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الموضوع / قبول النشر

دلمان كامل احمد
دلگش احمد محمد
شلير مصطفى محمد

تحية طيبة ...

يسرنا إعلامكم بأن هيئة التحرير قد درست نتائج التقييم العلمي (الخارجي) لبحثكم الموسوم:

قياس العبء والجهد الضريبي في الاقتصاد العراقي للمدة 2004-2020

وقررت قبول نشره في المجلة ضمن العدد (70) راجين لكم دوام الموفقية والنجاح .

مع فائق التقدير والاحترام ...

أ. د. محمد جلال حسن

مساعد رئيس التحرير

قبول

للنشر

نسخة منه إلى :

- ملف الصادرة

- الباحث

Factors Influencing Performance of Applied Research: Evidence from Universities in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq

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ABSTRACT:

Knowing what influences researchers on conducting applied research in developing countries is of interest to policymakers in higher education institutions. This study utilized a quantitative approach to investigate factors that drive academics in the higher education institutions in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq on conducting applied research. For this purpose, data were collected using a survey from researchers at different universities and fields and then were analyzed using the probit model. Based on the main findings of this study, the probability of conducting applied research increases as the years of experience increase when a researcher has external funding, while the probability decreases as the years of experience increase when a researcher has only the knowledge of applying to external funding without actually having any funding available. This study recommends some actions that help in promoting the research field in the higher education institutions in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

Keywords: Applied Research, External Funding, Probit Model, Years of Experience.

1. Introduction

There are several definitions for research provided by many scholars. While their definitions vary to some extent, most of them have concurred that research aimed to introduce novel knowledge. Implications from reliable research can boost the economic development of the country and therefore enhance the standard of living for its inhabitants, the reason behind developed countries spending substantial money on research and development (RD). For example, Israel, which its economy boosted in recent years, is the World leader in expenditure on RD as it spent 4.95% of its gross domestic product (GDP) on RD in 2018 (World Bank, 2021).

Table 1 provides some data that can be used to assess the research sector in Iraq. Among its neighbors, Iraq had the lowest expenditure on research as only 0.04% of its GDP was assigned for RD in 2017. Although the contribution of GDP to RD is not substantial in Iraq, a positive trend in research expenditure can be noticed as expenditure on research increased by 122% in 2017 compared to 2010. Regarding the number of researchers in RD, Iraq had the lowest number of researchers among its neighbors. A negative trend can be noticed in the number of researchers which it might be caused due to the fights

against ISIS and the political and economic crises that Iraq faces recently which lead several Iraqi scholars and bright minds to leave the country.

Publication of scientific and technical journal articles can be used as a proxy for the number of research conducted at higher education institutions or research centers since most research ends up with publication during the research process. As we can notice, Iraq has been dominated by its neighbors in the number of scientific publications, but the trend is positive as the number of publications was substantial in 2017 compared to 2010. Our study is motivated by these development indicators to inquire into the factors that drive research performance in Iraqi higher education institutions. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to investigate the variables that have a significant impact on conducting applied research in higher education institutions in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. Applied research is essentially problem-oriented which aimed to solve specific problems that face people and therefore improve the well-being of the overall society.

This analysis coordinates with the broad literature of the research productivity perspective. One well-established research productivity theory is proposed by Hu & Gill (2000), which is called the Life-Cycle theory, suggesting that, in general, the productivity of research increases

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