

## Research Paper

# Identify the Vulnerability and Threats Affecting University Science Management (Case study of Islamic Azad University)

Heidar Ahmadi<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Reza Keramati<sup>2\*</sup>, Gholam Ali Ahmadi<sup>3</sup>

1. PhD Student in Higher Education Management, North Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

2. Associate Professor, Department of Educational Management and Planning, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Tehran, Tehran Iran

3. Associate Professor, Curriculum Planning, Faculty of Humanities, Shahid Rajaei University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

Received: 2020/10/9

Accepted: 2021/1/25

PP:166-181

Use your device to scan and read the article online



DOI:

**10.30495/JEDU.2022.26058.5199**

## Keywords:

Vulnerability, Threats, Science Management, University.

## Abstract

**Introduction:** The aim of this study was to identify the Vulnerability and threats affecting science management policy in the university.

**research methodology:** The research approach is applied in terms of purpose. Research information was collected by descriptive-survey method. The research is a "mixed method" and exploratory. Participants in this study were 17 faculty members of Islamic Azad University. Participants were selected by purposive method using snowball sampling method up to the theoretical saturation limit. Qualitative data analysis was performed by inductive content analysis using coding at three levels: open, axial and selective. In the quantitative part, using Cochran's formula, 514 professors and faculty members of the Islamic Azad University were studied by "cluster" sampling method. Quantitative data analysis was performed using Smart PLS software in the form of structural equation modeling (factor analysis).

**Findings:** Based on the results, the Structural and managerial policies, educational environment, communication environment, legal environment and intellectual and motivational environment indicators were related to recognizing Vulnerability. Indicators Contextual conditions (close environment) and intervening conditions (remote environment) were related to recognizing threats.

**Conclusion:** Five components of structural and managerial policies, communication environment, legal environment and intellectual and motivational environment were identified as effective damages on university science management.

**Citation:** Ahmadi Heidar, Keramati Mohammad Reza, Ahmadi, Gholam Ali (2022). Identify the Vulnerability and Threats Affecting University Science Management (Case study of Islamic Azad University); Journal of New Approaches in Educational Administration; 13(1):166-181

**Corresponding author:** Keramati Mohammad Reza

**Address:** Associate Professor, Department of Educational Management and Planning, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Tehran

**Tell:** 09124932306

**Email:** mkeramaty@ut.ac.ir

## Extended Abstract

### Introduction:

The list of words for the production of science has found a special place in the literature of the country. Scientific is important in such a way that the majority (especially the developed ones) are in fierce scientific competition with scientific beings and discourse. Therefore, considering that in recent years I have witnessed the scientific growth of Iran in the global position of science, also the scientific results of the country are constantly being considered by other countries. But Iran has been under intense sanctions for the past 40 years. On the other hand, there are damages inside the country that make research and production of science difficult. According to the above, in the present study, the components and indicators related to injuries and factors affecting the management of university science from the perspective of university faculty members have been studied.

### Context:

Although we are witnessing the growth of science in Iran, we are also witnessing some harm. In Iran, research is mostly on government investment. Research is supply-oriented and higher education-oriented. There is no coherence in the subject of research. The needs of customers in the industrial sector are not equal to the ability of researchers in universities. Most research outputs do not have the ability to be converted into technology. The result of most researches are articles that are published in the best situation in journals with a high impact factor but have no effect on the economic, cultural, social and ... development of the country.

### Goal:

The aim of this study was to identify the Vulnerability and threats affecting science management policy in the university.

### Method:

This research is applied in terms of purpose; In terms of data collection method, it is descriptive-survey and in terms of the nature of the mixed data is exploratory. Researchers' participation in the qualitative part of the research was 17 faculty members of the Islamic Azad University who were interviewed by "purposeful sampling" and "snowball" method to the point of "saturation"

of theories. The collection tools were analyzed in the qualitative part of the interview. According to the purpose of the research, the strategy used for the research was the phenomenon of phenomenology. This strategy is an independent and exploratory interview choice and the results are presented without mental manipulation. At the end of coding, "content analysis", the technique of classifying and summarizing information was used. In a small part, Smart PLS software in the form of structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to test the research questions.

### Findings:

Based on the results, the Structural and managerial policies, educational environment, communication environment, legal environment and intellectual and motivational environment indicators were related to recognizing Vulnerability. Indicators Contextual conditions (close environment) and intervening conditions (remote environment) were related to recognizing threats.

### Results:

In the present study, the harms of harm to scientific management in Islamic Azad University, five components of structural and managerial policies, environmental, environmental, legal and intellectual and motivational environment were identified. As a result of the research, each of the known components in the management of science in the country has been emphasized. Important before research centers are related to management, policy and research system, research culture, researchers, research rules and regulations, research budgets and credits, research results and educational system and structure. There are also challenges and important points in infrastructure, processes, management and communication areas, education and research, facilities and equipment, human resources and faculty members. The knowledge and abilities of the researcher have a direct impact on research productivity. As a rule, because internal threats have more capabilities for the security manager in terms of information, analysis and forecasting than external threats, these threats should be considered controllable. But in Iran, due to the high volume of injuries and internal

threats and weakness in structures and manpower in macro management, in fact, the coefficient of control of these threats is low and its costs are high.

According to the results of the present study and the identified components, the following practical suggestions are provided to benefit from the executive policies, planners and implementers of scientific university programs.

-In foreign policy and academic programs of the university, the participation of faculty members is used.

-Special privileges are considered in the scientific and educational regulations of the university for applied and technological

research activities.

-Legal research issues such as; The protection of intellectual property rights and the treatment of research misconduct are seriously pursued.

-In order to motivate the researchers of the experimental university, such as; The establishment of faculty growth centers in the university will be established.

-In the university's policies and scientific programs, they affect the domestic and foreign investments that the country's science produces.

- Emphasize on indigenous science in order to solve the roots of the problems and problems of the country's production.