ABSTRACT

Name of Institution : Philippine Christian University
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Title : The Research Outputs of De La Salle University Graduate Schools from 1990-2000: Basis for Proposed University Research Agenda

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Objectives of the Study

The study aims to present an integrative review of the dissertations and theses of students who major in Educational Management from the Graduate Schools of De La Salle University - Manila and the theses of students who major in Educational Management from the Graduate School of Education, Arts and Sciences of De La Salle University – Dasmariñas from 1990-2000. Specifically, (1) the profile of the graduate research outputs according to year of completion, management area investigated, educational level studied, research design employed, sampling technique utilized and statistical treatment used, (2) the integrative findings of all reviewed dissertations and theses, and (3) the proposed research agenda for the university are presented.
The qualitative method of research through descriptive-analytical approach was used. Theses and dissertation abstracts were used as main tools in gathering the necessary data for this study. A survey questionnaire was also used to find out the extent of dissemination and utilization of the conducted studies. Statistical treatment was limited to percentage, frequencies, and mean.

Findings:

It was found out that within the period of ten years (1990-2000), the two De La Salle University Graduate Schools had produced 154 graduate research outputs. In the school year 1993-1994, there were three (3) dissertations, sixteen (16) theses produced in DLSU-Manila and nine (9) theses produced in DLSU-Dasmariñas with the total of 28 or 18.2% of the graduate research outputs. The most investigated area was on Curriculum, Instruction and Evaluation with 57 or 37.1% graduate research outputs. Most of the graduate dissertations and theses were focused on the tertiary level with 62 or 40.3% graduate research outputs. Almost all the graduate research outputs used the descriptive research design with 144 or 93.3%, stratified sampling with 86 or 55.8% and descriptive statistics with 191 or 55.7% graduate research outputs.

The integrative findings with similarities were found on the fifteen (15) areas while the noted differences were only found on the two (2) areas. The trend on educational practices were: (1) the DLSU-Manila took the lead schools for the religious sister researchers and (2) DLSU-Dasmariñas took the lead school for the DLSU-D faculty members. The trend for the educational level studied was on the tertiary level. The descriptive research design, stratified sampling techniques, and descriptive statistics were
often times used by the degree program researchers. The master theses were not given a chance to be disseminated and utilized. There were seven areas that need further research since they were found unexplored.

Conclusions:

The peak year of the DLSU graduate research outputs was in 1994. Nearly half of the degree programs earned were undertaken by religious sister/brother researchers and tertiary faculty members. DLSU-D was the most researched school and the tertiary level was the most studied educational level. Most of the graduate research outputs were descriptive in nature using descriptive statistics, and stratified random sampling. The graduate research outputs were not adequately disseminated and utilized. They touched on the same management areas that dealt on different topics but little integration was made. Most of the studies were regarded individually. A proposed research agenda was formulated to serve as reference for future researches.

Recommendations

1. The researchers should be given a chance to disseminate their findings especially to the institution or department under investigation to ensure better implementation of the recommendations and an extensive utilization of the study. This can be done by the respective graduate schools through a thesis/dissertation presentation/colloquia in the graduate school fira.

2. The future researchers who are considering the problems to be researched should consider the management areas which were under/few researched on or unexplored such as legal aspects, supervisory practices, admission/selection,
employee relationship, history and development of education, library and case development.

3. The research agenda proposed by the researcher maybe considered by the university in formulating a research based agenda for future research.

4. A replication of the study is encouraged to be done by future researchers after ten years to ensure continuous review.