



Research Paper

Designing a model of good governance with the approach of developing the higher education system

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to investigate, identify and design a model of good governance with the approach of developing the higher education system. This research was conducted in a qualitative manner using thematic analysis method, and data collection and extraction of related themes were done using semi-structured interviews with key experts in this field. The selection of the participants was by using the purposeful sampling method and the theoretical saturation criterion, based on which 17 people were selected from the presidents of Islamic Azad Universities in Isfahan province. For the reliability of the data, four criteria of Lincoln and Goba were used. MAXQDA statistical software was also used to analyze the data. The results of the research indicated that the model of good governance with the approach of developing the higher education system has three main categories (management, resources, performance), 10 sub-categories (comprehensive management, participation, independence, organizational effectiveness, financial resources, human capital, quality, Accountability, justice, ethics) and 50 concepts.

Keywords:

good governance, development of higher education system, content analysis.

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Extended Abstract

Introduction

The government is one of the most complex social systems, and how to achieve its goals and solve its problems requires interdisciplinary knowledge and skills, which governance is the guardian of. Towards governance, the majority of this governance is currently carried out by private, voluntary and public organizations (Barry & Goedegebuure, 2020). In fact, it should be said that governance includes all the processes of governing, including That the government, market and networks are in charge of it. Governance is different from governing in this sense that it focuses less on the government and its institutions and more on social actions and activities (Lieharyani et al, 2020). Thus, in the new era and the complexity of social conditions, it is necessary to manage public affairs and policy. Development planning is not only about the government with the agency of the government, but it is about governance with the participation of other social forces at the domestic and international level. From this point of view, the organization and logical and coordinated communication of both the government and the society is a very important category in the path of development (Sartibi et al, 2023). and the components intelligently interact with each other in the form of a network and in its logic and with modern communication tools. Therefore, in the model of good governance, the political system with a qualitative and strategic nature is present in the social arena (Indarti et al. , 2022). The government gives its disruptive and exclusive role to a strategic and facilitating role. The government establishes and directs various levels of administration and organization based on acceleration and facilitation. Social forces and groups form a harmonious and harmonious society by interacting and opposing principles to move in the direction of development. In this way, trust and cooperation and network structure on an organized basis provide the basis for the formation and expansion of social capital at all levels, and the society with this social capital travels the path of development more easily (Mousavi et al, 2023).

Theoretical framework

In the history of modern thinking, three major approaches have been proposed in the quality of the governance system; Big government, small government and efficient government. In the era of big government, most theorists and policy makers believed in expanding the role of the government in the administration of society in such a way that the main control of affairs was in the hands of governments and government companies were considered as national heroes (Risanty & Kesuma, 2019). The main theoretical support of this approach is the theories of John Maynard Keynes. In Keynesian's point of view, the government is the factor that corrects the failure of the market, stabilizes the economy and accelerates the development process. With about three decades of experience from the theory of the big government and the weakness and inefficiency of this approach due to the phenomenon of the failure of the government that showed itself in the event of inflationary stagnation , the grounds for crossing the views of Keynesian and Iqbal to the theory of minimal government and market orientation were provided (Akpan-Obong et al, 2023). Based on the Keynesian approach, the government should intervene less in market affairs and leave most of the work to market forces. In the late 1990s, a third approach appeared under the title of good governance approach, and by criticizing the two approaches of the maximum government and the minimum government, he proposed the theory of efficient government. In this approach, the market and the government have inherent defects, and their participation and interaction can mitigate the inherent failures of both. In fact, the main issue is not the amount of government and market interference in the economy, but the quality of the government's presence and intervention is important (Amiri Farahabadi et al, 2018). In good governance, more than any other factor, emphasis is placed on the transformation of institutions and internal structures and laws. formal and informal communities to achieve development (Totalia et al, 2022).

(Kazemi et al, 2023) in their research addressed the issue of mission orientation of universities in line with the governance of higher education and acknowledged that by making the country's universities mission-oriented, the important indicators of good governance of higher education such as effectiveness and efficiency, justice, clarity of authority and duties , accountability, meritocracy, participation and independence will be realized. (Roshan et al, 2023) in their research represented the concept of good governance in higher education and stated that the four dimensions of interaction,



effectiveness, independence and participation are effective indicators on The development of good governance has been in higher education. (Yaghoubi & Pourhassan, 2021) in their research evaluated the status of the structural components of good governance in higher education. The results of the study showed that the structural components of good governance (including transparency, accountability, leadership and management, efficiency and effectiveness, accountability, control and supervision, and goals and mission) in the studied university do not have a favorable situation.

Research Methodology

The current research is applied in terms of its purpose, which was carried out with a qualitative approach with an exploratory design. In this approach, the theme analysis method was used. The participants of the research were made up of 17 experts consisting of the presidents of Isfahan Islamic Azad Universities. The sampling method was purposeful and considering the theoretical saturation law. Lincoln and Goba evaluation methods were used to ensure validity and reliability. The results were analyzed by MaxQda statistical software.

Research Findings

The results related to the demographic information of the participants indicated that 100 percent (17 people) of the participants were male. Also, 76% (13 people) of the participants had an assistant professor level, 17% (3 people) of the participants had an assistant professor level, and 7% (1 person) of the participants had a professor level. 35% (6 people) of the participants had work experience (11-20 years) and 65% (11) participants had work experience (21-30) years. The main theme of the good governance model with the development approach of the higher education system has three main categories: management, resources, performance. Among these, the management category has four subcategories of comprehensive management (4 concepts), participation (8 concepts), independence (9 concepts), organizational effectiveness (4 concepts). The resource category has two subcategories of financial resources (2 concepts), human capital (3 concepts). is The functional category has four subcategories: quality (5 concepts), accountability (6 concepts), justice (4 concepts), and ethics (5 concepts).

Conclusion

Good governance with the approach of developing the higher education system has 3 main categories, 10 subcategories and 50 concepts. The management dimension refers to continuous and continuous decisions that are taken by managers at different levels and levels of the university. University managers seek to provide the basis and They are the right platform for the free participation of all the internal and external stakeholders of the university in university decision-making. After hearing the different views of the stakeholders, they guide them in the direction that has the greatest convergence with the goals of the university. Parallel to this, the university administrators They try to involve the stakeholders in university decision-making and try to avoid the pressures of the external forces of the university. These results are in line with the research findings of (Kazemi et al, 2023), (Roshan et al, 2023), (Yaghoubi & Pourhassan, 2021). (Risanty & Kesuma, 2019) is associated and supported. In their research, they identified the effective indicators of good governance in higher education as effectiveness and efficiency, justice, clarity of powers and duties, accountability, meritocracy, participation and independence, interaction, They knew effectiveness, transparency, leadership and management, accountability, control and supervision, and goals and mission, social political participation, economic participation. The functional dimension refers to the fact that all stakeholders of the university believe that they should be treated fairly and there is no discrimination between Individuals are not left out. In addition, honesty in presenting research results and reports, ethics in research are paid attention to. Similarly, the university's responsiveness to society and stakeholders is given special attention. On the other hand, pathology and providing solutions It deals with the removal of damages and obstacles in order to provide the necessary ground to achieve quality and improve it. These results are compatible and supported with the research findings of (Pourkarimi et al, 2021) and (Sabbaghian, 2019). They considered the indicators affecting good governance in higher education to be things like professional ethics, central justice, accountability, transparency, legal governance, and



organizational structure. Next, the sources refer to the human capital and financial resources of the university, which are very important in the implementation of good university governance. And they are effective. Human capital is not only the most important capital of any university, but also the most important capital of any organization, because it gives a competitive advantage to the university. In this dimension, the university looks at each of its people as capital and in order to maintain and develop them. is taking steps. Also, the university managers are looking to obtain sufficient financial resources and try to increase the income of the university in a correct and ethical way so that they do not need external institutions. al, 2019) and (Amiri Farahabadi et al, 2018). In their research, they considered the indicators of good governance in higher education to be economic accountability, financial resources, and expert human resources.

Based on this, it is suggested that managers and officials of Islamic Azad University try to move from bureaucratic and centralized administration of universities to democratic administration and their connection, and by delegating authority and taking advantage of talent management and leadership of people in universities, in the direction of walking Take steps to build good university governance.