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Identify of Pathology Components of Knowledge Production in Islamic Azad University

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Research Paper	Abstract
<p>Receive: 2022/01/10 Accept: 2022/06/11 Published: 2023/05/15</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: Pathology, Knowledge Production, Higher Education System, Islamic Azad University.</p> <hr/> <p>Article Cite: Kaveh K, AghaHosseini T, Fadavi M S. (2023). Identify of Pathology Components of Knowledge Production in Islamic Azad University, Iranian Society of Sociology of Education. 9(1): 79-90.</p>	<p>Purpose: Today, the importance of knowledge and its production is not hidden from anyone and universities are considered as the main axis of its production. Knowledge production, like all other productions, has challenges and disadvantages that need to be studied. Therefore, the main purpose of this study was to identify the components of pathology of knowledge production in Islamic Azad University.</p> <p>Methodology: This study was applied in terms of purpose and qualitative in terms of implementation method. Participants in the study included academic experts of the Islamic Azad University of Isfahan in the academic year 2020-21. Based on the theoretical saturation method, 22 people were selected by purposive sampling</p> <p>The research tool was semi-structured interviews. To validate the findings, two methods of content validity were used by 4 experts outside the research and 2 experts inside the research. Also, for reliability, the coding agreement method was used, which resulted in 0.86. For data analysis, open, axial and selective coding method was used using thematic analysis method with Maxqda18 software</p> <p>Findings: Findings showed that 86 open codes, 9 central codes and three selected codes for knowledge production pathology were identified in Islamic Azad University; So that the selected codes include the harms of the university system (policy makers, stakeholders); There were structural damage (higher education curriculum, research structure, support structure, dependent structure) and economic, cultural and social damage (cultural, social, economic).</p> <p>Conclusion: Based on the findings, it can be concluded that knowledge production in Islamic Azad University has challenges in three areas (Academic, structural and cultural injuries) that in order to improve the quantity and quality of knowledge production, the laws related to science and science should be reviewed as well as scientific promotion of professors and students.</p>



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Detailed abstract

Purpose: Universities are considered as the main axis of producing ideas and knowledge in societies. In the last decade, the role of universities has become important due to the changes and transformations of societies, and the higher education system has received more attention from societies than in the past. In fact, the primary expectation from universities is to add to the existing body of knowledge by producing knowledge, and in the next stage, knowledge production is the solution to existing challenges. are used efficiently and organizations that do their work based on the principles of knowledge management have shown better efficiency, higher productivity and service quality). The knowledge-based perspective considers knowledge to be the most valuable resource of an organization and suggests that innovation is realized with access to knowledge. Knowledge production is a process in which the input includes human resources and the output is new knowledge that has a complex characteristic of two visible natures (publications, patents, databases, etc.) and invisible natures (tacit knowledge, and consulting activity). you will be). The production of knowledge in the university is the extent to which faculty members are trying to search again, such as developing and conducting research studies, publishing articles in journals, writing books, presenting research results in conferences, and research activities including data collection and analysis. Knowledge production refers to the set of actions that lead to the creation, production and dissemination of knowledge in a territory. Knowledge production is a key tool for influencing organizational performance and provides competitive advantages for organizations. Knowledge production should be considered a spiral process that starts at the individual level and then creates interactions through the expansion of communities. Knowledge production is the result of accumulation, absorption and internalization of information, and from the point of view of knowledge management, display and understanding of knowledge is presented as the transformation of information into a basis for clarifying existing information. The process of knowledge management is divided into two main parts (acceptance of knowledge management and development of knowledge management) and five stages (production of knowledge, transfer of knowledge, storage of knowledge, sharing of knowledge, and application of knowledge). They provide a controlled environment for new knowledge, which shows the importance of knowledge production in the organization. Experts have mentioned some of the most important examples of knowledge production, including books, articles, inventions and discoveries, which are published and registered after judging. On the other hand, the layers of knowledge production include several types: the first layer of knowledge integration, one of the goals of this layer is to collect heterogeneous knowledge including information and academic study, the other goal is to provide knowledge resources to form a problem solution for accountability. The second layer of knowledge matching, whose main goal is to acquire appropriate knowledge to solve the existing problem. Nowadays, the importance of knowledge and its production is not hidden from anyone, and universities are considered as the main axis of its production. Knowledge production, like all other productions, has challenges and damages that need to be studied. Therefore, the main goal of the current research was to identify the pathological components of knowledge production in Islamic Azad University.

Methodology: This research was applied in terms of purpose and qualitative in terms of execution method. The participants in the research included the academic experts of Isfahan Islamic Azad University in the academic year of 2019-2019, and 22 people were selected based on the theoretical saturation method with the purposeful sampling method. In targeted sampling, experts were selected who have the minimum necessary criteria. Their selection criteria included having publications in the field of pathology related subjects, academic rank of at least assistant professor and willingness to participate in research. Considering that the research was non-clinical in nature, the exit criterion was only to participate in the research and complete their statements about the subject. The method of conducting the research was that experts were first identified by searching their works through Google and introduced by knowledgeable people. After determining the sample and the exact inclination of the experts in the research, the main purpose of the research was explained to them and the initial interview questions were also sent to them. In order to comply with ethical considerations, it was assured that the results are only in line with the implementation of research work and have no other use, and at the same time, the interviews are conducted using pseudonyms and without mentioning the name of the relevant university. Permission was also taken to record their statements during the interviews, which was not done due to the lack of agreement of the experts. Due to the dispersion of professors in different universities of the country, the interviews were conducted by phone. The time of the interviews was about 40 minutes according to their explanations. The research tool was semi-structured interviews. It was tried to ask the interview questions without restrictions and in such a way that the participant could freely comment on all the angles of the subject and narrate his experimental and theoretical opinions. Theme analysis was used in Maxqda18 software.

Findings: Findings showed that 86 open codes, 9 central codes and three selected codes for knowledge production pathology were identified in Islamic Azad University; So that the selected codes include the harms of the university system (policy makers, stakeholders); There were structural damage (higher education curriculum, research structure, support structure, dependent structure) and economic, cultural and social damage (cultural, social, economic).

Conclusion : Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the production of knowledge in Islamic Azad University in three areas (academic, structural and cultural damage) has challenges that in order to improve the quality and quantity of knowledge production, the laws related to knowledge and science should be revised as well as the scientific promotion of professors and students. take Based on the findings of the research, it is suggested that scientific policies, including the regulations and laws of knowledge production, be reviewed in order to fix the damages related to the university system, and the problems and damages identified in this research should be considered along with the results of other related researches. According to the identification of damages related to cultural, social and economic factors, it is suggested to promote the spirit of participation in the production of knowledge among professors, including in articles and books, and to set regulations in such a way that the results of team work are given more priority. It is suggested to set up a transparent executive system of material support for knowledge producers and give financial privileges to the deserving ones in an operational form. 5- In order to reduce parallel research devices, it is suggested that a research and development organization be established in every university and the entire process of knowledge production be formed under the supervision of this organization in order to be transparent and avoid the harm of copying and counterfeiting of products.