

The contribution of the culture of professional practices of heads of research laboratories to enriching television programs to increase community awareness

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Abstract:

Scientific research laboratories are among the effective institutions in the scientific research environment of the Algerian University because of their impact on the infrastructure of the society in which they are active. This society is for the better for the sake of advancement, urbanization and openness to other cultures, so we focused our research on the Laboratory of Psychological, Social and Anthropological Studies of the University of Relizane, in an effort to reach the extent of its success in establishing a societal change towards renewal and cultural openness, as a result of those scientific demonstrations that it has accomplished and what it has accomplished. How consistent it is with lived reality.

Keywords: Scientific research laboratory; Algerian University; community infrastructure; Psychological; Social and Anthropological Studies; Scientific demonstrations.

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1. INTRODUCTION:

Scientific research laboratories in Algerian universities are a purposeful educational tool, Its activity extends beyond the role it plays as a research activity at the university level (organizing national and international scientific forums and conferences,, Training courses and workshops in research methods and methodology, Various phenomena and issues related to social facts, Which is treated in an in-depth academic manner, With the participation of highly qualified specialized research experts, To provide and enrich the university library and the community with a meaningful amount of knowledge and culture of quality and credibility, The possibility of integrating it into the curricula and educational courses, Elimination of all kinds of bad social phenomena, Participation in these experiments and scientific research in TV channels and bulletins to increase the dissemination of cultural awareness across various social circles.

2. The concept of scientific research:

2.1 Scientific research is defined as:

“a set of activities, techniques, and tools, which research the surrounding phenomena and aim to increase knowledge and harness it in the development processes of various aspects of life. Research is called scientific if it depends on collecting sufficient information resulting from scientific experiments that can be measured and verified for accuracy, through observation or experiment and classification of its results, and then it is possible to put certain hypotheses to explain those phenomena and design other experiments, to test those hypotheses and turn them into theories “(Rabie Al-Adjili, 2013, p145).

he is a “scientific process, for which facts and studies are collected, and material and

moral elements are fulfilled in it about a specific precise topic in the field of specialization, to be examined according to established scientific methods, in which the researcher has a certain position, in order to reach new results in all of this. These results are the fruit of the research, the goal that the researcher seeks behind the intellectual process, whether theoretical or experimental, which is scientifically expressed as the new addition required in global scientific research” (Ibrahim Abu Salmane, 2005, p25). Scientific research has rules and ethics that every researcher must follow and adhere to in order to preserve its components and contribute to its quality.

2.2 Objectives of scientific research:

The objectives of scientific research vary according to the type of phenomenon being studied.

“ **Among its most important objectives are the following:** - «The use of systematic thinking, analysis of phenomena and problems, and seeking to find solutions to them, and seeking to find feasible solutions, while relying on reliable facts, allows us to derive new facts and recommendations.

Scientific description: It is the analysis of a phenomenon, tracing its basis, and refutes its causes, and analyzing its purposes, to reach an accurate scientific description of it by completing the parts of the scientific research, analyzing the problem or hypothesis, its components and its apparent and hidden repercussions, and reach an objective description that includes guidance for optimal solutions.

Prediction of the future: a prediction based on scientific evidence, documented methodology, and successive logical steps, all of which will ensure access to future knowledge that is as close to the truth as possible with correct scientific research.

Providing logical solutions to problems: The topic of scientific research revolves

around an intractable problem, the research resorts to implementing and solving it through scientific research, putting forward hypotheses, observation, measurement, and others, but it is finally able to offer a set of solutions supported by scientific evidence and field experiments that are confirmed on their feasibility and validity.

Innovation and renewal: If you look at inventions and high-quality products, you will find that they are designed according to ideal standards that resulted from a huge number of research and experiments. The research is based on facts, information, and new experiences that will allow the researcher to reach innovative and new results based on the latest the facts and research.

Knowledge: A person does not develop with ignorance and does not compete with others through stagnation. Scientific research is an effective tool for developing human skills and knowledge to gain documented and field-proven scientific knowledge and that is the knowledge with scientific experience and documented Guide”(Jassim Al-Shouaili,2020,pp,132-141).

3. The concept of a scientific research laboratory: The reference to the concept of a scientific research laboratory, It is, of course, an embodiment of the organizational culture prevailing in the university, which is in the nature of scientific research, The research laboratory carries with it research teams that are, in fact, members of the university family, which consists of (professors, students from different levels of university study, and administrators) whose tasks vary within the university environment between their affiliation and membership to this laboratory or indirectly in their studies and research in which they participate in those Programmed scientific events, therefore, university culture is considered

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as “collective patterns of mutual formation according to standards, values, practices, beliefs, and assumptions that guide the behavior of individuals and the group. This provides a frame of reference for interpreting the meaning of events and actions on and off-campus, The University’s culture allows us to see and understand people’s interactions outside the organization, special events, procedures, goals, and situations in a distinctive way” (Kuh, & Whitt, 1988,pp1-4). “It stems from three sources: the beliefs, values, and assumptions of founders of organizations and the educational experiences that group members have acquired as their organizations develop, Therefore, values, beliefs, and assumptions must be thought highly of in university decision-making processes, group formation, work teams, and organizational behavior, The university culture is inculcated by conveying assumptions and beliefs with stories, own language, and internal standards of the university institution”(Cameron, K.S., & Freeman,1991,pp23-58). “It is also shaped by the beliefs, values, and assumptions of newcomers to the organization, whether leaders, employees, and ordinary workers, therefore, it is necessary to study the interactions between members of the university family (faculty, staff, students, etc...)”(Antic, Ceric. (2008), <http://crosbi.znanstvenici.hr/datoteka/396954.Antic20Ceric.pdf>).

A scientific research laboratory is an institution or a scientific body affiliated with a university, It is characterized by its financial and administrative independence, Under the supervision of the General Directorate of Scientific Research and Development, It is supervised by the director of the laboratory, who in turn supervises several research teams

divided into groups, Each of them is headed by a president, These groups work according to a specific program set by the director of the laboratory regarding the topics and areas of study and research, It is governed by a special law in accordance with a set of legislative texts that guarantee the method of its establishment and management and the rationalization of its expenditures, In particular, Executive Decree No.: 99-244 of October 31, 1999, Executive Decree No. 19-231 of August 13, 2019.

“Scientific research laboratories are one of the institutions that are interested in information, They are research institutions made up of researchers who dedicate themselves to study, research and knowledge, They are organizational units with specific objectives and characteristics, It performs a number of scientific functions and roles, That is, it is an integral part of the educational and research process, Interspersed with formal and informal relations, The research laboratory is the scientific entity for carrying out research in institutions of higher education or technology that includes many research projects” (Abada, 2006, p145).

The importance of scientific research for society:

The importance of scientific research to society lies in the following:

- “The importance of scientific research is to create culture, And new knowledge, which scientific research provides researchers with the opportunity to raise the general level of knowledge, And provide a vision about the future, and the direction in which the fields of knowledge are moving, and its development, Helping people understand and see the universe more clearly, The success of businesses and projects.

The importance of scientific research is to provide the researcher with the capabilities of deep thinking, as it is one of the sources that contribute to technological invention, through advanced methods, methodologies and mechanisms to conduct studies that help develop the economy.” (Ziane Mohamed, 1983, p536).

3.1 Objectives and tasks of the research laboratory:

3.1.1 Objectives of the scientific research laboratory: Executive Decree No. 19-231 of August 13, 2019, specifying the modalities of establishing research laboratories, their organization, and functioning, clarifies the objectives and tasks of the laboratory as follows:

- “Contribute to the implementation of scientific research and technological development activities registered in the University Foundation Development Project.
- Contribute to training by research and for research.
- Carrying out studies and research work related to its objective.
- Participation in the preparation of research programs in the field of its activities.
- Participation in the acquisition, control, and development of new scientific and technological knowledge.
- Contributing, at its level, to the improvement and development of production techniques and methods, as well as products, goods, and services.
- Promote and publish the results of his research.
- Collecting scientific and technological information related to its objective, processing it, valuing it, and facilitating access to it.
- Participation in the development of objective research networks.
- Providing expertise and performing services for the benefit of others in accordance with the applicable regulation” (Rezkallah, Jafal, 2021, pp71-82).

3.1.2 Detective tasks:

“ Determine the major options for scientific and technical research, and approval of directives, By defining the standards related to the adoption of the regulatory frameworks for scientific research in the various stages of its development and its valorization, According to the major directions of the national policy for scientific research, development and technology, Coordinating the implementation process and assessing the extent of its

implementation, According to the committee's mission to promote the research and technological development of the program proposed by the committee or the national programs." (Azzouz, 2012, p244)

3.2 Scientific research laboratories in Algeria and their role in enriching the professional practices of heads of laboratories on social reality:

The function of scientific research laboratories, which is almost the same as the university's goals, "lies in serving the community and focusing on the social aspect and the modernizing and developmental role of the university, The theorists of modernization have seen, starting from (Walt W. Rostov, T. Parsons, Daniel D. Lerner), Education plays a key role in spreading modernization and modern culture, given that education is the one that prepares people who will play their role in dismantling traditional culture, Especially those hostile or rejecting modernization and progress, And that the university's function is social and political, It is the place that studies the conditions of society and its problems and works to find solutions to them, Hence, it employs study and research to address social problems, The English universities are the first universities that created this job and then the American universities transferred it, and adopted it until it became a hallmark of American education, Therefore, the United States of America established community colleges and gave them great attention, This trend is becoming stronger and more widespread in developed and developing countries"(Hani,2017,p47).

Therefore, those in charge of research laboratories are considered the basic nucleus in identifying problems, crises, and social phenomena, Where they are given great importance in covering a comprehensive program by preparing highly qualified and specialized research teams to find out the reasons for the spread of these negative behaviors in the depths of the community infrastructure And attaching these teams to people who have received their socialization in the same field of study to facilitate the reliability of the information more,

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Assigning more than one research team to work on the same phenomenon to increase good control and encircle the field of study in a way that allows imposing a strategy that helps eliminate or reduce these problems.

“Research laboratories, as well as their enrichment of knowledge, its development, and its contribution to solving problems, also contribute to building the scientific capabilities of young people by forming generations of researchers to continue the development process through the postgraduate programs implemented by the university in various scientific disciplines, Given the importance of postgraduate programs in the scientific research system, It is necessary to carry out advance planning for these programs to determine the extent to which they meet the needs of society by providing cadres and scientific productions, Where it is impossible to imagine that scientific research of importance will be carried out unless there are serious research training projects” (**Rezkallah, Jafal, previous reference,p80**).

The collection of information and the formation of a solid base structure on which research laboratories are based in their study of social dilemmas, It will not bear fruit unless there are elements of the infrastructure of society that are characterized by the ability to perceive and understand things logically, It allows to open up to those developments taking place in the countries of the Arab and Western world alike, In order to be able to keep pace with the evolving social life and in ways that enjoy a kind of well-being and psychological safety, Laboratory officials must direct academic research studies for the various levels of university study (Bachelor, Master, PhD) to the university’s social environment, To make research topics more relevant, credible and realistic, Contribute to the advancement and development of society and open it more to the outside world, It meets his needs,” According to an integrative research scheme between scientific research officials and community institutions to set a specific strategy and goals” (**Rezkallah, Jafal, previous reference,p80**).

The methods adopted after the research process in rationalizing the infrastructure of society: The research laboratory resorts to organizing international and national scientific events in attendance or through remote lectures, In addition to publishing books on some of these scientific demonstrations, Enrichment of the knowledge society, And participate in TV sessions to raise awareness and rationalize the infrastructure of the community more, Among the achievements of the research laboratory (the Laboratory of Social, Psychological and Anthropological Studies of the University of Relizane) are the following:

1- Scientific demonstrations:

Table No. 01 shows the most important scientific demonstrations of the Psychological, Social and Anthropological Studies Laboratory

the number	Scientific event title	event type	Organization date
01	Communication technology and the educational-learning process	international scientific symposium	24-25/09/2017
02	The role of social institutions in developing traffic awareness among the youth of the Arab world	international scientific conference	24-25/10/2017
03	Media and children in Algeria	National Forum	05-06/12/2017
04	The role of socialization institutions in developing environmental awareness	National scientific symposium	20/03/2018

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05	Youth issues in light of the reality of social transformations	National Forum	25-26/04/2018
06	New media and social and national challenges	National Forum	02-03/05/2018
07	Education, Training and Employment Policy	National Forum	12-13-/11/2018
08	The role of security education in developing and building social and national security	international forum	12-13/11/2018
09	Drivers' attitudes towards traffic safety	National Forum	21-22/11/2018
10	Cultural programs in the media and their role in promoting the values of citizenship (local culture and belonging to the homeland, what relationship?)	virtual national forum	03/11/2021
11	Traffic control point as a space for social interaction	National scientific symposium ¹²	08/11/2021
12	Citizenship crisis among young people between current challenges and future prospects	virtual national forum	14/12/2021
13	The role of the media in developing traffic awareness and respect for the road	National Forum	16/12/2021
14	Algerian women in the face of the Corona crisis: experiences and opportunities	National Forum	02/03/2022

15	Educational reforms in Algeria between theoretical foundations, application mechanisms and future stakes	virtual national forum	15/12/2022
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Source: Prepared by the researcher: a desk survey of the research laboratory archive 2022.

2- Media programs and channels: These demonstrations were covered by more than one media channel, including Al-Nahar TV, Al-Shorouk TV, Beur TV, Al-Bilad TV, Bahia TV, Al-Hayat TV, These scientific events also received almost comprehensive coverage by the daily newspapers, such as: Al-Fajr newspaper, Al-Shorouk daily, Al-Khabar, Africa NewsAl-Nahar, Al-Bilad, Bahia, Al-Hayat...etc.

In addition to making an agreement with the seventh national public channel (Al Maarifa) to transmit a number of current and sensitive topics and topics, Prepared by the Director of the Laboratory of Social, Psychological and Anthropological Studies at the University of Relizane, Professor - Baghdad Bay Abdel Kader - and in the presence of scientific figures, social workers, psychologists and researchers in history, To activate those programmed TV sessions, Among the most important topics covered, It serves the infrastructure of the community and contributes to raising the awareness of its members on the following:

- A television session entitled: The Civilized Man, on: 20/02/2022.
- A TV session entitled: The City and Societal Transformations on: 07/03/2022.
- A television session entitled: Heritage and Contemporary Man on: 21/03/2022.
- A TV session entitled: Valuing Languages in Education and Communication, 27/03/2022.
- A TV session entitled: Algerian Civilization during the Colonial Period on: 10/04/2022.

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- A TV session entitled: Culture and the World System on: 11/04/2022.

3- Publications of the Laboratory of Social, Psychological and Anthropological Studies:

After conducting a survey of the laboratory's archive, the most important publications that serve the social, scientific, psychological and health aspects were recorded, as follows:

- A Collective author: "Anthropological investigations and the challenges of comprehensive development - June 2019".

- A Collective author entitled: "Electronic Games and their Repercussions on the Mental Health of the Child".

- A collective author entitled: "The Literature and Ethics of the Press and Media."

- A collective author entitled: "The reality of electronic crime between the principles of freedom and the controls of responsibility."

- A collective author entitled: "Power in Popular Heritage is problems and analyzes in the humanities and social sciences- September 2020."

- A Collective author: "Studies on the history and culture of society in southern Algeria - October 2020".

- A Collective author: "Covid 19 in Childhood Imagination - October 2020".

- A Collective book entitled: "Questions in the Methodology and Techniques of Preparing Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences - in cooperation with Bechar University - September 2021".

- A group author entitled: "Electronic games and their reflections on the mental health of the child- October 2021".

4. CONCLUSION: Scientific research is not practiced without a goal founded for it, and it is also necessary for the scientific research laboratories to be independent from the university administration in order to be able to conduct very objective in-depth studies, with freedom

and very wide powers adopted by the directors of laboratories, to provide all the means, equipment and supplies necessary for the preparation of research and scientific events And the possibility of movement between university institutions and other research laboratories to establish partnerships and agreements in the field of scientific research, and to expand the scope of research even at the level of Western universities. At the local level, it was able to conduct many scientific demonstrations with various sectors, whether security, economic, financial, cultural, and educational, and was largely approved in reaping impressive results that were circulated through satellite channels and newspapers, to be a link in changing the stereotypical social life of many of the groups of society.

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