

# Editorial Views on the Research Promotion and Innovation

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## Abstract

Research and Innovation were launched as the promotion for students, scholars, and teachers. This suggested researchers disseminating and exchanging the research works/practices and innovation of education, teaching, professional development, language, law, business, economy, psycho-pedagogy, public policy, political science, marketing, and technology. The practitioners were engaged with the critical analysis and discussion of research topics. This aims to motivate researchers or scholars share and innovate research results, which were centralized as the key concepts for policymakers, educators, and academic institutions reform the policies, guidelines or manual works. Research and innovation proffered the supporting initiatives that enhance educational quality, develop the skills, promote multidisciplinary practices, and contribute to the sustainable works.

**Key words:** *Research promotion, Innovation, disseminating, exchange, practitioners.*

## 1. Introduction

JARI is launched to promote research and innovation of education, language teaching, psycho-pedagogy, law, business, economy, public policy, political science, marketing, and technology. It is a platform to publish the research results, transforming the education system (teaching and learning results (Dirk et al., 2021; MoEYS, 2019; Parlak, 2017; Taşkıran, 2017). Research on education is a response to reform of training and schools, with the research skills (Balyer & Öz, 2018; Hang-Chuon, 2021). The key factor is to improve the research quality and innovate research environments. JARI suggests teachers, scholars, researchers, and practitioners to research and share their research results on education, language teaching, business, economy, law, psycho-pedagogy, professional development, public policy, politic science, marketing, and technology. JARI purposively promote students, teachers, and/or scholars share the innovative perspectives, such as theories, trends, and practices of learning and teaching.

## 2. JARI Research Frameworks

JARI has a research framework for publications. Article publication is to process with editorial checking; reviewers' evaluation, authors' agreement, and editorial decision. Articles are published with JARI format, including introduction, literature review, methodology, findings and discussion, conclusion, and references. However, the articles are to screen for plagiarism avoidance. Articles are published by categorizing the issues, special issues, book publications. Publishing the articles, it required authors to follow the JARI guidelines, to revise the article based upon the reviewers' comments.

## 3. JARI Research Trends

JARI has the research trends for publishing the practical and innovative articles with the focus on the transformed education, language instruction, professional development, applying law, business administration, economic practice, psycho-pedagogy, public policy, politics, and technology. JARI publishes the original manuscript, article review and book review, both in English or in Khmer. In this effort, JARI encourages the authors to publish the articles, focusing on the practice of education, teaching methods, applied linguistics, language teaching, psycho-pedagogical practice, technological transformation, practice of management, applications of law, business-administrative practice (business, economics, finance, banking, accounting, taxation, audit, policy; politics; and marketing).

## 4. Research Perspectives and Innovation

Research transformation is necessary to reform the education policies (Bates, 2015). Reforming and innovating educational research contributes to lifelong learning (Sisman, 2016). Transformation of educational research can involve the society and individual research (Balyer & Öz, 2018). Reforming the research policy in education helps teachers or learners develop knowledge and research skills. In this case, transforming the research capability helps the teachers and students better their teaching and learning quality, upgrading the ability to analyze and share information (Forrester, 2016; IDC, 2015; OECD, 2017). Research ability in teaching and learning is about a way of reforming and developing the educational systems, policies, and quality (Paulo, 2020). Within the educational-research framework, the research skill concerns the competence and skill of research in the teaching and learning process (Dirk et al., 2021). With 21st century-education, innovation of education research connects the teachers and learners to the world through research platforms (Hang-chuon 2021; NV, 2017; Paunescu et al., 2022). As the educational-research trends, higher education institutions (HEIs) should emerge the academic research as a means of bettering education practices to meet key missions for academic-research institutions (Alenezi, 2021; Paulo, 2020; Paunescu et al., 2022; Silva, 2017; Yurev et al., 2020).

## 5. JARI Research Promotion

Academic-research institutions promotes students, teachers, and practitioners to better research skills. Research skills is a platform of the higher education studies, especially the doctorate programs. With research policies, graduates, PhD students, and/or lecturers are suggested to enhance research knowledge, competence, and skills in the academic research and writing. This is a mean of educational research framework to enrich the trends of the 21st century-research. By boosting the research skills, research ability is the need to better critical thinking of research learners or practitioners – requiring to know how to use the CAF in research (Chhorn, 2025). Research promotion is remained the need to the science research and trends in the world research (Davies & Elder, 2004). Of course, research promotion is central to the professional-research development (Brumfit, 2004). The disciplinary research-framework is used to pursuing PhD programs (Grabe & Kaplan, 1996).

Research promotion extends in a systematic way beyond research teaching and learning. This encompasses the assessment of research skills, policy, project settings, and corpus. Research-parallelism needs to understand how and why research is broadly generative with the research landscape. In this sense, variation of the research fields and areas are required to be practiced and centralized as assumption of research cognition and description (Robinson & Ellis, 2008). Research can involve the corpus, descriptive, and social research (Biber et al., 1999). Likely, the basics of the academic research relates the shift to analyzing data and discourse, and interpretation with the value settings (van Lier, 1997). The research perspectives is about the register analysis, genre analysis, and application of corpus research to a wide research contexts (McCarthy, 2008). In fact, research carries out a genuine role for the researchers, with the research real-world.

## 6. JARI Research Areas and Shares

With the research framework, JARI is a double-blind and peer review, with the online access. JARI officially publishes the practical and innovative research, focusing on education, instruction, language, economy, business, law, psycho-pedagogy, and technology. JARI sets the missions in giving the chance to educators, teachers, scholars, and practitioners publish the articles, share research experiences, support the research fields, and utilize research-based knowledge. JARI also extends research engagement and competence, ensures active research orientation, increases the research resources, and shows a strong commitment to engage in different-joint-research activities and projects.

JARI be responsible to viewing the criteria and principles of article publications, with quality, relevance, and impacts. Editors of JARI suggest researchers, scholars, or practitioners to check the plagiarism, bias, quality,

and consistence of research articles. Authors are motivated to have competing interests with their articles and interpretation of results. In this case, authors should check conflict of interest research interest. By submitting the articles, authors should fully disclose the research areas. Authors are required to submit the manuscripts with the guided format in the journal system.

## 7. Conclusion

JARI promotes researchers, scholars, or practitioners shares the research results with the innovation and practice. JARI is publishes the articles with peer-review, scientific and original research. Transforming research involves developing the teaching and learning quality and ensuring the effectiveness of research innovation. Research promotion helps identify the challenges and teaching and learning practice. The JARI purposely shares and publishes the research results with creative contributions to the research competences and skills. The shares of researched findings would provide the mechanisms to reform curriculum, education programs, and instructional research. Greatly, JARI significantly benefits to the betterment of higher education quality, as such research knowledge and skills.

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