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# Designing a model for the development and promotion of Science and research in Iran from the perspective of the Supreme Leader[1]

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## Abstract

One of the most essential leadership duties in the Islamic Republic of Iran system is to determine the general policies of the system at the macro level of the society. Naming and selecting the year's slogans can be seen as one of the manifestations of the Supreme Leader determining the general policies of the Islamic system. The authors' attempt in this article is to identify the statements of the supreme leader (Sayed Ali Khamenei) during the past three decades in the field of "development and promotion of science and research in Iran" in three stages of open, central, and selective identification, using the foundation data method. 23,245 available identifiers, 456 concepts, and 20 main categories focusing on "science production" should be presented as a conceptual model. The research findings show that the authority created for the country, the global authority, and the realization of the ideal Iranian-Islamic society are the consequences of the realization of the production of science. The innovative aspect of the research is to help executive policymakers make decisions in science production systematically according to the Supreme Leader's menu.

## Keywords

Supreme Leader (Seyed Ali Khamenei), production of Science, authority, ideal society, foundational data theory.

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## 1. Statement of the problem

If in previous societies, factors such as military or geographical superiority caused the superiority and dominance of a country or even civilization, today, with a substantial change, scientific superiority becomes the cause of this dominance and domination, and countries Even though they are located in poor geographical locations, they do not have much or fertile land for food production, nor do they have a suitable location in strategic, but by having knowledge and being at the frontiers of knowledge, they not only compensated for this deficiency. Instead, the countries with these natural advantages have taken control.

Even scientific superiority does not lead to military superiority because its extension does not appear in logistics and military equipment. As a result, it cannot give this country the privilege of starting a war, but having superiority in the field of Science and the dependence of other countries on it is a practical obstacle in preventing the invasion of others and maintaining that country's sovereignty.

The importance of knowledge in maintaining all-round supremacy is so essential and evident that it is also mentioned in the religion of Islam: العلم سلطان من وجده صال به و من لم یجده صیل علیه: Knowledge is kingship and power; whoever uses it, he finds it, will attack with it, and whoever loses it will attack him." (Ibn Abi al-Hadid, 2012, vol. 20, p. 319).

For this reason, the Supreme Leader, as the helmsman of Islamic Iran, placed particular emphasis on this issue years ago, and by stating its importance, the consequences, and ways to achieve it, he tried to make policies and explain the line. As the leader of Islamic Iran, the Supreme Leader (Ali Khamenei) emphasized this issue for many years, and by stating its importance, consequences, and ways to achieve it, he tried to make policies and explain effective policies for Achieving this was an essential tool in the success of Islamic Iran.

However, due to the dispersion and extent of these cases and the fact that they are not all expressed in a specific format, some statements refer to the importance and benefit of Science, some others are related to its conditions and obstacles, and a group is also related to the consequences and ways of doing things. Therefore, no model clearly expresses and specifies the opinion of His Holiness in Science and research so that strategies, practical measures, and operational applications can be implemented based on it. For this reason, the problem of this research is to

design a model for the development and promotion of Science and research in Iran from the perspective of the Supreme Leader (Ali Khamenei) so that while obtaining this vital model, policies can be designed to realize this model. and implemented appropriate measures in line with it.

It is hoped that this model will pave the way for managers and researchers in the field of Science and practice for the superiority of all aspects of Islamic Iran.

## 2. Background

Around the words of the Supreme Leader ( seyed Ali Khamenei) in various fields, including Science and research, various works have been done in various formats, from collecting statements and indexing them to using them in magazines, brochures, and posters. Moreover, lastly, the holding of the conference, most of which is classified in the form of promotional products, in the sense that only a report of them was given to the audience and society, and in a few cases, a superficial analysis was attached to it.

Scientific research in the sense that it has a valid research method with tested data mining, which ultimately leads to acceptable results and has desirable validity and reliability, and those cases that have followed this method, Finally, at the level of the remaining conceptual models and patterns, and a framework that can be used to create an intellectual system in which all conceptual and operational factors are included, is rarely obtained.

Most of the acceptable research (in terms of the minimum conditions of acceptability, i.e., having a valid research method and testable data) in the field of Science and research and production of Science, in its very general sense, two researches conducted by Mr. Karim Kiakojuri (2020) and the team It is a research of Mohammad Abdul-Hosseinzadeh (2018).

In the first study (conducted by Mr. Karim Kiakjuri), only the conceptual model of Science and research in line with the statements of the Supreme Leader in explaining the statement of the second step has been examined, which is limited to the statement of the second step, only the conceptual model has been examined, in the sense that only the concepts related to this category have been presented, but how these concepts are structurally related to each other, and how each of them, in combination with the other, leads to an operational model of the concept. They reach the target but do not mention it. In conceptual models, contrary to their name,

in which the word model is used, only the explanation and interpretation of words and terms are discussed, and their scope and mission are the same. Therefore, it is called a conceptual model.

In the second research, a reliable research method, namely grounded theory, was used. Finally, a model was reached, but it defined its problem not as Science and research but as its result, which is to reach scientific authority through Science and research. What is it from the point of view of the Supreme Leader? What are the characteristics and obstacles of its production? Moreover, the background conditions of its development? have not been addressed; in other words, The following action will be another while in this research that the authors are aiming for a prior work has been done, in the sense that How is Science and research in different dimensions and fields, which can ultimately lead to scientific authority or any other subsequent actions.

Therefore, in general, this research is virgin in this field and has not been done so far.

## 3. Research Methodology

In the past decades, the emphasis on qualitative methodology has replaced the superiority of quantitative methodology. Foundational data theorizing is one of the most essential qualitative research strategies (Danayi fard & Emami, 2007, p. 70). Charmez states that the foundational data theory was proposed in front of quantitative studies, and it was by using the capabilities of this method that it has led to the growth and prosperity of qualitative research today (Charmz, 2000, p.509).

Here are explanations about the foundation data method, which is the research method used in this research:

### 3-1. Grounded Theory

Foundation of Grounded Theory was first coined in 1967 by Glaser and Strauss and published in their famous book "The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research." They have considered this method one of the most fundamental methodological discoveries in social sciences, which can produce sound and reliable knowledge (Glaser & Strauss, 1967, p.32).

Glaser and Strauss believed that theory building should be based on and with reference to data through an inductive analysis process. According to

them, this process leads to constructing an appropriate and applicable theory. This means that while explaining the studied phenomenon, it also predicts it in practice (Glaser & Strauss, 1967, p.186).

In summary, data-based theory is discovering and extracting theory from data regularly obtained in social research (Strauss & Corbin 1997, p. 79).

Creswell (2005) has put forward a distinctive approach in foundational data theorizing with the titles of emerging systematic and structuralist (p. 367), which in this article, by the purpose of the research, has used the systematic approach, which is more prescriptive than other approaches. (Glaser & Strauss, 1967, p.237) The selected approach to foundational data theorizing emphasizes using specific steps to analyze data: open, axial, and selective coding. (Strauss & Corbin, 1990, p.115)

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Finally, in the development of a third method model, in this method, the researchers tried to increase the validity of the findings by rethinking the codings.

Reliability refers to the stability and similarity of measurement results in different periods. Research audits are an excellent method to improve reliability (Mays & Pope, 2000, p. 50). Due to the continuous study of the Supreme Leader's statements by the research group and the continuous benefit of experts and specialists in leadership statements in all its stages and processes, the expected reliability for research is well guaranteed and met.

Finally, developing a paradigm model or a visual image of the generated theory is emphasized. According to Figure 1, we use the following categories for the final drawing of the paradigm:

**1) Core category:** mental form resulting from the phenomenon that is the basis of the process.

**2) Causal conditions:** The categories are related to the conditions that affect the central category.

**3) Background conditions:** background requirements or factors that affect the realization of strategies.

**4) Intermediary conditions:** obstacles or background conditions that hinder the realization of strategies.

**5) Strategies:** actions or interactions that result from the central phenomenon.

Moreover,

**6) Consequences:** outputs resulting from employing strategies. (Creswell, 2005, p. 401)

He has used the term Grounded Theory Designs, which we considered appropriate to translate the foundation's data theorizing approaches. He believes that three types of designs have been created for this method, resulting from three approaches to this method.

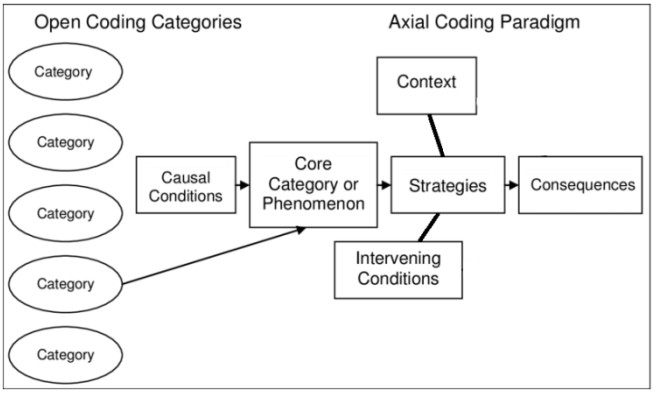



**Figure 1:** Open coding diagram and axial coding pattern based on the systematic approach of Strauss and Corbin (Creswell, 2005, p.401)

### 3-2. Validity and reliability of the research

Validity refers to the extent to which the findings describe reality. In quantitative research, *validity* can be defined as how exactly a research has measured what it intended to evaluate (Golafshani, 2003, p.559). This definition places little in qualitative research because the objective is not an evaluation (Stenbacka, 2001, p.551). However, the goal is to understand the social world from the perspective of researchers through a detailed and detailed description of cognitive and symbolic actions.

There are three methods to check the validity of research in foundation data theory:

1) The first validation method is an active part of the research process (Creswell, 2005, p.412) so that various data are tested correspondingly against emerging concepts in the open coding stage. Also, in the axial coding stage, the concepts derived from the data are placed against the categories. In this pluralistic correspondence, proportionality is established, and then clues from the data are sought to confirm this proportionality.

2) In the second method, external browsers, such as the participants in the project, will be used for validation. (Creswell, 2005, p.413).

3) In this method, the researchers tried to increase the validity of the findings by rethinking the codings.

Reliability refers to the stability and similarity of measurement results in different periods. Research audits are an excellent method to improve reliability (Mays & Pope, 2000, p. 50).

In this research, due to the continuous study of the Supreme Leader's statements by the research group and the continuous benefit of experts and specialists in the field of leadership statements in all stages and processes, a combination of methods 2 and 3 to ensure validity and reliability Expected b was used.

**Table 1:** An excerpt from the Supreme Leader's statements

| Date | Description |
|---|---|
| April 4,1987 | Statements in the meeting with the professors, students and faculty of Mashhad Seminary |
| November 28, 1989 | Statements at the meeting of the representatives of students and faculty of Qom seminary |
| December 20, 1989 | Statements in the meeting of a large number of academicians and seminary students |
| May 10,1990 | Speech at the graduation ceremony of Nowshahr Naval University students |
| May 2, 1991 | Meeting with ministers and officials of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and presidents of universities across the country |
| February 4, 1992 | A speech at the meeting of the Minister of Education and exemplary teachers from all over the country, on the occasion of Teacher's Day. |
| February 19, 1992 | Sad statements of the knowledge group of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran |
| May 5, 1993 | Statements in the gathering of scholars, lecturers and scholars of the seminary of Qom, the birth of Hazrat Mahdi (7) |
| July 30, 1993 | Statements of the Supreme Leader at the meeting of workers and cultural workers of the country, on the occasion of "Worker's Day" and "Teacher's Day" |
| December 15, 1993 | Statements of poets and artists of East Azarbaijan province |
| December 28, 1993 | Statements at the meeting of students, on the occasion of the university and district unity day |
| December 23, 1993 | Statements at the meeting of publishers and authors of selected books of the year |

| Date | Description |
|---|---|
| June 8, 1994 | Statements in the meeting of the members of the Computer Research Center of Islamic Sciences |
| September 22, 1994 | Sad statements of academicians and educators of the province of Kokhluyeh and Boyer Ahmad |
| September 18, 1997 | Statements during the visit to the mechanical industries factories of the Ministry of Defense |
| January 12, 2000 | Statements in the meeting of students participating in science Olympiads |
| July 9, 2001 | Statements in the meeting of university professors |
| October 4, 2001 | Sad statements of IRGC Air Force project officials |
| February 25, 2003 | Statements at the meeting of the Student Representative Assembly |
| May 17, 2004 | Statements in the meeting of youth and students of Sistan and Baluchistan |
| July 7, 2004 | Statements after visiting the Broadcasting Organization |
| May 8, 2005 | Statements in the meeting of youth, teachers, and students of universities in Hamadan province |
| January 19, 2006 | Statements in the meeting with Sarcheshme copper complex employees |
| October 5, 2006 | Statements in the meeting of professors and students of Imam Sadiq University (peace be upon him). |
| September 3, 2007 | Statements in the meeting of university professors and faculty members |
| January 2, 2008 | Statements at the meeting of young elites |
| May 7, 2008 | Statements in the large community of Yazd people |
| May 14, 2009 | Statements in the meeting of executive officials of Fars province |
| August 26, 2009 | Statements in the meeting of the chosen ones of Kurdistan province |
| March 21 , 2011 | Statements at the meeting of students and scientific elites |
| November 11, 2015 | Nowruz message on the occasion of the beginning of 1390 / "Economic Jihad Year" |
| August 24, 2016 | Statements in the meeting of heads of universities, research institutes, growth centers and science and technology parks |
| January 2, 2017 | 39 statements in the meeting between the president and members of the government |
| June 12, 2017 | The elites and Basiji medalist students of Sharif University met with the leader of the revolution |
| June 10, 2018 | Statements in the meeting with officials of the system |
| May 22, 2019 | Statements in a group meeting of university professors, elites and researchers |
| October 9, 2019 | Science production |
| November 17, 2021 | Statements in a group meeting of university professors, elites and researchers |
| February 17, 2022 | Statements at the meeting of elites and top scientific talents |
| April 26, 2022 | Statements in a group meeting of elites and top scientific talents of the country |
| June 21, 2022 | Statements in visual communication with the people of East Azerbaijan |

| Date | Description |
|---|---|
| October 19, 2022 | Statements in a group meeting of students |
| November 26, 2022 | A message to the conference commemorating the teachers' mobilization day |
| January 30, 2023 | Statements in the meeting of elites and top academic talents |
| May 2, 2023 | Statements in the meeting of the Basijians - on the occasion of the Day of Mobilization of the Underprivileged |
| March 21, 2023 | Statements in the meeting of entrepreneurs, manufacturers and knowledge bases |

## 4. Analysis of findings

This research is fundamental (exploratory) Because it focuses on issues that have been less researched before. In this kind of research, instead of hypothesis testing, the goal is to collect patterns and opinions to find a deep understanding of the subject. The use of qualitative studies, especially the foundational data theory, becomes necessary when there is little information about the studied phenomenon or in the studies and research related to the subject; the absence of a theoretical framework is evident, which comprehensively attempts to clarify a topic.in this research, Foundation data theory has been used as one of the qualitative research methods to understand people's thoughts and future events in a context of extraordinary realism. This method deals with understanding the context of social processes and the subjective and inter-subjective nature of human life and understanding the interpretation, meanings, and concepts of social events in the experience of actors (Danaei Fard et al., 2021, p. 159). The Foundation data research method is a systematic and qualitative method to create a theory that explains the process, action, or mutual action of a specific topic on a broad level.

Since the design of the model for the development and promotion of Science and research in Iran is the goal of the research, based on the statements of the Supreme Leader, the data theory method of the foundation was chosen to be compatible with the purpose of the research. Based on this, to analyze the collected qualitative data, it is necessary to perform three stages of open, central, and selective identification to provide a logical paradigm or an objective picture of the theory.

There is a clear demarcation between research stages in qualitative research, especially in the "foundation data method."

There is no clear demarcation between research stages in qualitative research, especially in the "foundation data method," and the researcher

deals with integrated stages and methods. In other words, in qualitative research, data analysis is a multi-step and continuous process that starts with data collection. Data analysis is an essential part of the preliminary research plan because every qualitative study requires decisions about how to analyze qualitative data.

Theoretical sampling can be used in qualitative research. From theoretical sampling for diagnosis The number of concepts is used to determine the location of the required data in the text and to find the direction of the research (Mohammadpour, 2013, p. 45). Therefore, all the statements of the Supreme Leader during the last three decades were collected, and the expressions and texts, which the Supreme Leader called "science and research," were examined, analyzed, and identified. They pointed out That similar identifiers were placed in the same classes and under the general category. These categories, in turn, were placed under more abstract categories in the central identification stage and formed a paradigmatic pattern, and finally, a drawing pattern of categories was

**Table 2:** Concepts and categories related to the production of science

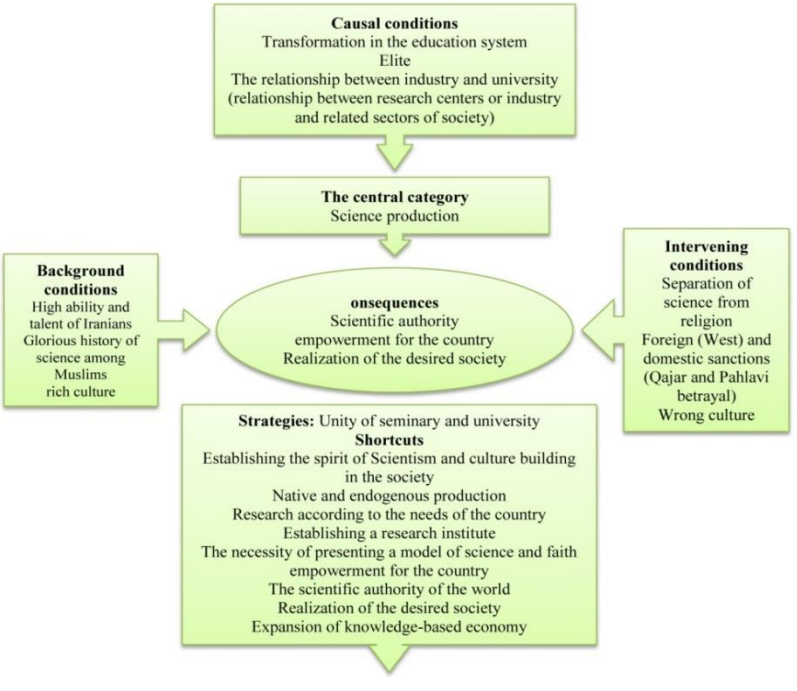
| Dimensions | Categories | Concepts |
|---|---|---|
| Background conditions | High Iranian ability and talent | Existence of very outstanding talents - high Iranian intelligence - innate ability to compensate for backwardness - high quantity and quality of talents in the country - the promising generation of talented young people in the field and university - the talent level of the country is higher than the world average |
| Background conditions | Glorious history of science among Muslims | The fight against illiteracy at the head of Islam - the huge base of human knowledge at the head of Islam - the attention of Islam to science and the philosophy of science - to the top - the scientific settlement of the societies at the head of Islam with the blessing of Islam - Islam is the superior civilization maker - the historical standard-bearer of Muslims in science - transparent knowledge and Unambiguous prophetic system (knowledge about religion, rulings, society and duty, God and God's prophet) - the great capacity of Islam - Islam, a comprehensive religion |
| Background conditions | rich culture | Iran is a country rich in science - a long history in science - having aspirations and goals thanks to the blessing of Islam and the Islamic Republic - awareness of the inherent ability and talent - an internal atmosphere that gives hope to those who have talent and creativity - the existence of courage, courage and self-confidence. We can - the general demand of student and scientific environments to produce science and break scientific boundaries |
| Causal conditions | Transformation in the education system | The impact of ideology on religion - human resources, the main infrastructure in civilization - the mission of teachers, the transmission of values and ideals - the absence of a future for Iran without the worn out, old and outdated system of Iranian education and development - building a scientific growing generation, giving depth to thinking Islamic - keeping moral values alive - the need of education for modernization in the educational and scientific system |

| Dimensions | Categories | Concepts |
|---|---|---|
| Causal conditions | Elite | Maximizing the use of the high talent of young people - Iran is a science-rich country - The history of the correct and appropriate use of the knowledge and ability of the elites has led to the advancement of science in the country - The great wealth of the active and dynamic elite - The elites' sense of responsibility - Managing the issue of brain drain - The necessity Expanding the culture of the elites being committed to the society - Establishing a special center for the elites - Making policies in order to communicate with foreign elites - Creating a platform for cultivating the elites - Honoring the elites - Attention of the elites to the country's issues |
| Causal conditions | The relationship between industry and university (relationship between research centers or industry and related sectors of society) | Subjective and not practical and applicability of the educational system - new knowledge, the result of the relationship between the industry and the university - the cycle of the relationship between the industry and the university |
| Intervening conditions | Separation of science from religion | The usefulness of the good and the best for the elites - the separation of religious science from each other - the betrayal of the country by intellectuals without religion - the enrichment of Islamic law in front of Western law - rootless intellectuals - the attempt in the past to distance the university environment from religion and To make the educated generation pious and careless |
| Intervening conditions | Foreign (West) and domestic sanctions (Qajar and Pahlavi betrayal) | Deliberately educating people with anti-religious education in the past regime - God's curse on the Qajar and Pahlavi sultans - Deep sleep by the Qajar and Pahlavi chain - The rule of untrustworthy hands over the nation - Non-implementation of Islamic laws and Islamic government - Promotion of unhealthy entertainment Instead of reading books in the Pahlavi era - the Qajar era, the darkest scientific era of Iran - the imposition of backwardness by the aggressor powers with the help of corrupt rulers - the disastrous scientific halt of about twenty years by Reza Khan - a hundred years behind Iran due to the influence of Western governments - Iran's two previous periods, the period of sleep and deception - European monopolization in science - presentation of outdated knowledge to others by Westerners - students from other countries not having access to modern and new basic European scientific centers - Inducing weakness in thought and thought to the Easterners by the West - preventing the West from transferring science and technology to other countries - the weakness of the Westerners in the expansion of science - exporting a culture of blasphemy along with Western knowledge - maintaining Western power and preventing the transfer of technology - Scientific advances, a tool of Western-European exploitation and monopolizing the progress of science for sovereignty |
| Intervening conditions | Wrong culture | Reducing the value of science - turning science learning into a means to fill the stomach - promoting the acquisition of science to earn money by Europeans. |
| consequences | The scientific authority of the world | Creating a spiritual civilization in front of the western civilization - scientific civilization is the result of practicing true Islam. Compulsion to study Persian language in order to gain new scientific knowledge - spreading and influencing the Persian language - influencing the world through science-laying the groundwork for emergence-The achievements beyond the imagination of the Islamic Republic. |

| Dimensions | Categories | Concepts |
|---|---|---|
| consequences | Realization of the desired society | The foundation of spiritual civilization against the Western civilization - scientific civilization, the result of practicing true Islam, the compulsion to study Persian language in order to gain scientific news - the spread and influence of Persian language - influencing the world through science - laying the groundwork for Emergence - Our achievements are beyond the imagination of the Islamic Republic |
| consequences | Power for the country | The spread of books everywhere and to all people - extracting and using the treasures of people's thoughts and minds - eradicating illiteracy - promoting schools, universities, seminaries and educational centers The brain of the press - scientists and professors become energetic and motivated - a big deviation, spirituality without scientific progress - the combination of political authority and spiritual excellence with prosperity and scientific progress - a sense of peace and assurance of being together - the progress of two pillars Education, work and initiative - the desirable world of Islamic civilization depends on scientific progress - encouraging Islam to form an advanced scientific society |
| Strategies | Expansion of knowledge-based economy | Increasing dignity and prestige - Increasing prosperity and global authority - The possibility of eliminating the enmity of the enemy - Scientific progress, the necessity of confrontation with the domination system - Faith and the production of science, the secret of authority - Increasing national self-confidence - Scientific power, the basis of the country's future authority - Science is the factor of authority - science and technology, the main key to civilization - the discovery of superior knowledge is more important than the discovery of oil - compensating for backwardness with the weapon of science - science is the source of power and wealth - the science of immunity from enemy aggression - the stability of Iran's Islamic identity |
| Strategies | Unity of the field with the university | Facilitating the transformation of research achievements into technology - spreading the knowledge-based economy to all economic sectors - eliminating the unemployment of university graduates - self-deception of acquiring wealth through the sale of oil - resistance economy from the knowledge-based economy - creating added value |
| Strategies | shortcuts | Being optimistic about each other - helping each other - planned and organized communication of joint researches and not taking a simple view of the complex and important issue of the unity of the field and the university and the mutual exchange of good methods of the field and the university - emotional and scientific relationship - preventing From the enemy's attempt to create hatred and hatred in the relationship between the campus and the university |
| Strategies | Establishing the spirit of scientism and culture building in the society | Belief in the ability to produce shortcuts - innovation and innovation in finding shortcuts - avoiding the usual ways of production in science. Belittling Iranian youth by himself in front of those who have taken a step in the path of science - the possibility of overtaking the world's science - hunting for shortcuts with the prayers of Imam Zaman (A.S.) - trying to compensate for the backwardness - Breaking the scientific line and crossing the border |
| | Native and endogenous production | Existence of very outstanding talents - high Iranian intelligence - innate ability to compensate for backwardness - high quantity and quality of talents in the country - the promising generation of talented young people in the field and university - the talent level of the country is higher than the world average |

| Dimensions | Categories | Concepts |
|---|---|---|
| Strategies | Research according to the needs of the country | The fight against illiteracy at the head of Islam - the huge base of human knowledge at the head of Islam - the attention of Islam to science and the philosophy of science - to the top - the scientific settlement of the societies at the head of Islam with the blessing of Islam - Islam is the superior civilization maker - the historical standard-bearer of Muslims in science - transparent knowledge and Unambiguous prophetic system (knowledge about religion, rulings, society and duty, God and God's prophet) - the great capacity of Islam - Islam, a comprehensive religion |
| Strategies | Establishing a research institute | Iran is a country rich in science - a long history in science - having aspirations and goals thanks to the blessing of Islam and the Islamic Republic - awareness of the inherent ability and talent - an internal atmosphere that gives hope to those who have talent and creativity - the existence of courage, courage and self-confidence. We can - the general demand of student and scientific environments to produce science and break scientific boundaries |
| Strategies | The necessity of presenting a model of science and faith | The impact of ideology on religion - human resources, the main infrastructure in civilization - the mission of teachers, the transmission of values and ideals - the absence of a future for Iran without the worn out, old and outdated system of Iranian education and development - building a scientific growing generation, giving depth to thinking Islamic - keeping moral values alive - the need of education for modernization in the educational and scientific system |

In the end, the discovery model of the development and promotion of science and research in Iran from the perspective of the Supreme Leade is as follows:



## 5. Summary and description of the systematic model of science and research development in Iran

In this research, six main dimensions were determined from the extensive research data. The advantage of this research, compared to the background research in the discussion of science and research, is to present a comprehensive and practice-based model, and based on the statements of the Supreme Leader (sayed Ali Khamenei), to take a small step in this direction in linking theory and practice. By using the foundation data method, which is a suitable method for designing a model through qualitative data, the identifiers taken from the text statements of the Supreme Leader's statements were converted into concepts and then, based on the semantic and content relatedness between the concepts, the categories were identified and Based on this, multiple categories were placed around the central phenomenon, and finally, the research paradigm emerged. The innovation of the research is that it puts a new window in front of the policymakers, policy researchers, and activists in the scientific, political, and technological fields to systematically make policies in the field of science production according to the Supreme Leader's menus. Among the other innovations of the research is the innovativeness of the research subject, which has been able to provide a model for the development and promotion of science and research based on the statements of the Supreme Leader. Therefore, the research has been able to add a model to the limited models of the literature in this field.

According to the final model based on the statements of the Supreme Leader and the opinion of experts, the model based on the method and data theory of the foundation is summarized as follows:

**Causal causes (conditions):** Causal or causative conditions are usually those events that affect phenomena. In other words, causal conditions are categories (conditions) that affect the primary category (Bazargan, 2015, p. 100). Causal conditions are events and conditions that affect the central category. Causal conditions are the events that precede the central phenomenon in terms of time. The causal conditions of this research are changes in the education system, elites, and the relationship between industry and university (relationship between research centers or industry and related sectors of society).

**The central/primary phenomenon:** a series of actions is formed to control and manage the central phenomenon. The primary phenomenon is

the conceptual label for the framework or design. (Roshandel Arbatani & et al., 2012). Since in this research, the model of development and promotion of science and research based on the analysis of the statements of the Supreme Leader has been studied, after collecting and analyzing the statements, "production of science" was chosen as the central category.

**Strategies:** Strategies and interventions act as agents and mediators of change, like individual and group actors. If the existing situation of environmental and contextual structures is left alone, especially in countries undergoing transition and development, the causes and causal conditions necessary for the development of this phenomenon will never be allowed to occur. This is where the role of agency, action, and the importance of strategies and interventions shows itself. It is in this way that individual and group actors get to work. With their action plans and initiatives, they rationalize and lay the foundation for the process of the desired phenomenon (Farasatkhah, 2016, p. 66). According to the statements of the Supreme Leader, the strategies for the production of science are the unity of the field with the university, shortcuts, Establishing the spirit of scientism and cultural building in the society, indigenous and endogenous production, research according to the needs of the country, establishing a research institute and the necessity of providing a model of science and faith.

**Contextual conditions:** Contextual conditions are special conditions that affect strategies (Bazargan, 2015, p. 100). The context is the set of special characteristics of the phenomenon.

It means the place of events or events related to a phenomenon along a range that has dimension. Context refers to the set of special conditions within which action/reaction strategies are carried out (Khaki, 2022, p. 232). Special conditions that affect actions and interactions are called context. The context indicates a series of special characteristics that indicate phenomena; This platform oversees the atmosphere that dominates the production boom. The background conditions of this research are the high ability and talent of Iranians, the glorious history of science among Muslims and the rich culture.

**Intervening conditions:** General-environmental conditions (intervening) that affect strategies (Bazargan, 2015, p. 101) Intervening conditions are general conditions that form a set of mediating and mediating variables; and it affects the strategies as well. The intervening conditions of this

research are the separation of science from religion, external (West) and internal sanctions (Qajar and Pahlavi treason) and false culturalization.

**Consequences (results as a result of strategies):** Consequences are the results that appear as a result of strategies (Bazaregan, 2015, p. 101). Consequences are the outputs or results of action and reaction (Khaki, 2022, p. 233).

The expected consequences of the model of development and confirmation of science and research based on the statements of the Supreme Leader are: the authority created for the extension of authority and the realization of the desired society.

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