

Research Article**The Study of Barriers to Research from the Viewpoint of Faculty Members of Yasuj University of Medical Sciences, in 2016**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction & Objective: The importance of research and the increase of research in each country leads to development and progress, asserts self-sufficiently and real independence. The first step in organizing research in the community is to get an understanding of the capabilities and capabilities available, as well as to identify its strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the barriers to the research from the viewpoint of the faculty members of Yasuj University of Medical Sciences in 2016.

Materials and Methods: This is a descriptive study that was conducted on 116 faculty members in a cross-sectional study In 2016. The data gathering tool was a researcher-made questionnaire whose validity was determined by content validity method from its experts and its reliability was determined by a retest method with a correlation coefficient of .85 It consisted of two main parts: the first part consists of 6 demographic questions The background variables (age, gender, work record, field, and degree) and the second part included 22 questions that were used to measure five groups of research inhibiting factors: personal, organizational-administrative, economic-financial , facilities and social services. Data were collected with using a census and data were analysed with using SPSS software and statistical tests.

Results: Findings showed that 72 people (62%) of the faculty members were male and the majority (56%) were over age 40. 31 people (26.7%) of them were working at the medical school and According to the degree of the studied units (58.7%) were specialists, Ph.D. and professional doctors, also the majority (46.56%) of faculty members however, among the inhibitors of the research, considered personal factors with low impact and 31.5% Percentage of organizational and administrative factors, 48.2% of economic and financial factors were high and 39.41% of factors of facilities and 32.33% of social factors respectively had a moderate effect.

Conclusion: Various factors such as economic-financial factors, facilities, social factors and institutional and outsourcing factors, were considered by the faculty members as the most important barriers to research, which It is suggested that they solve this problem by allocating appropriate funds to research affairs of the country this effect will be eliminated.

Keywords: barriers to research, faculty, viewpoints

INTRODUCTION:

Universities and centres of higher education, in terms of scientific, intellectual and spiritual status, are the source of knowledge production, ideas and new technology and play an important role in the development of the country. In this context, what seems important is the role of

research and management in universities. The direction of academic research is one of the main pillars of the higher education system. An analysis of Iran's scientific research trends in recent decade shows that our country has experienced significant advances in the

scientific fields, but nevertheless our contribution to the production of world science has been very limited (1).

Comparison of statistics in different countries shows that the cost of scientific production in the world is almost constant. Developed countries spend an average of 2-3% of their gross domestic product, while in the last decade only about 0.3-0.4% of their GDP has been spent on this (2). On the other hand, gross domestic product per capita in Iran is about 10-15 times lower than in developed countries (3). Despite the fact that during the last decade, the amount of credit for research, as well as the number of research projects that approved by the universities and international newspapers has not shown a good increase (4).

Today, the presence of the university is known in the context of society and its place in the knowledge-based economy and the comprehensive and sustainable development. The development of education along with the production of knowledge in line with the needs of the community can solve many problems. To this end, this thinking should be formed among researcher and academics, which leads to the sustainability and practical progress, cultural, economic, and even political of a society are Research, production and knowledge management. Based on this, to achieve rapid practical progress, the synergy in academic research and activities, and the reduction of the scientific gap with advanced societies and access to sustainable social welfare, only due to the attention to the production and management of knowledge and the use of human talents And materially, continually and optimally, and preventing repetitive and parallel work, and converting the mental knowledge to the objective and fostering scientific thinking and promoting the methodological, cultural, informational, administrative, structural, and service capabilities for training the researchers are the rotation of the research (5). The importance of research and the increase of research activities in each country will lead to development and progress, self-sufficiency and real independence for that country, and neglecting research will in future lead to a more costly charge than research. Of course, it's

obviously impossible to organize research without identifying barriers. In this regard, the results of the research in this field and similar fields inside and outside of the country can be investigated by studying research that related to the research and the research background (6).

For research and apply research results, Organizing research and facilitating access to articles and their results, Creating the spirit of research and motivation for all graduate students at the university and providing conditions and facilities for research to foster the ability of different individuals to research can help you. In several studies, the most important facilitators of performance-based will be factors such as lack of sufficient facilities for using research findings and their lack of adequate legal protection to change the way of doing work based on new findings as the most important barriers to research and increase The level of interest and individual motivation in using research results and providing adequate facilities, including computers and Internet access (7).

The results of this study, which aimed to determine the barriers to the research from the viewpoint of professors and staff of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, showed that the most important obstacles to doing research were respectively: lack of motivation in the researchers, lack of time and attention, abusive regulations Administrative, non-use of research results and the inability to translate articles into other languages, and the least effective barriers were lack of interest in research and inability to use computers, and the average score of organizational barriers was higher than the average score of individual barriers (8). In other research, faculty members of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences have identified organizational and administrative factors (31.5%), economically-financial (27.7%), facilities (25.8%) as the most unpublished factors. (9). On the other hand, the use of research results is a heavy duty and requires care, creativity, skills, communication, teamwork skills and sustainability in this regard. Therefore, by creating a targeted organization, it should identify the threats and future opportunities in applying research results and for promote and strengthen the participation of

the groups should coordinating research efforts (10). The importance of research has brought about development and progress in Each country , and it will bring self-sufficiency and independence for that country. The first step towards organizing research in society is to achieve a proper understanding of capabilities, existing facilities, and to find out the points Weakness and strength of research (9). On the other hand, the issues that have been investigated as barriers and inhibitors of research are the lack of targeted research, the inadequate relationship of scientific institutions with the context of society, the lack of use of scientific products, financial and economic issues, the weakness of research capabilities and organizational problems. (11). Considering the difficulties encountered in science and development of science and technology in the country, one can take an effective step in providing solutions for the development of internal technology. Therefore, according to the mentioned cases, the present study aimed to determine the barriers to the research from the viewpoint of the faculty members of Yasuj University of Medical Sciences in 2016.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

In this descriptive cross-sectional study, a researcher-made questionnaire consisting of two parts including demographic questions and questions about the obstacles to doing research based on five axes: economic and financial, organizational and administrative, personal and social, professional, specialized, and Facilities .Validity of the questionnaire was determined by content validity method and its reliability was determined by a retest method with a correlation coefficient of .85 The questionnaire consisted of two main parts: the first part included 6 demographic questions, namely, the underlying variables (age, sex, work record, field, and degree), and the second part contained 22 questions that measure five groups of obstacles to conducting research in faculty members are as follows:

1. Personal deterrents: Including; lack of familiarity with research methods and personal unwillingness to calculate these factors with the

score that the faculty members were given in answering questions 1-2 of the questionnaire.

2. Organizational-administrative deterrent factors: A set of factors is rooted in administrative barriers the organization and bureaucracy governing ministries and universities and has a direct or indirect impact on academic research activities. These factors include: the lack of a centralized research system, the number of decision-making centers, the complexity of administrative affairs (bureaucracy and multiplicity of correspondence), the lack of cooperation of executive agencies, the lack of cooperation from executives and the lack of cooperation of organizations in the provision of information It is accurate to the project executives that The amount of these factors was calculated with the score that the faculty members were given in answering questions 14-16 and 20-22 questionnaires.

3.Economic and financial deterrent factors: a set of factors that originate from them are directly and indirectly from financial-economic issues, such as the lack of economic justification for project executives, the inappropriateness of research hours with research fees and inadequate budget allocations and inadequate research funding for each research project. The amount of these factors was calculated with the score that the faculty members gave in answering questions 19-17 questionnaires.

4.Preventative factors of equipment: the complex of factors is said to be stemming from the complexity of the issues related to the procurement and supply of materials, fixtures and ..., that they are necessary for research activities that including the lack of access to the lab, the lack of access to related sites according to the title, lack of library resources, lack of access to facilities and lack of human resources that the amount of these factors was calculated with the score that the faculty members were given in answering questions 6-10 of the questionnaire.

5.Social deterrent factors: the Factors that are beneficial to the faculty members' use of the facilities are effective , such as teaching employment, teaching units of duty units, employment of teaching non-executive units,

and the employment of several employees at the same time (Various organizational forms), health care services, and the teaching of cooperation with health care. The amount of these factors was calculated with the score given by the faculty members in answering questions 3-5 and 11-13 of the questionnaire .

Objectives and questions were examined on a scale of five Likert options in the spectrum; Impact, low, moderate, high and very high. The final questionnaire was provided to the faculty members (137 people) and finally, 116 questionnaires were completed and returned. In order to extract the data, according to the different number of questions in each of the five groups of research inhibitory factors , the number of responses given to each question together and the percentages related to them are calculated and Finally, the average percentage was related to each. Data were analysed with using SPSS software and descriptive statistics. The criteria for entering the study were to be a member of the faculty of the university and to be in a position to participate in the research, and the criteria for leaving the study were not a faculty member at the university.

FINDINGS:

62% of faculty members were male (Table 1) and the majority (56%) were more than 40 years old (Table 2). 26.7% of them were at the faculty of medicine (Table 5). According to the degree, most of the units (58.6%) were specialists and PhD and professional doctorate , 32.8% were masters, 3.4% were specialist (Table 4).

The majority (46.56%) of the faculty members among the inhibitors of the research identified that personal factors have little effect (Table 6), and 31.5% of them were organizational-administrative factors (Table 7), 48.2% of them were Economic and financial factors have high effect (Table 8) and 39.14% of them were factors of facilities (table 9) and 32.33% of them considered the social factors (Table 10) to have a moderate effect, respectively. Among the most important economic-financial deterrent factors that most respondents considered them to be highly effective in conducting research, it could be deduced from the inadequate research budget allocation for each of the research projects and the lack of economic justification for the project executives . The simultaneous employment of several jobs (various organizational posts) and the employment of teaching and teaching compulsory units were among the most important priorities of social deterrent factors.

Table 1: Frequency distribution of studied units according to sex in 2016

description	number	percentage
female	44	38
male	72	62
total	116	100

Table 2: Frequency distribution of studied units according to the age in 2016

age	number	percentage
Less than 40 years	51	44
More than 40 years	65	56
Total	116	100

Table 3: Frequency distribution of studied units according to work experience in 2016

variable	number	percentage
Less than 5 years	36	31
5 to 15 years	36	31
More than 15 years	44	38
Total	116	100

Table 4: Frequency distribution of studied units according to the educational qualification in 2016.

variable	number	percentage
Specialty	4	.43
Specialist and PHD and professional doctorate	68	.658
MA	38	.832
Total	110	.894
unanswered	6	.25

Table 5: Frequency distribution of studied units according to the college in 2016.

variable	number	percentage
medical School	31	7.26
dental College	17	7.14
Faculty of Paramedicine	20	2.17
nursing school	23	8.19
School of Public Health	21	1.18
Total	112	4.96
unanswered	4	3/4

Table 6: Frequency distribution of faculty members' viewpoints on personal deterrent factors in 2016.

level factors	Un answered	Effect less	low	moderate	high	Very much	total
Unwillingness to do research	-	32.29	41.4	41.6	10.3	2.6	100
Failure to get familiar with research methods, prevents research from occurring	-	18.3	51.7	15.5	12.9	1.7	100
Average	-	23.74	46.56	15.95	11.6	2.15	100

Table 7: Frequency distribution of faculty members' view in organizational-administrative deterrent factors in 2016.

level factors	Un answered	Effect less	low	moderate	high	Very much	total
Absence of a centralized research system	1.7	7.8	26.7	36.2	23.3	4.3	100
The number of decision making centers in the research	1.7	2.6	19.8	44.8	22.4	8.6	10
The complexity of administrative matters (bureaucracy)	2.6	1.7	8.6	28.4	43.1	15.5	100
Cooperation of executive machines	1.7	9	16.4	36.2	40.5	4.3	100
Lack of cooperation from CEOs	0.9	2.6	16.4	31	37.9	11.2	100
The lack of cooperation of organizations in providing accurate information to project executives	2.6	3.4	2.6	45.7	37.9	7.8	100
Average	1.86	4.51	15	37.5	34.1	8.6	100

Table 8: Frequency distribution of the faculty members' view of the economic- financial deterrent factors in 2016.

level factors	Un answered	Effect less	low	moderate	high	Very much	total
Lack of economic justification for research executives	0.9	1.7	6	32.8	45.7	12.9	100
Not suitable hours of research work with research fees	0.9	1.7	14.7	23.3	49.1	10.3	100
Allocate inadequate research funding for each research project	1.7	4.3	6.9	24.1	50	12.9	100
Average	1.16	2.56	9.2	26.7	48.2	12.03	100

Table 9: Frequency distribution of the viewpoints of faculty members about the deterrent factors of equipment-facilities in 2016.

level factors	Un answered	Effect less	low	moderate	high	Very much	total
Lack of access to the lab	-	10.3	19.8	34.5	30.2	5.2	100
Lack of access to related Internet sites	-	8.6	29.3	35.3	25	1.7	100
Lack of library resources	0.9	6.9	26.7	39.7	25	0.9	100
Lack of access to the required equipment	-	2.6	17.7	25.9	50	6.9	100
Shortage of manpower	0.9	0.9	10.3	60.3	25.9	1.7	100
Average	0.36	5.86	20.16	39.14	31.22	3.28	100

Table 10: Frequency distribution of faculty members' viewpoints on social deterrent factors in 2016.

level factors	Un answered	Effect less	low	moderate	high	Very much	total
Teaching Jobs	-	5.2	31.9	37.1	23.3	2.6	100
Teaching Compulsory Units	0.9	4.3	39.7	36.2	18.1	1	100
Teaching Unspecified Units	0.9	14.7	28.4	35.3	14.7	6	100
Simultaneous work on multiple jobs (multi-tasking)	0.9	3.4	26.7	39.7	22.4	6.9	100
Occupation of health care	8.6	21.6	35.3	21.6	11.2	1.7	100
Employment at the same time	5.2	19.8	31.9	24.1	17.2	1.7	100
Average	2.75	11.5	31.31	32.3	17.8	3.43	100

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

Among the five categories of inhibiting factors of research, which included personal, organizational-administrative, economic-financial, equipment and social factors, the majority (46.56%) of the faculty members identified that personal factors have little effect and among other factors Economic and financial factors (48.2%) were highly evaluated in the study. Organizational-administrative factors (37.55%), factors of facilities (39.41%) and social factors (33.3%), 32%) were considered to be moderate in performing the research, respectively. Also, the findings of the research indicate that the economic and financial deterrent factors are the most important deterrent factor which faculty members of the university considered it to be highly effective in not conducting research. The allocation of inadequate research funding for each research project and the lack of economic justification for executives of research projects were the most important among economic-financial factors that the faculty members referred to it. Therefore, it is necessary for the government to pay more attention to this and to solve this problem by allocating appropriate funds to the country's research and research affairs. The facilities factors are the other factors that are effective in the research in terms of faculty members, among which the lack of library resources and the lack of access to valid internet sites and labs is one of the factors that the majority of faculty members They referred to them. The farmanbar and his colleague in his research also found the availability of laboratory facilities from the university, the provision of an independent and suitable place, and so on are with many difficulties (12), which is consistent with the results of this research. Therefore, there

should be sufficient funding available for universities and research centers to provide the equipment.

At the same time, employment of several jobs and teaching and teaching compulsory units was one of the most important social deterrent factors that faculty members found to be very effective in not conducting research. The skill and power of the university executives and rectors are one of the most important social deterrent factors. Other results showed that a significant percentage of faculty members in medical science universities spent their time on providing clinical education and providing clinical services. Therefore, the majority of faculty members working in medical science universities in developing countries don't have enough time to do research. This result was similar to the results of the Talebi survey (2002) in the field of the university. According to him, professors usually spend a lot of time for teaching and less than for researching (13). Therefore, it is suggested that by giving more time to research, it can be achieved by reducing the teaching time.

The results of Hamolton's research also showed that the high hours of teaching faculty members of the university due to their failure to provide material life and the inevitability of teaching in different centre's is an obstacle to excellent research and education (14). Also, Talebi in the field of engineering universities believed that professors typically spend a lot of time for teaching and less than for researching. Therefore, it is possible to reduce the time that spent in teaching and preventing employment at the same time as several work and amending the existing regulations to remove these barriers. The above findings are in general consistent with the talebi survey results (2002). According

to him, the motivation to upgrade is more effective than factors such as the right to research, interest in earning a reputation and ... because one of the criteria for improving academic rank is their scientific activity. With the improvement of existing policies in the field of promotion, the motivation to maximize use And encouraged them to do more research. In this way, preparation of the atmosphere for more motivation in conducting research and presentation of the paper in faculty members, especially instructors, seems very necessary (12).

The complexity of administrative affairs and the lack of cooperation between executives agencies and the lack of cooperation of organizations in providing accurate information to project executives were, respectively, the most important organizational-administrative deterrent factors which most respondents consider to be highly effective in not conducting research. Undoubtedly, the development of research in universities requires the determination of university officials and professors in order to obtain the necessary dignity and authority in the political, social and scientific fields in the world and ensure its continuity. Therefore, the review of the structure of the research departments of the university and research centres of the country seems necessary. Undoubtedly, the leadership power and management of the research department of universities and research centres is one of the most important factors in increasing the returns of a research suite. The research experiences of the managers of the research centre's also affects the evaluation of proposed projects and the process of their study and facilitate network communication and lead to a dramatic increase in the motivation of the researchers (12).

In general, the findings of this study showed that most faculty members had little influence on personal factors in conducting research, and among other factors, economically-financially, in large measure, facilities, organizational-administrative and social factors In order of effective research. Therefore, it can be concluded that the budget allocated to the research as well as the current structure of the research departments of universities and

research centre's of the country needs to be reviewed, and in order to promote quantitative and qualitative research and education of the country, there should be more motivation in the faculty members of the university To do research and submit an article.

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