17	High
6	4	Lack of material incentives and rewards for the researchers.	3.87	1.15	High
7	6	Adoption of a bureaucratic administrative system, by the university administrative that adversely affects the scientific research.	3.68	1.12	High
8	9	Failure to adopt fair standards in dealing with the faculty members.	3.67	1.13	High
9	5	Not restricting with management strategy and annual plans of scientific research by the university.	3.66	1.17	Medium
Field of financial and administrative obstacles as a whole.			3.97	0.84	High

Table (8) shows that the arithmetic average of the study sample answers on the paragraphs of "administrative and financial field" ranged in (3.66 - 4.37), where paragraph (3), which is "Not restricting with management strategy and annual plans of scientific research by the university" with (4.37) and high estimation degree. Paragraph (5) ranked last, which is" Not restricting with management strategy and annual plans of scientific research by the university" with (3.66) and medium degree, and the arithmetic average of the field as a whole is (3.97) with high degree.

The researcher believes that the financial and administrative obstacles are the biggest obstacles that face the faculty members in the Arab and Jordanian universities as indicated by the results of Mohsen study (2012), and Albu Mohammed Badri study (2012), the study Alsoane (2012), the study of Almgidel and Shammas (2010), and the study Mecred (2010). Moreover, the study of Ibn Tarif (2009), the study Alamaireh and Alsrabi (2008), and the study of Haddad (1999). The researcher attributes this result to the nature of the University of Jadara especially as a newly created that concerned primarily with the completion of the buildings and the provision of equipment that necessary for the educational process. Which affects the lack of spending on scientific research. The modernity of the university reflected negatively on the lack of policies of scientific research.

Results related to the second question: "What is the effect of the gender of the faculty member, his faculty, and academic rank, as well as number of experience years in education for the estimation degree of obstacles of scientific research and its fields"?

To answer this question (Independent Samples T-Test) was applied on the fields of study and the tool as a whole according to gender, and implementing (ANOVA) process on the fields of study and the tool as a whole depending on the variables (gender, faculty, academic rank, years of experience), Tables (9-12) show that.

Table (9)
Results of (Independent Samples T-Test) on the fields of study and the tool as a whole according to gender.

Field	Males/Standard deviation	Males/Arithmetic average	Females/Standard deviation	Females/Arithmetic average	T	Statistical significance
Knowledge of research skills	4.04	0.74	3.55	1.19	2.33	0.02
Obstacles of research arbitration	3.82	0.67	3.81	0.82	0.08	0.93
Obstacles of research publishing	3.77	0.74	3.85	0.93	-0.41	0.68
Obstacles of faculty member	3.65	0.76	3.73	0.64	-0.46	0.64
Financial and administrative obstacles	4.01	0.80	3.81	1.00	0.97	0.33
Tool as a whole	3.88	0.51	3.72	0.68	1.12	0.27

Table (9) shows the following:

1. There are statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α≤ 0.05) between the study society responses about the obstacles of knowledge of research skills that facing the faculty members in scientific research at the University of Jadara due to the variable of gender. Variable (T) is (2.33) which is a statistical function value, and when reviewing arithmetic averages it showed that the differences in favor of males with (4.04). This shows that faculty members of males are facing obstacles related to the knowledge of research skills more than females, and this result is consistent with a study Alsoane (2012), as well as Alamaireh and Alsrabi (2008), which indicated the significant differences according to gender in favor of females.

2. There were no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α≤ 0.05) between the study society responses about (the obstacles related to the field of research arbitration, obstacles of research publishing, obstacles related to faculty member, administrative and financial obstacles). Those obstacles that facing faculty members in scientific research at the University of Jadara due to the variable of gender, where the values of (T) is not statistically significant, and this result is consistent with the study of Almgidel and Shammas(2010).

Table (10)

Field	Arts/Arithmetic average	Arts/Standard deviation	Arts/ A.A	Economic /S.D	Law/ A.A	Law /S.D	Science/ A.A	Science/ S.D	Engineering /A.A	Engineering /S.D	Educational sciences/A.A	Educational sciences/A.A	F	Statistical Significance
Knowledge of research skills	3.80	1.00	4.11	0.88	3.37	1.10	3.90	0.65	4.01	0.59	4.17	0.69	1.43	0.22
Obstacles of research arbitration	3.75	0.74	3.87	0.62	3.90	0.81	3.93	0.72	3.88	0.73	3.59	0.76	0.43	0.83
Obstacles of research publishing	3.77	0.75	3.70	0.86	3.86	0.88	3.78	0.77	3.83	0.61	4.00	0.72	0.28	0.92
Obstacles of faculty member	3.63	0.59	3.58	0.87	3.42	0.72	3.87	0.69	3.86	0.44	3.78	0.86	0.70	0.62
Financial and administrative obstacles	3.86	0.92	3.88	0.91	3.91	0.92	4.24	0.77	3.94	0.63	4.17	0.71	0.57	0.72
Tool as a whole	3.76	0.59	3.87	0.61	3.65	0.64	3.94	0.48	3.92	0.38	3.94	0.44	0.52	0.76

Results of (ANOVA) analysis on the study fields and the tool as a whole according to faculty variables.

Table 10 shows that there were no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α≤ 0.05) between the study society responses about the obstacles that faced by faculty members of scientific research at Jadara attributed to the variable of faculty, where all values of (F) were non-significance statistically. This result disagrees with Alamaireh and Alsrabi study (2008), which indicated to the significant differences depending on the variable of faculty for the benefit of humanity faculties.

Table (11)
Results of (ANOVA) analysis on the study fields and the tool as a whole according to Academic Rank variable.

Field	Professor/ Arithmetic average	Professor /Standard deviation	Associate Professor/Arithmetic average	Associate Professor /Standard deviation	Assistant Professor /Arithmetic average	Assistant Professor /Standard deviation	F	Statistical Significance
Knowledge of research skills	3.84	1.04	3.76	1.03	4.01	0.78	0.59	0.63
Obstacles of research arbitration	3.81	0.65	3.80	0.61	3.84	0.74	0.67	0.57
Obstacles of research publishing	3.81	0.70	3.71	0.73	3.81	0.82	0.13	0.94
Obstacles of faculty member	3.84	0.67	3.80	0.71	3.59	0.76	0.87	0.46
Financial and administrative obstacles	3.91	0.82	3.99	0.86	4.00	0.82	1.93	0.13
Tool as a whole	3.84	0.55	3.81	0.58	3.87	0.55	0.31	0.82

Table 11 shows that there were no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the study society responses about the obstacles faced by the faculty members in scientific research at the University of Jadara due to the variable of academic rank, where all the values of (F) is statistically significant. This result disagrees with al-Share and Al Zoubi study (2011), which indicated the significant differences depending on the variable of academic rank in favor of associate professor and assistant professor.

Table (12)
Results of (ANOVA) analysis on the study fields and the tool as a whole according to years of experience variable.

Field	Less than 5 years/ Arithmetic average	Less than 5 years /Standard deviation	5-10 years/Arithmetic average	5-10 years/Standard deviation	+10 years /Arithmetic average	+10 years /Standard deviation	F	Statistical Significance
Knowledge of research skills	4.04	0.69	3.91	0.90	3.84	1.03	0.44	0.65
Obstacles of research arbitration	3.84	0.69	3.77	0.77	3.87	0.63	0.19	0.83
Obstacles of research publishing	3.88	0.71	3.62	0.87	3.91	0.70	1.46	0.24
Obstacles of faculty member	3.59	0.69	3.52	0.80	3.95	0.64	3.00	0.06
Financial and administrative obstacles	3.88	0.87	3.97	0.83	4.08	0.85	0.44	0.65
Tool as a whole	3.86	0.50	3.77	0.60	3.91	0.56	0.52	0.60

Table 12 shows that there were no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the study society responses about the obstacles faced by the faculty members in scientific research members at the University of Jadara due to the years of experience variable, where all the values (F) is statistically significant. This result disagrees with the study Alsoane (2012), which pointed to statistically significant differences in favor of those with the expertise of 5-10 years, and 15 years and over, al-Shara and Al Zoubi (2011) study, which pointed to statistically significant differences in favor of those who have less than 5 years of experience, and more than 10 years.

17. Recommendations: In the light of the study objective and its results the researcher recommends the following:

17.1. The university should work to raise the adequacy of the faculty members in the skills of scientific research by involving them in courses specialized in this field within the university and abroad.

17.2. Increase the attention of those in charge of Arabic periodicals with laying the foundation and instructions that organize the procedures for the receipt of research in time. Sending the researches to arbitration within a specified time, as well as send it to arbitration, observe with arbitrators, and inform researchers with the results of the arbitration rejection, acceptance or modification.

17.3. Financial and moral Support for the faculty members researchers at the University of Jadara, to motivate and encourage them for researching.

17.4. Facilitate the terms of accepting the research for publishing to the extent that does not prejudice the level of scientific research. Reduce the length of arbitration period and facilitate the procedures through which publication process.

17.5. Increasing the allocations of financial support for the purposes of scientific research for faculty members at the university within clear bases, regardless of academic rank, gender, years of experience and faculty.

17.6. Decrease the academic load for the faculty members who participate in research projects within the university and abroad.

17.7. Provide the basic environment for the scientific research, such as laboratories, various electronic and traditional information resources.

17.8. Honoring creative researchers and adopting new methods to assess the scientific researches that presented for the purposes of upgrade depends on the type of research, its importance, the periodic level of publication, extent of its benefit and use of research content by others.

17.9. Encouraging establishing specialized scientific national periodicals and adopt it among Arab world and internationally.

17.10. Developing the culture of research and creating the right climate and encourage it starting from the school stage up to the university.

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