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Abstract: International publishing of researchers' intellectual production has become one of the most eminent indicators for ranking universities. This is because the number of research studies published in international journals reflects the extent of a university's progress in world university rankings and its interest in the scientific research as an indispensable element. This study aims to uncover the causes of the low international scientific publishing ratios in scientific journals indexed in international databases among faculty members in social sciences majors at Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, and to identify faculty members' preferred methods in acquiring the international publishing culture through a field study conducted during the academic year 2020/2021 AD. The researcher used the descriptive approach to study phenomenon in question. The research instrument was correctly answered by 119 members from two faculties, Arts and Education, representing 27% of the study's target population. The results of the study revealed a set of causes behind the decline in the rates of international scientific publishing among faculty members in social sciences majors, most notably: the prolonged length of time required for the peer review procedures with a response rate of (89.9%), non-adoption of Arabic as a recognized language for publishing in international indexed journals with a response rate of (82.4%), besides other causes. In light of these results, the researcher presented a number of recommendations and suggestions that would benefit the officials at Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University who support scientific research and international publishing.

Keywords: academic publishing, electronic publishing, open access journals, indexed journals, publishing impediments, professional competencies

Introduction

Scientific publishing in scientific journals is considered one of the weightiest aspects of the professional situation of the faculty members as they are required to publish their research works continuously for professional development, competing effectively for research grants, and professional promotion in academic institutes. Therefore, faculty members' understanding of the perceived benefits of publishing in scientific indexed journals will have an important influence on their academic roles.

Scientific publishing in indexed journals requires standards that may not be required when publishing in local journals. Generally, faculty members have limited interest in dealing with the concept of publishing in scientific journals indexed in databases, due to a combination of lack of awareness and understanding and a set of considerations such as subsidizing scientific research costs, funding the publishing process, the large numbers of research studies submitted to scientific journals to consider for publishing, and the high rejection rates from most prestigious journals, which leads to limiting the publishing process (Odell, Palmer, Dill, 2017).

Faculty members of social sciences majors at Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University (IAU) have low rates of international publishing in journals indexed in databases. therefore, this study aims to uncover the difficulties facing faculty members in international publishing process, and to identify their preferred methods for acquiring the international publishing culture.

The findings of this study are expected to provide an understanding of the behind the low rates of international scientific publishing among faculty members of social sciences majors, and to contribute to the body of knowledge within research relating to international scientific publishing issues. Also, the findings are expected to benefit the main stakeholders in high education institutions and IAU who support scientific research and international publishing, by identifying the main factors that affect the rates of international scientific publishing among faculty members in social sciences majors.

The theoretical framework

The theoretical framework of the study reviewed a number of concepts and issues relating to publishing in scientific journals indexed in international databases, which the faculty members

should be fully aware of before starting the steps of international scientific publishing. These concepts and issues include:

Determining scientific publishing materials: Journals are divided into three categories, namely subscription journals, electronic only journals, and open access journals. Subscription journals support submitting and publishing research without charges. However, the reader must subscribe to the journal or pay a fee to access to the entire research. When publishing in a subscription journal, the researcher needs to transfer the copyright of the article to the journal, which may limit the researcher's ability to reuse the published research. As for open access journals, they sometimes require the researcher to pay a processing fee for publishing the research once it is approved for publishing, and the researcher will have immediate access to the full research once published. When choosing open publishing, researchers should be aware of predatory journals that are not indexed in any of the recognized databases (Cuschieri, & Vassallo, 2019).

Choosing the right journal: Determining which journal is appropriate to publish a research paper seems a difficult step for most of faculty members. Initially, researchers need to determine whether they want to publish in a subscription journal or an open access journal, which requires a clear understanding of pros and cons of both options. Researchers need to determine whether they want to publish their intellectual production in a general or specialized journal; and it is also important for researchers to consider the potential impact of their research within the research population in order to ensure that scientific information are disseminated as widely as possible. In addition, it is important to make sure whether the journal is listed or indexed in recognized and well-established databases, and whether the research is also visible on an online publishing platform. Besides that, researchers need to ensure that the journal accepts the publishing of the research in question, and that they have sufficient awareness of applying the journal's selection criteria. Faculty members will still have to choose the appropriate journal to which the research should be submitted by applying the selection criteria determined by the academic institutions to which they belong (Schinke, et. Al., 2020).

Indexed journals: They are journals indexed in any of the databases such as SCOPUS, Web of Science, PubMed, and Medline which reflects their quality. Researchers can consider journals that are indexed in these databases as more trusted and prestigious than journals that are not indexed or journals indexed in new databases but not recognized by academic institutions; this type of journals, the ones indexed in recognized databases, helps the researcher improve his intellectual production prior to publication through a peer review process. Indexed

journals choose the best papers for publication, so that the researcher's article is published alongside other high-quality research (Beall, 2017).

The academic community at Imam Abdulrahman University is always witnessing successive invitations at the university email for researchers to join the publishing in the next issue of some journals; at this point however, these invitations must be examined carefully, especially if the journal is not indexed in well-known databases such as Scopus and Web of Science. These calls may come from predatory journals or publishers. However, in general, the majority of the research works was submitted by researchers at the university who wanted to publish their research results fast, which has led them to fall victims of those predatory journals.

In this context, researchers who want to publish their intellectual production must be careful when choosing a scientific journal to publish their research so that they do not fall victims to publishing in predatory journals, and they should have sufficient awareness of the issue of predatory publishing (Shamseer, Moher, Maduekwe, et Al., 2017).

Understanding the Peer Review: Some journals take longer time than others to complete the peer review process. The time frame for this review varies from one journal to another depending on the procedures followed in each journal before making the final decision to approve or reject the research or request modifications to it. During this initial stage of the review process, the researcher should think attentively about the proposed modifications. have the reviewers fully understood the research topic? Or is there a misunderstanding resulting from the way the paper was written, or was there a lack of information included in a specific section that needs to be corrected by the researcher? (Schinke, et. Al., 2020). Researchers' full awareness of the peer review process for scientific research and its procedures speeds up the approval to publish their research, and thus overcomes this part of the difficulty facing them in their international publishing.

Publication fees: Due to the high cost of preparing intellectual production for publication, journals sometimes impose fees on researchers to publish their research papers. Scientific journals must be clear about their publishing fees, and researchers must be fully aware of these fees, given that they should appropriately estimate the fee importance before submitting their research on the journal's website.

Research Submission: The skill of preparing the research and submitting it for international publishing is one of the most important procedures. The technical aspects of the method of presenting the research in terms of font type, spacing between lines, arranging figures and

tables, adding page numbers and similar requirements, and the length of the search in terms of word count, pages, or characters, and the research structure that indicates the way the text should be organized into sections such as introduction, objective, scope, methodology, findings, and conclusion. All these aspects are important which faculty members must be fully aware of in order to accept their scientific production to publish in the target journal (Hebrang & Čačković, 2018). Also, each journal has its own electronic system that supports the research submission process, and the faculty members must have sufficient awareness and technical skills relating to methods of research submission through the electronic systems in place of each scientific journal (Vitse, & Poland, 2017).

On the other hand, a number of studies were conducted in the local environment focusing mainly on the issue of electronic academic publishing, including Al-Khathami (2015) in a study entitled “Awareness of Faculty Members at Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University of the Importance of Electronic Publishing as a New Direction for Scientific Publishing and Information Exchange”; also, Musa & El-Sayed (2016) conducted a study entitled “Impediments of Scientific Publishing in Journals Indexed in International Databases from the Viewpoint of Faculty Members at Najran University, Saudi Arabia”, while Al-Maghdawi (2019) studied “Impediments of Scientific Publishing in Scientific journals accredited by the International Scientific Indexing (ISI) Database from the Viewpoint of Faculty Members in Some Saudi Universities”.

In the context of foreign studies, a number of studies dealt with measuring the awareness of faculty members and their attitudes towards publishing in open access journals. Rodriguez, (2014) examined the awareness of doctoral faculty members in American universities and colleges and their perceptions towards publishing in open access journals. Also, Shuva & Taisir, (2016) studied the awareness of faculty members in a Bangladeshi university of open access journals and the extent of using them. Manchu & Vasudevan, (2018) also conducted a study on the extent of awareness among researchers at Calicut University about publishing in open access journals, and Punyani & Deshpande, (2018) conducted a study which aimed to measure the awareness of a sample of faculty members of Dentistry College in Central and South India about the basic concepts in authoring scientific publications, while the study of Sheikh, (2019) aimed to measure faculty awareness, use, and attitudes towards open access journals from Pakistani perspective.

It is noticeable that the aforementioned previous studies have dealt with studying the awareness of faculty members towards one issue among the various international

publishing issues. therefore, there is a need to conduct more studies in the Arab world to reveal the difficulties / causes behind the low rates of international scientific publishing among faculty members in the social sciences majors at Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal (IAU) compared to the publishing rates by their colleagues in other scientific, engineering, and medical majors, and determine the appropriate method for them to acquire the culture of international scientific publishing.

Problem statement and questions of the study

The problem of the study is determined in the presence of low rates of publishing the scientific production among faculty members in the social sciences majors at IAU in scientific journals indexed in international databases compared to the rates of publication by their colleagues in other scientific, engineering, and medical majors, as shown in Fig. (1): the publishing rates of the university registered in the Scopus database until the date 04/29/2020, with a total number of published papers amounting to 8318 papers (Scopus, IAU Affiliation details, 2021).

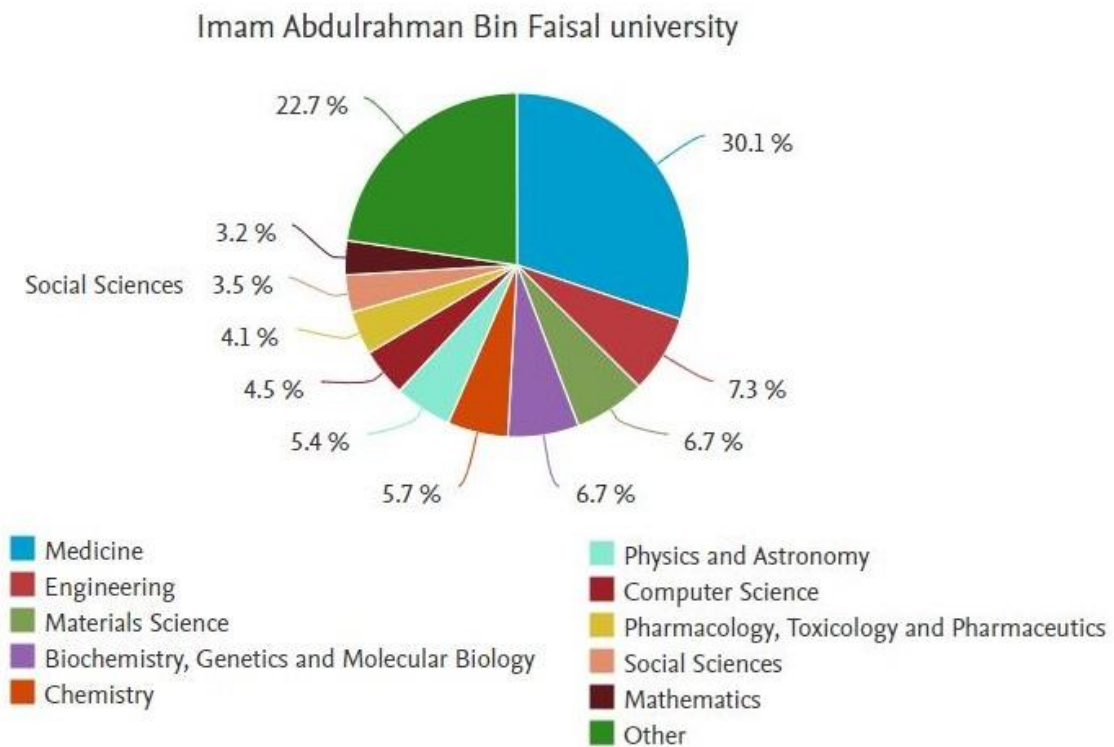


Figure (1): Publishing rates of IAU registered in the Scopus database according to majors.

It is evident from the figure (1) above that the publishing rates in the social sciences majors was only 3.5% compared to the higher rates of publishing in other disciplines, which indicates a decrease in the rate of publishing for the humanities majors.

Thereby, this study provides a scientific contribution on the causes of this phenomenon by answering the following questions:

- Q1.** What are the difficulties which impede publishing in scientific journals indexed in databases from the viewpoint of faculty members in the social sciences majors at IAU?
- Q2.** What is the preferred method for faculty members in the social sciences majors at IAU to acquire the culture of scientific publishing in indexed scientific journals?

Objectives of the study: This study aimed to:

- (1) To determine the difficulties facing faculty members in the social sciences majors when publishing in scientific journals indexed in recognized databases.
- (2) To identify the preferred method for faculty members in the social sciences majors to acquire the culture of scientific publishing in indexed scientific journals.

The significance of the study: The significance of this study stems mainly from the importance of the researchers' international publishing of their intellectual production. International publishing is one of the trends that help improve the level of scientific research publishing; and international publishing has become one of the most important indicators that universities are ranked in its light. The number of research studies published in international journals reflects the extent of the university's progress in the world university rankings and their interest in the scientific research process. The study of the causes that impede publishing in scientific journals indexed in databases from the viewpoint of faculty members in social sciences majors at IAU as one of the Saudi public universities represents the first important steps in light of which future strategies and plans will be formulated to contribute to overcoming these difficulties, which will positively help increase the rates of international publishing of the university.

Materials and methods

Methodology of the study: This study used the descriptive Analytical approach to find out the difficulties facing the faculty members as the study population in scientific publishing in indexed scientific journals, determine their preferred method for acquiring the scientific publishing culture, and describe the results quantitatively and qualitatively.

Study population: The study population consisted of the 438 faculty members in the social sciences majors at Arts and Education faculties (IAU, 2020a). The study instrument was distributed in the academic year 2020/2021 and was correctly answered by a group of (119) members, who make up 27% of the total study population. The distribution of respondents to the study instrument was according to the variable of academic rank, as shown in the following figure (2):

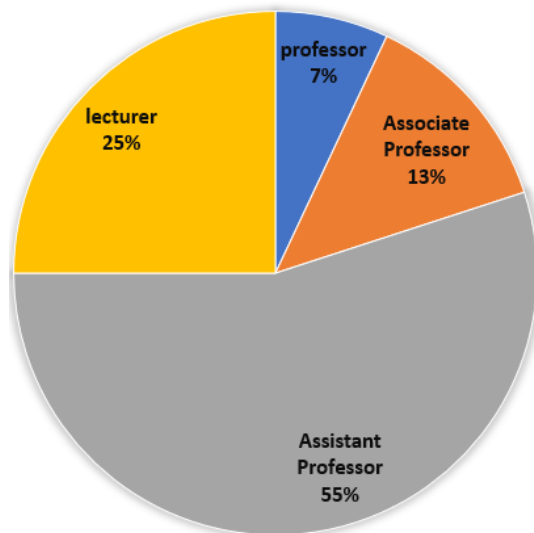


Fig (2): Distribution of respondents according to the variable of academic rank

Limitations of the study: The objective scope of the study in studying the difficulties facing faculty members as the study population in scientific publishing in indexed scientific journals, and their preferred methods for acquiring the culture of scientific publishing in those journals. The human limitation of the study were restricted to surveying the opinions of faculty members in the social sciences majors at the Faculty of Arts in the academic departments: (Arabic Language, Islamic Studies, History, Geography, Sociology and Social Service, Libraries and Information, Communication and Media Technology, English Language), and the Faculty of Education in the academic departments: (Education and Psychology, Curricula and Teaching Methods, Teaching Technologies, Fundamentals of Education, Educational Administration, Special Education) as the researcher's scope of work.

Instrument of the study: To verify the objective of the study, a questionnaire was prepared to collect the opinions of faculty members as the study population to determine the difficulties facing them in scientific publishing in indexed scientific journals, and their preferred method for acquiring the culture of international scientific publishing in indexed journals. The terms of the questionnaire were determined after reviewing the theoretical orientations and previous

studies (Al-Khathami, 2015; Musa & El-Sayed, 2016; Al-Maghdawi, 2019). The proposed questionnaire included three sections; the first section dealt with the preliminary data of the faculty members participating in the study, while the second section dealt with a list of the difficulties that impede publishing in indexed scientific journals, where the respondent must specify their response from that list; finally, the third section included a list of means of developing the culture of scientific publishing in indexed journals, and the respondent must specify their preference from their point of view.

The study instrument was reviewed by three colleagues specialized in the Library and Information Department to verify the content validity; and in light of the comments made by the questionnaire arbitrators, the proposed amendments were made including rephrasing some phrases, merging other phrases and deleting others, so that their opinions were reconciled. and this was considered the logical validity of the questionnaire.

Statistical methods: Frequencies, percentages, arithmetic means, and standard deviations were used as statistical methods to calculate the responses of the faculty members as the study population about the phenomenon of the study.

Field study: Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University, a Saudi government university that received its first batch of students in 1975, has 19 faculties, with 31.000 registered students during the year 2020 studying in all faculties of the university campus. The number of faculty members working at the University is 3480. In the academic year 2012/2013, the university established the Academic Communication Program, by appointing a number of faculty members with academic degrees in the specialization of libraries and information with a minimum requirement of a master's degree with a job title (Librarian Liaison), with the main task of communicating and sharing with the academic departments and faculties for the purposes of enhancing university library resources and services to meet the needs of academic programs, students, faculty, and researchers, development and management of groups, providing reference assistance, and information literacy education (IAU, 2020b).

The researcher works as a Librarian Liaison; and in the course of her communications with faculty members in social sciences majors, she noticed that some of them complained about the difficulty of international publishing in journals indexed in recognized databases. Therefore, the study aimed to uncover the difficulties facing faculty member in international

publishing in indexed journals, and to identify their preferred methods of acquiring the culture of international publishing.

Results and discussion

First: To answer Q1. What are the difficulties which impede publishing in scientific journals indexed in databases from the viewpoint of faculty members in the social sciences majors at IAU?

A list of difficulties that impede publishing in indexed scientific journals was presented, and the respondent must specify their response from choices provided in the list. The answers are shown below in Table (1) and Fig (3):

Table (1): The percentages of the responses of the faculty members who participated in the study about difficulties that impede their publishing in indexed scientific journals.

Item	Number of responses (N= 103)	percentage
Absence of knowledge about publishing rules in scientific indexed journals	66	55.5%
Insufficient awareness about writing criteria in scientific indexed journals	70	58.8%
Lack of training on scientific publishing in indexed journals	52	43.7%
Lack of required technical skills of publishing in indexed journals	58	48.7%
Lack of required linguistic skills of publishing in indexed journals	77	64.7%
The length of time period required to complete the procedures of research peer review	107	89.9%
The length of time period required as waiting time for publishing the research in the periodical	61	51.3%
Fees required for publishing in indexed journals	91	76.5%
Fear of rejecting the research by many journals	83	69.7%
Other	98	82.4%

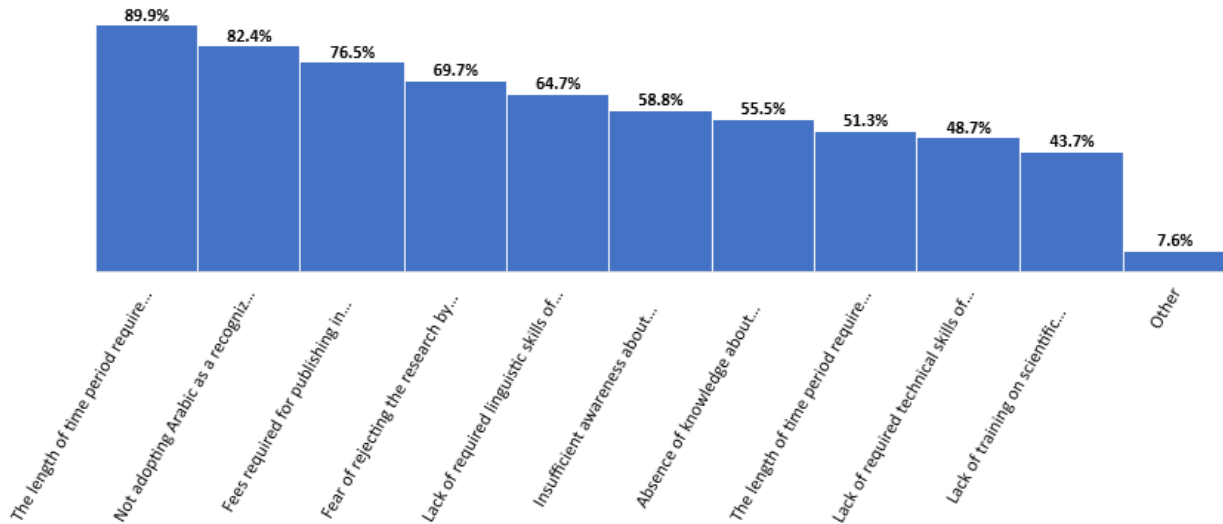


Fig (3): Difficulties that impede their publishing in indexed scientific journals.

The results shown in figure (3) and the above table (1) indicate the following:

- The difficulty of the prolonged length of time required for research peer review is the first difficulty facing faculty members when trying to publish in indexed scientific journals with a response rate of (89.9%). This result is consistent with what was mentioned in the study of (Mouloudj & Mouloudj, 2018) that (87.76%) of their study population reported that the delay in the evaluation procedures of evaluating, reviewing, and publishing the research is one of the obstacles to publishing in indexed scientific journals.
- The second difficulty impede publishing in indexed scientific journals is the non-adoption of the Arabic language as a recognized language for publishing in indexed journals with a response rate of (82.4%), which is consistent in turn with the result study of (Musa, & El-Sayed, 2016) that showed that the lack of journals which support publishing in Arabic - the mother tongue - in indexed magazines was a great difficulty for the faculty members.
- The third difficulty that impede publishing in indexed scientific journals is the exaggerated fees some indexed journals require for publishing with a response rate of (76.5%), and this result is consistent with what (Sheikh, 2017) indicated that the publishing fees in (OAJ) was one of the most important impeding factors for faculty members, which prevented publishing the findings of their research in these journals. This result agrees also with the study (Abdel-Aal, 2018) which showed that the high

cost of publishing the research is one of the main impediments for faculty members in theoretical faculties when trying the international publishing.

- For the fourth and the fifth difficulties, (69.7% and 64.7%) of the study population, respectively, responded that fear of rejecting research by more than one journal, and the lack of language skills required for scientific publishing in indexed journals; both represent difficulties they face when trying to publish in indexed journals, which is consistent with the result study of (Slim, 2018), that showed that the problem of mastering English language skills was one of the causes behind the low rates of international electronic publishing.
- For the sixth and the seventh difficulties, (58.8% and 55.5%) of the study population, respectively, believed that the lack of awareness of the writing standards in indexed scientific journals, and lack of knowledge of publishing rules in indexed scientific journals represent difficulties they face when trying to publish in classified journals; this results come in agreement with the result study of (Punyani, & Deshpande, 2018), which found that lack of knowledge of basic concepts in scientific publishing is one of the first issues faculty members face in high-quality academic publishing, and are also consistent with the results of the study (AL-Maghdawi, 2019) which found that the difficulty of meeting the technical conditions and standards for publishing in indexed journals is one of the difficulties of international publishing.
- Regarding the eighth difficulty, (51.3%) of the study population stated that the length of time required to wait for issuing of the research on the journal represents a difficulty they face when publishing internationally in indexed journals, which is consistent with the study of (Mansour, 2016) that revealed that the lack of patience required to wait for research issuing, and technical problems relating to the electronic submission system, were among the reasons impeding scientific publishing in international journals.
- For the ninth and the tenth difficulties, (48.7% and 43.7%) of the study population, respectively, believed that the lack of technical skills required for international publishing and the lack of training in international scientific publishing skills represent difficulties they face when trying to publish internationally; and this result is consistent with the results study of (Zahrani , 2016) which showed the researchers' need for more training in technical skills to deal with websites when uploading their research results to the relevant journal's website.

- Finally, (7.6%) of the study population, who are members of the Islamic Studies and Arabic Language Departments, saw that the difficulty of international publishing in the English language in their majors that depend on literary and rhetorical criticism of literary texts in Arabic is the impediment that prevent them from international publishing; and the same applies for Islamic Studies faculty members who depend on the interpretation of religious texts in their native language; this is because the style of scientific writing in social sciences journals differs from the style of scientific writing in technology, science, engineering, and medicine journals. This result in turn came in agreement with what (Gaus, et. Al, 2020) found, as composing, writing, and organizing ideas in the social sciences into a complete piece of literature is a complicated issue because it needs the art of description, analysis, and persuasion to get others accept arguments and evidence.

The results presented above represent the most eminent causes behind the low rates of international publishing among faculty members in the social sciences majors at IAU. The researcher attributes this to various aspects including the lack of awareness of the various international publishing issues, the lack of professional competencies required for international publishing, and the desire of faculty members of humanities majors to continue publishing in journals which adopt Arabic - the mother tongue – as one of the recognized publishing languages, while they resist international publishing in foreign languages despite the existence of financial incentives from the university when publishing in indexed international journals; and all of these difficulties require solutions, and faculty members should determine their preferred method for acquiring the culture of international scientific publishing.

Second: To answer Q2. What is the preferred method for faculty members in the social sciences majors at IAU to acquire the culture of scientific publishing in indexed scientific journals?

A list of 8 methods that can be used to acquire and better the culture of scientific publishing was presented; and the respondent should choose their preferred method from that list. The answers are as shown in Table (2) and Fig (4):

Table (2): The percentages of the responses of the faculty members who participated in the study about their preferred method for acquiring the culture of scientific publishing in indexed journals.

Item	Number of responses (N= 103)	percentage
Self-Learning	56	47.1%
Lib Guide on Library Web site	45	37.8%
Lib Guide on Publishers web site	63	52.9%
Seminars and workshops which are organise either by Scientific Research Deanship/ Library Affairs Deanship	105	88.2%
Participations in scientific networks	84	70.6%
Watching videos on You Tube	70	58.8%
Through communicating with librarian liaison	97	81.5%
Through reviewing colleagues and experts	51	42.9%

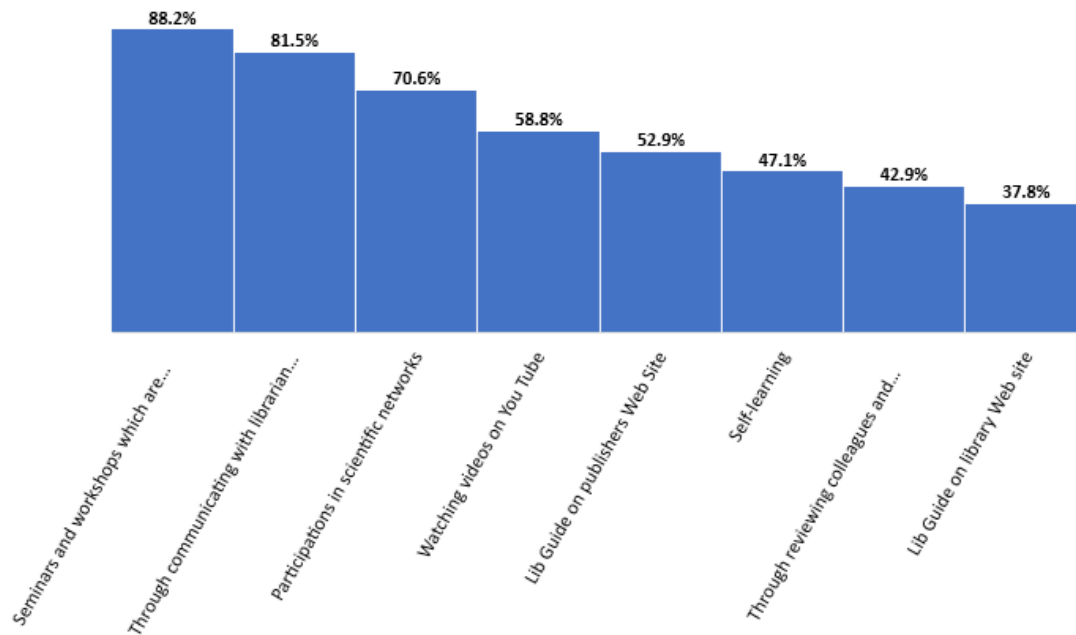


Fig (4): Preferred method for acquiring the culture of scientific publishing in indexed journals

The results shown in figure (4) and the above table (3) indicate the following:

- For the first ranking preferred method, (88.2%) of the respondents prefer using workshops organized by the Deanship of Scientific Research or the Deanship of Library Affairs as a preferred method for acquiring the culture of scientific publishing in indexed journals. This result came in consistency with the findings of the study (Bezan, 2020) regarding the importance of organizing workshops by the academic institutions

as an activity required to equip researchers with the culture of scientific publishing and intellectual property issues in the digital environment.

- For the second preferred method, (81.5%) of the study population prefer to cooperate with the librarian liaison to acquire the culture of scientific publishing in indexed journals, where the Deanship of Scientific Research would advise them to consult the library staff to find out the tools that would help them be acquainted with the indexed scientific journals.
- Also, for the third preferred method, the results revealed that (70.6%) prefer to acquire the culture of scientific publishing in indexed scientific journals through posts on scientific communication networks, thanks to the many advantages they provide, as they strengthen communication between researchers in the same field around the world to spread scientific ideas and contributions and exchange them with each other regardless of geographical location; and this result is supported by (Gaus, et, al, 2020), who found that most academics of their study population revealed that they were able to publish more of their research in journals with a high impact factor because they collaborated with scholars abroad in the same majors and their contribution was in the framework of writing and revising the manuscript before sending it to the target journal, which enabled speeding up the publishing process and increased their international publishing rates.
- Regarding the fourth preferred method in acquiring the culture of publishing in indexed journals, the results revealed that (42.9%) of the study population prefer to acquire the culture of scientific publishing in indexed scientific journals through reviewing experts and colleagues, which was consistent with what was found by (Manchu & Vasudevan, 2018) that improving scientific communication between fellow researchers at Calicut University was one of the main motivating factors for them to publish in open access journals.
- Finally, for the fifth, sixth, seventh, and the eighth preferred methods, (58.8%, 52.9%, 47.1%, 37.8%) of the study population prefer other methods to acquire the culture of scientific publishing in indexed scientific journals, namely watching videos on YouTube, evidence of publishers' websites, self-learning, and evidence of Library website respectively.

Conclusion

In the main, the findings of the current research revealed the most eminent difficulties impeding the faculty members in the field of humanities majors at IAU from publishing in the scientific journals indexed in the information databases recognized by the university. The difficulties are classified from the most to the least notable based on the study population's responses as follows: 1- the prolonged length of time required in the procedures for research peer review; 2- the non-adoption of Arabic as a recognized language for publishing in indexed journals; 3- the exaggerated fees required for publishing in indexed journals; 4- the fear of rejecting the research by more than one journal; 5- the lack of language skills necessary for scientific publishing in indexed journals and the lack of awareness of writing standards in indexed scientific journals; 6- the lack of knowledge of publishing rules in indexed scientific journals; 7- the lack of technical skills required for scientific publishing in indexed journals; 8- the lack of training in international scientific publishing standards. These difficulties, according to the study population, represent the causes that impede them from publishing their intellectual productions in indexed scientific journals.

On the other hand, the results showed that the academic communication with the liaison, attending seminars and workshops organized by the Deanship of Scientific Research or the Deanship of Library Affairs, and education through reviewing experts and colleagues are the most preferred methods for faculty members to acquire the culture of scientific publishing in indexed journals.

In light of this research findings, the current study presented a number of recommendations and practical applications that would contribute to overcoming the difficulties facing faculty members in the social sciences majors throughout the process of international scientific publishing, as follows:

First: The stakeholders in higher education institutions who support scientific research and international publishing should develop the awareness of faculty members about the importance of scientific publishing in indexed journals to raise their academic status in particular and the university's to which they belong in general.

Second: The librarian liaison working in the university's academic libraries must design training initiatives and programs to enable the faculty members of social sciences major acquire the culture of international scientific publishing, including methods of choosing the indexed journals, making them aware of the characteristics of trusted journals and

urging them to publish in them, in addition to highlighting the features predatory journals and how to know them, how to use plagiarism detection programs to determine the percentages of reference citations before uploading their research studies, methods for improving the research structure before publishing it in recognized scientific journals, providing training on how to upload their manuscripts on the website of the scientific journal, methods of responding to arbitrators, and other important procedures and competencies required for faculty members in the humanities majors in order to facilitate their international scientific publishing, in addition to designing initiatives, and forming advisory committees that would increase academic communication with faculty members to work together to increase awareness of the culture of scientific publishing in indexed journals.

Third: Librarians and stakeholders at IAU concerned with scientific research should address overcoming the difficulties that impede faculty members from publishing the results of their research in indexed scientific journals, especially those related to technical aspects and language skills that impede publishing in indexed scientific journals, launching electronic scientific journals in the Arabic language and finalizing the procedures for their approval and indexing in internationally recognized databases to encourage faculty members in the social sciences majors to publish in it alongside the hard copy to provide sufficient funding to cover publishing fees in classified journals, and to provide faculty members in the social sciences majors with research editing and technical review services, as well as to develop collaborative research between them and foreign scholars to increase their productivity in international scientific publishing.

Fourth: Including a course in “culture of international scientific publishing” within the study plans for higher education programs to contribute to providing students and researchers with the culture of international publishing and its various relevant issues.

Fifth: Conducting more future experimental research to explore the impact of different research methods and variables on the development of international scientific publishing culture in indexed journals among faculty members in the social sciences majors.

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