

An Investigation on the Reasons for Non-Use School Administrators; Utilization of Conclusions and Recommendations of the Research on Decision-Making

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ABSTRACT: The main objective of the present study was to investigate the causes of the non-use school administrators of Qarchak city from the (utilization) conclusions and recommendations for research in decision making. This research is a descriptive. Population was all school administrators (150 people) at the levels (primary, middle and secondary) were employed in the academic year 2012 - 2013 in the Qarchak city. Because of the limited population, sampling was not essential and the entire target population using the census was selected as the sample. The data were collected using the researcher made questionnaire and its validity and reliability was approved using way of formal content and Cronbach's alpha ($\alpha=0.90$). To analyze the data, descriptive statistics, single group t test and the Friedman test were used. Research results indicate that the weakness of financial resources of the research, weakness of education and research, and lack of time to utilize of the research results are considered as the most important obstacles to the utilization of research results in decision-making.

Key words: Non-Use of The Researches Results, Schools Administrators, Decision-Making

ORIGINAL ARTICLE
Pii: 5232247701600006-6
Received 18 Oct. 2014
Accepted 03 Dec. 2014
Revised 11 Apr. 2016

INTRODUCTION

Today all developed and developing countries to maintain or create foundations of development and to promote its competition power towards others countries, consider the science and technology as main axis of their activities. Science and technology is production of research activities and if the scientific and research activities are combined with other political, economic and social activities; definitely the sustainable development will be result. community of education is considered as the culture of a system and is responsible for education of professional people of the society for the organizations and institutions of the country and deals with brain and think of people that is the most valuable capital and is the best space for the research and open culture of (utilization) the research results and suggestions on decisions. Hence, the use of the research findings and release results to the potential audiences of research projects is very critical and important that this issue is specific by two terms of utilization and dissemination of the research results in specialty texts, respectively, and sometimes is observed that it also has been known as the evidence-based practice and Process of getting to knowledge-based practice (Tsai, 2000).

Attention to research in education, with approval of research council of education in 1988, formation

of the provinces research councils of education in 1990 and establishment of the most important research institution of ministry of education namely the research education in 1995 and other research institutions in the education were given the official and legal status, and today we see the quantitative growing in educational researches. So that the number of educational researches from eight documents in 1960 reached to 1500 documents in 1999 (Matin, 2000). In terms of the lexical, word of study is meant to investigate and search and in Ferdowsi's Shahnameh and Kimiaye Sa'adat is used with the same meaning and sometimes in form of regular exercise with the design and thought can help a person towards the questions in responding to the issued subject; it has defined as a systematic and comprehensive query or application of the scientific method to solve a problem.

The study carried out in the context of productivity implies that for every amount spent on research, at least 5 to 10 times its revenue income community (Sattari, 1977, p 44). While the available evidence suggests that now unfortunately it has not a favorable position in education and because of the education research is new, the research and review on the question of the utilization of research findings and evaluation of the impact of research findings on education activities is not considered seriously

(Aghazadeh, 2001). While the education without research has not any meaning and concept because any fundamental change and evolution in structure of the social institution depends on the research in field of country education. Purpose of implementation of research plans in all organizations and executive agencies and spending the material and man budgets is to improve quality, increase productivity and efficiency of organization, adopt appropriate strategies, solving available problems, access to entrepreneurship and trust and confidence in micro and macro program planning and assist to the decision makers, so that can adopt the indeed and consistent with actual world politics. Usually there are two approaches in use of the research results in planning and decisions. First approach is the traditional figure of the subject that implies to the no effect of research in decision, and the second approach denotes the use of results research according to the research based mentality and thinking that tries to adopt the rational decision on the basis of problem conditions available by the exact and deeper study of the problem (Hasanzadeh, 2004).

The research results of Lampertt (1985), Wiersin (1991), and Gall et al. (2007) showed the training and the teachers involved in the research process are perceived as the very effective factors in utilization of research results in teaching - learning process and class. Moreover, Willinsky (2001) argues that having a strategic program in research ward in education; Feuer et al. (2002) collateralize and create a science and research system information; Nisbet (2005) professional and educational development of teachers in field of methodology courses, development of research management and financial support of government from educational research and Reid (2005) introduces cooperation of education with universities and research centers, holding research courses for teachers, inclusion of course of introduction with methodology in the school program as the most important factors in the utilization of research results and research projects. Unfortunately, despite has been carried out much research on results of research in ministry of education dose not solve the problem and there is the gap between research and practice in education. Hence in the education system, we see every year a million projects that simply aim of this research was a research for research and education has not been awarded any

gains. Research indicates that, in general, barriers to applying the results of research projects can be categorized in four forms of human barriers, communication barriers, organizational barriers and methodology. so, based on the principle of cost - benefit, this research is seeking to examine the most important organizational barriers in applying the results of research into the Qarchak city to identify and prioritize barriers and create a strategy to overcome the issues and problems that plague this issue and to provide areas for improvement of planning and decisions makes.

METHODOLOGY

Population, sample and sampling method

Considering that the aim of this study was to investigate the reasons for non-use school administrators of the utilization of research results and suggestions in decision making, the research method is a descriptive survey. The population consisted of all school administrators (n =150) at levels (elementary, guidance and secondary school) were employed in the academic year 2012-2013 in the Qarchak city.

Because of the limited population, sampling is not necessary and the entire target population using the census method was selected as a sample and finally the data obtained from 108 questionnaires were analyzed.

Research tools and method of data collection

In this study, a researcher made questionnaire was used that the questionnaire has three sections (introduction, demographic variables of the study and the research questions sections) and seven components (research management, information system of research, training of research, research culture dissemination, financial resources of research, technical and methodology aspect of the research, time necessary to utilization results of research) and 30 items which has been set based on a Likert's 5-point range. Cronbach's Alfa of the test was estimated on a 30 subjects sample ($\alpha = 0.90$).

To check the validity of the test, content validity method was used and the questionnaire by five of experts reviewed and revised.

RESULTS

A) Descriptive findings

Table 2 clearly shows that the weakness of research management among girls and boys schools administrators earned the highest mean with the average of (32.25) and (32.25), respectively, and weaknesses related to lack of time required for utilization results of research with the average of (7.55), and (7.4) has the lowest value.

Table 1. Distribution of sample in the schools of Qarchakcity

Educational levels	Type of school	Female executives	Male managers	Number of
Elementary	Girls	29	–	29
	Boys	–	36	36
Guidance school	Girls	22	–	22
	Boys	–	20	20
Secondary	Girls	22	–	22
	Boys	–	21	21
Total		73	77	150

Table 2. The mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum scores for the components of organizational problems

Row	Component of organizational barriers	Type of school	Statistical Indicators			
			Average	SD	Minimum	Maximum
1	Weaknesses of research management	Boys	32.25	5.74	15	45
		Girls	32.5	5.75	18	45
		Total	32.37	5.72	15	45
2	Weaknesses in information system	Boys	11.05	2.5	7	15
		Girls	11.18	07.2	7	15
		Total	11.11	2.3	4	10
3	Weaknesses of training in research	Boys	7.77	1.71	4	10
		Girls	7.76	1.59	4	10
		Total	7.76	1.65	4	10
4	Weaknesses of research culture dissemination	Boys	18.46	3.63	8	25
		Girls	17.92	3.75	5	25
		Total	18:21	3.68	5	25
5	Weaknesses of research funds	Boys	12.15	2.49	5	15
		Girls	12.2	2.22	7	15
		Total	12.17	2.35	5	15
6	Weaknesses of Technical and methodological dimension	Boys	21.08	4.63	6	30
		Girls	21.28	4.11	11	29
		Total	21.17	4.38	6	30
7	Weaknesses of time for Utilization Results Of Research	Boys	7.55	1.95	3	10
		Girls	7.24	1.92	2	10
		Total	7.4	1.93	2	10

B) Inferential results

Research hypothesis: non-use of research results by managers is due to organizational problems.

In order to test the hypothesis; non-use of research results by managers due to organizational problems, the single-group t test was used. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (KS) was used to ensure groups normality and its value for the different components of organizational barriers are reported in Table 3.

The result of analysis of (Table 3) show that at the level 0.05 the assumption of normality of all the subscales is observed and the conditions for use of t testis provided. Summary of T-test results and the difference of means is reported in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. Kolmogorov–Smironovtest for the sub scales of organizational barriers

Components	KS	Sig
Research management	0.888	0.41
System of Research Information	0.612	0.63
Training of Research	0.903	0.36
Dissemination of Research culture	1.20	0.11
Research funding	1.20	0.11
Technical and Methodological aspect	1.003	0.26
Time and time for study	0.992	0.21

Table 4 is univariate t test for assessing mean differences obtained with the mean score (3). As can be seen the mean obtained from the view of people toward organizational problems and its components from the norm is higher in such a meaningful.

Therefore, the hypothesis with error rate ($\alpha = 0.01$) and confidence level $P = 0.99$ is approved and it can be concluded that organizational problems are serious

obstacles in the utilization of research results. So, the Friedman test was used to prioritize factors and the results in Table 5 have been reported.

Table 4. Univariate t tests to assess differences in mean of variable with the value of norm

Components	Average	The norm	t	Sig	The mean difference
Weaknesses of research management	3.59	3	9.975	0.00	0.59
Weaknesses in information system	7.3	3	9.5	0.00	0.7
Weaknesses of training in research	3.88	3	11.1	0.00	.88
Weaknesses of research culture dissemination	3.64	3	9.07	0.00	0.64
Weaknesses of research funds	4.05	3	98.13	0.00	1.05
Weaknesses of Technical and methodological dimension	3.52	3	7.53	0.00	0.52
Weaknesses of enough time	3.7	3	7.54	0.00	0.7
Whole (the organizational barriers)	3.67	3	13.2	0.00	0.67

Table 5. summary of the Friedman test to rank the components of organizational problems

Rating	Component	The Friedman test
First	Weaknesses of research funds	5.12
Second	Weaknesses of training in research	4.42
Third	Weaknesses of time for Utilization Results of Research	4.09
Fourth	Weaknesses in information system	3.94
Fifth	Weaknesses of research culture dissemination	3.68
Sixth	Weaknesses of Technical and methodological dimension	3.43
Seventh	Weaknesses of research management	3.32

Friedman test results show that the weakness of financial resources of the research (5.12), lack of training of the research (4.42) and lack of time for utilization results of research (4.09) from first to third priority and weakness of information system, weakness of the dissemination of the research culture, weakness of technical and methodology aspect of the research and research management weaknesses, as the fourth to seventh priorities, are considered as the major obstacles to the utilization of research results in deciding making.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Findings from this study suggest that organizational problems can play a role in the lack of utilization of the conclusions and recommendations of the research on decision-making. Hypothesis of this study is that the lack of research results by the school administrators due to the organizational problems was approved. These results are consistent with the findings of

studies of Lampertt (1985) and Gall et al. (1996) that training and involved of the teachers in the research process is deemed very effective factors in utilization results of research in process teaching - learning and class course. Furthermore the findings of the research, Feuer et al. (2002) the collateralize and create science and research information system is consistent with Nisbet (2005), that knows professional development and training of the teachers in field of courses of methodology, research management development and financial support of government from the research as the most important barriers to the utilization of research.

In addition, the study pointed out the weakness of research financial resources, weakness of training the research and weaknesses time necessary to utilization results of research was the main obstacle to the utilization, and since the research management is aware of process of implementation research from problem finding to utilization is effective factor in the field and if the educational planners and managers have trust to the cognitive method and quality of education research are more tendency to the utilization of the research results on decision making and planning. Hence, research -based culture, study and research reading in all levels of education should be disseminated, the research done should be documented, categorized and published so access it is easy and is simple. Because when schools administrators and educational planners have the time required for documentation and decision making based on research findings are more tendency to the utilization of the research results on decision making. Generally we can say requisite of utilization of the research results is that the study and research are

viewed as the investment process and an economic point, so that individuals on the basis of the economic analysis of it would be well aware of its importance, in this case, both the organization and the researcher were aware of the importance of their work and in the short time will be informed of the results of research. As long as the researches are used to decorate the work room and a framework for the maneuver will follow only the waste of human and financial resources.

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