

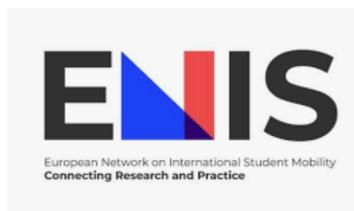
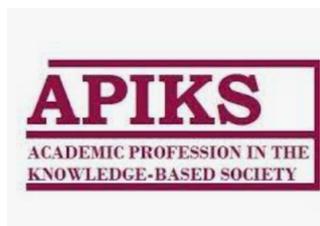


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# LEADING COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS: CHALLENGES AND GOOD PRACTICES

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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

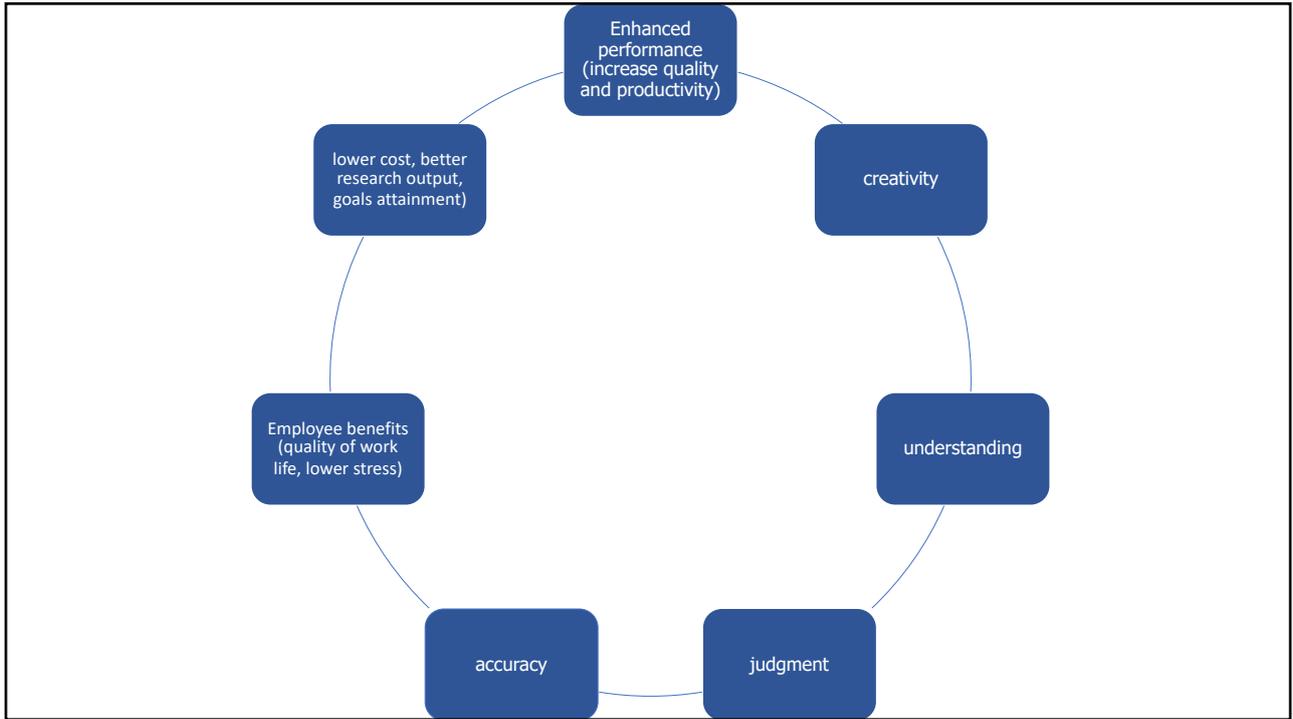
- Intrinsic motivation
  - Producing meaningful work, helping students and society for the public good, and scientific activities to expand disciplinary knowledge or led by intellectual curiosity.
- Extrinsic motivation
  - Institutional and environmental features such as leadership and material support,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

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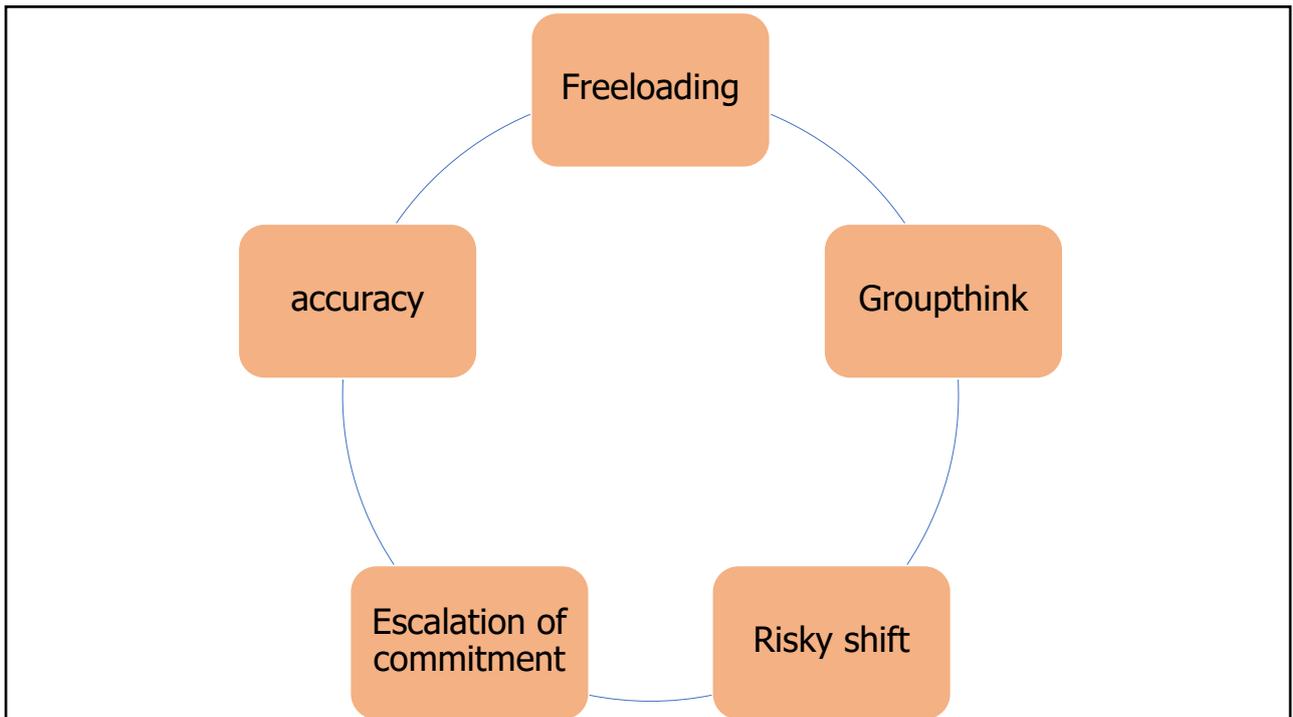
## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- 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" (Calık, 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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