DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

RESEARCH CAPABILITY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF A STATE COLLEGE: AN INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT

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by

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ABSTRACT

Title: Research Capability and Productivity of a State College: An Institutional Assessment

Statement of the Problem

This study was conducted to determine the research capability and productivity of a State College. The focus of the assessment was the research program of the Don Severino Agricultural College in Indang, Cavite. The evaluation focused on the context-input-process-product components of the program.

Method

Data were gathered through the administration of a set of questionnaires to 18 College administrators, 85 faculty members, 66 senior College students, 108 technicians, and 20 farmer-cooperators. College administrators were likewise interviewed. Additional data were obtained through analysis of extant documents. The study adopted a descriptive-evaluative research design using Stufflebeam's CIPP model. In
addition to the evaluation of the context-input-process-product components of the research program, possible correlates and predictors of administrators and faculty research productivity were looked into.

Findings from the Study

Context Evaluation

Findings revealed that the College has the necessary manpower, set-up, policies, procedures, and support for the implementation of its research program. Research program of the College is one of its priority programs.

Administrators and faculty members perceived that the goals and objectives of the research program was highly congruent to the mission of the College, it was highly relevant to the needs of the community, and they were highly aware of these goals and objectives.

Likewise, results revealed that the expectations of administrators, faculty members, technicians, and farmer-cooperators from the research program were met at a moderate extent. Students' expectations on the
other hand were not at a great extent.

Findings also indicated that administrators and faculty members perceived that research climate in the College was moderately favorable to research activities. Their attitude were found also to be very favorable towards research.

Input Evaluation

Among the research inputs evaluated, educational qualifications of administrators and faculty, land areas, and library seating capacity were able to meet the minimum standard set by the Technical Panel for Agricultural Education (TPAE). The College maintained support services to research program and also established external research linkages. College administrators expressed satisfactions over the present research linkages of the College.

Process Evaluation

The results revealed that the research management practices employed in the College include: planning, monitoring and evaluation, management of support
services, training, verification, packaging, and dissemination, research linkages, professional development, performance evaluation, and fund management.

Problems encountered in the management of the research program were those related to personnel matters, funding/support, systems of rewards, incentives, and recognition, linkages, leadership, and the College's research thrust. The modifications/changes proposed for the research program include: improvement of research facilities, additional research fund, expansion of the present research thrust, and improvement of the present system of rewards, incentives, and recognition.

Product Evaluation

College administrators, faculty members, students, technicians, and farmer-cooperators derived benefits from the program in varying degrees.

Findings revealed that in general, administrators and faculty members were only slightly productive in terms of their research output.
The number of the on-going researches in the College is above the minimum standards set by TPASE. The College likewise produced although in varying degrees, researches in line with research thrust and commodities identified in the goals and objectives of the research program.

Correlates and Predictors of Research Productivity

Among the variables considered, academic rank, educational attainment, position in the College, number of research-related trainings attended, monthly income, number of years in research work, and amount of time devoted to research were found to be significantly related to research productivity of administrators and faculty members. Of these factors, however, only educational attainment, position in the College, number of research-related trainings attended, and number of years in research work were found to be predictors of research productivity.