

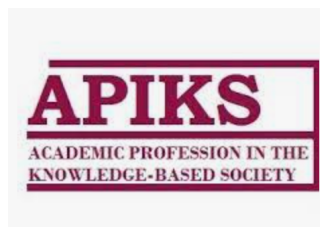


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LEADING COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS: CHALLENGES AND GOOD PRACTICES

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ACADEMIC CONTEXT

- The nature of academic profession do not encourage collaboration
 - Individualized profession
 - A system of promotion which burst competition rather than cooperation
 - Motivation, incentive and reward system and budget allocation

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ACADEMIC CONTEXT

- Problems in monopolistic research
 - Complexity of research problems require a variety of skills, which are not possessed by one individual
 - Funding agencies promote collaborative research
 - Intercultural perspective
- Improve the capacity of the system,
- Contribute to training of scholars
- Collaborative research is a strategic orientation for many HE institutions. E.g. METU recognizes research groups
- A legitimacy base on organizational level for academics, more resources and more prestige, international research contribute to the prestige of the HE organization as well.

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MOTIVATION OF CRP

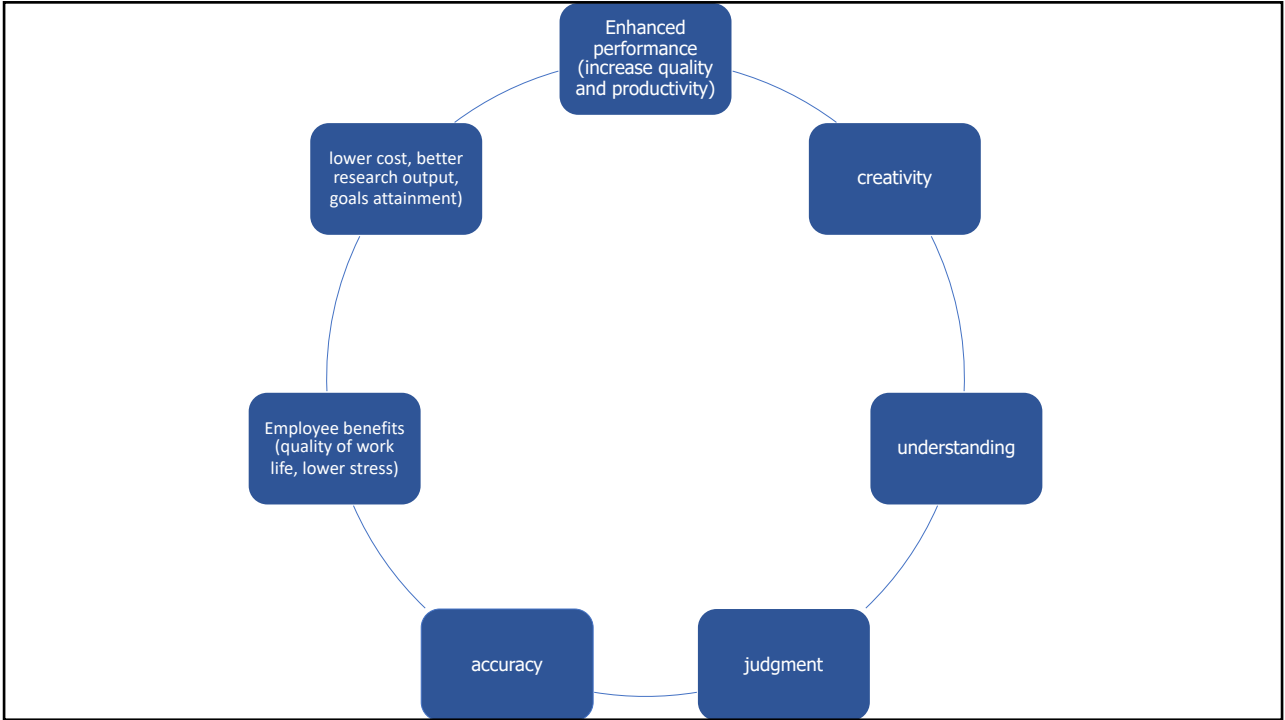
- Intrinsic motivation
 - Producing meaningful work, helping students and society for the public good, and scientific activities to expand disciplinary knowledge or led by intellectual curiosity.
- Extrinsic motivation
 - Institutional and environmental features such as leadership and material support, recognition and rewarding mechanisms, and tenure and promotion opportunities (Eimers, 1997; Kezar, Maxey, & Holcombe, 2015).

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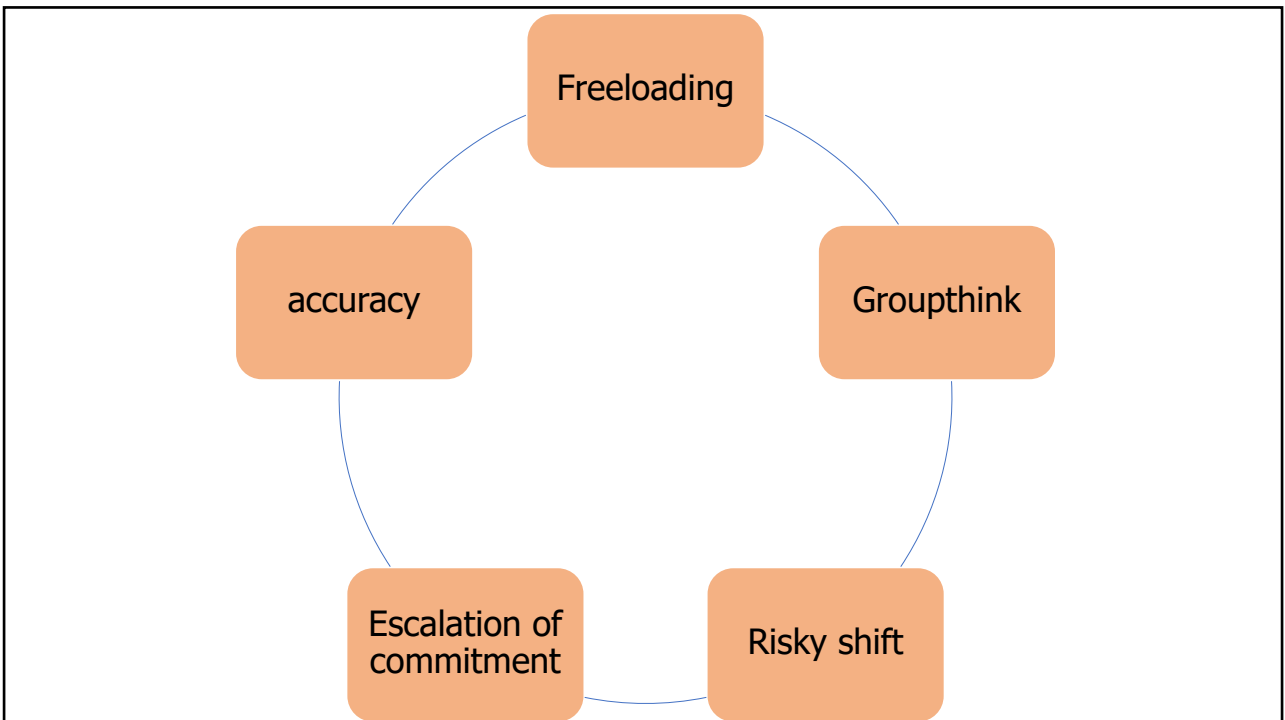
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- Complexity theory (self-organizing, non-linearity, emergence, continuous adaptation)
 - Chaotic situations can create order, and there is an order in disorder. Relying on the observations on what looks like highly disorganized entities such as atoms, a colony of ants, a flock of birds, and the stock market, complexity theory argues that there is an order and harmony in the behaviors of these entities.
- Individual academics follow the general rules in regulating their actions
 - "...a complex system needs a simple rule and a goal to enable the system to operate without external control, direction, and guidance. Random variations push individual members of a system (in our case, academics in universities) to react to variation in their environments, make a decision and find a direction. As a result, the self-organizing principle guides the individual to operate without any systematic external imperative."
 - Academics individually determine their professional orientation and the focus of their academic activities; thus, individual motivation drives academics towards reputation and resources" (Calik, Kondakci & Seggie, in press).

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DISCUSSION

- Benefits of collaborative research projects
 - Individual, organizational and national
- Cost of collaborative research projects
 - Individual, organizational and national
- Role of leadership uplifting collaborative research projects
- Essential leadership skills for leading collaborative research projects

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INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES

- APIKS
- COST ENIS
- LEAD
- REMOTE.Edu
- HERG

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