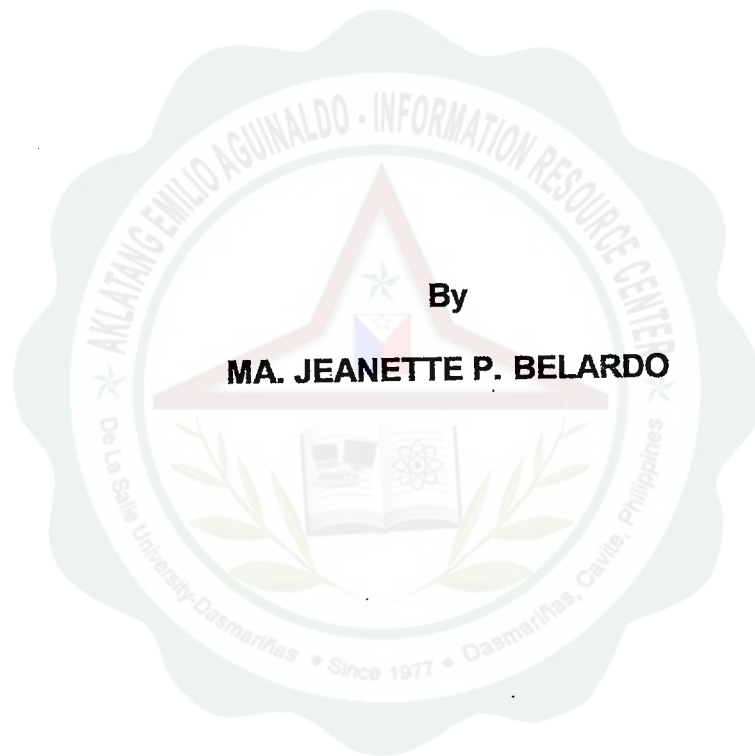


**A FORMATIVE EVALUATION OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMS OF DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY-DASMARIÑAS**

14 APR 2003



**By
MA. JEANETTE P. BELARDO**

**GRADUATE SCHOOL
THE PHILIPPINE WOMENS UNIVERSITY
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AKLATANG EMILIO AGUINALDO ARCHIVES

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ABSTRACT

A FORMATIVE EVALUATION OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS OF DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY- DASMARIÑAS

By

Ma. Jeanette P. Belardo, D.S.D. 2002

This study conducted a formative evaluation of the community development programs of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas. The study sought viewpoints from students, faculty, families, volunteers, barangay leaders and project beneficiaries in the partner communities, government and non-government agencies on the extent of implementation and attainment of objectives of Youth Educational Services Program, Special Projects and Volunteer Formation Program.

The researcher utilized the descriptive-survey method and devised the questionnaire based on the existing programs of the Lasallian Community Development Center. The Likert Type Scale was used, data were interpreted and analyzed using relative frequency, percentage, mean, paired t-ratio and within subject F-ratio.

Summary of Findings

1. Profile of the Participants

Students. The profile showed that out of 1,555 participants 40 percent were from the College of Business Administration. Majority of them were first year comprising of 69 percent. More than half of the participants were males or 54 percent. In terms of civil status, all the participants were single.

Faculty. The profile indicated that 45 percent of the faculty were in the 26-30 age bracket. Majority of the participants was composed of females comprising 70 percent. In terms of civil status, majority of them were single or 65 percent. Seventy percent of the faculty had Master's units.

Families. The profile revealed that out of 263 participants, 48 percent of the mothers and 70 percent of the fathers were self-employed. In terms of monthly family income, 48 percent had P 5,001-10,000. Majority of the families, 52 percent had 5-8 children.

Barangay Leaders. The profile showed that 50 percent of the 8 participants were in the 41-45 age bracket. One hundred percent were male and married. In terms of educational attainment, 75 percent were high school graduates.

Selected Members of the Community

Scholars. The participants profile unveiled that one hundred percent of the scholars were in the 16-20 age bracket. Majority of them were males comprised 77 percent. In terms of civil status and educational attainment, one

hundred percent of the participants were single and elementary graduates, respectively.

Children. The profile reflected that 60 percent of the 15 participants were in the 11-15 age. One hundred percent were female and single. In terms of educational attainment, 53 percent were in secondary level.

Staff. The profile showed that out of 8 staffs, 38 percent were in the 36-40 age bracket. In terms of gender, civil status and educational attainment 62 percent of the participants were female, married and college graduates, respectively.

Members of the Cooperative. The profile indicated that 30 percent of the twenty members were in the 36-40 and 41-45 age bracket, respectively. One hundred percent or 8 of the participants were female and married. In terms of educational attainment 60 percent were high school graduates.

Mothers. The profile revealed that out of 49 participants 33 percent were in the 31-35 age bracket. Fifty nine or 100 percent were female and married. Majority of the mothers (39%) were elementary and high school graduates, respectively.

Patients. The profile revealed that 46 percent of the ninety-eight participants were in the 26-45 age bracket. Majority of the participants 59 percent were composed of females. In terms of civil status, seventy-nine percent were married. As to educational attainment, 49 percent were high school graduates.

Student Extension of Resources Through Voluntary Efforts. The profile manifested that one hundred percent (20) were in the 16-20 age bracket, female, single and in college level, respectively.

Lasallian Volunteers. One hundred percent (2) were in the age bracket of 21-25, female, single and college graduate, respectively.

Children of Fisherfolks. The profile indicated that all of the 15 participants were in the 11-15 age bracket and single. In terms of gender, 80 percent were female. Fifty-three percent were in high school level.

Youth. The profile showed that 100 percent (30) were in the 16-20 age bracket; single and in high school level. Majority of the participants were males (77%).

2. Extent of Implementation of Youth Educational Services Program

The activities under the health and safety, education and sports and livelihood programs, pastoral and family life and self government were implemented to the full extent based on the evaluation of the students, faculty, families and barangay leaders.

3. Hypothesis Testing

Significant differences were noted in the ratings of the students, faculty, families and barangay leaders on health and safety, education and sports, livelihood, pastoral and family life and self-government programs.

4. Extent of Implementation of Special Projects

Findings revealed that the following areas were implemented to the fullest extent: socio-political issues, relief operation, blood donation, emergency and referral services and disaster management programs. However, full extent on environmental action, community clinics, student assistance, children advocacy, economic and health information programs.

5. Hypothesis Testing

Significant differences were noted in the ratings of the participants on socio-political issues, environmental action, relief operation, blood donation, emergency and referral services, student assistance, children advocacy, economic and health information. However, no significant differences on disaster management and community clinic programs.

6. Extent of Implementation of Volunteer Formation Program

The student extension of resources through voluntary efforts and Lasallian volunteer program were implemented to the fullest extent. However, youth formation was full extent based on the ratings of the participants.

7. Hypothesis Testing

7.1. The student extension of resources through voluntary efforts had only the student volunteers as participants, test of hypothesis of difference was not applicable.

7.2. The evaluation of the participants on Lasallian volunteer program differed significantly. However, no significant differences was noted on youth formation program.

8. Extent of Attainment of Objectives

8.1. Youth Educational Services Program

The objectives on health and safety, education and sports livelihood, pastoral and family life and self-government programs were attained to full extent as rated by students, faculty, families and barangay leaders.

8.2. Special Projects

The participants ratings on the attainment of objectives on socio-political issues, relief operation, blood donation, emergency and referral services and disaster management were fullest extent. However, full extent on environmental action, community clinics, student assistance, children advocacy, economic and health information programs.

8.3. Volunteer Formation Program

8.3.1. The participants evaluation on the attainment of objectives on student extension of resources through voluntary efforts and Lasallian Volunteer Formation Program were fullest extent. However, the youth formation was full extent.

9. Hypothesis Testing

Significant differences in the extent of attainment of objectives

9.1. Youth Educational Services Program

The ratings of the students, faculty, families and brgy leaders on health and safety, education and sports, livelihood, pastoral and family life and self-government differed significantly.

9.2. Special Projects

The participants ratings on socio-political issues, environmental action program, relief operation, blood donation, emergency and referral services, student assistance, children advocacy, economic program and health information differed significantly. However, no significant differences were noted on disaster management and community clinics.

9.3. Volunteer Formation Program

9.3.1. The student extension of resources through voluntary efforts had only the student volunteers as participants, test of hypothesis of difference was not applicable.

9.3.2. The evaluation of the participants in the attainment of objectives on the Lasallian volunteer program had significant differences. However, youth formation program had no significant differences.

Conclusions

On the basis of the findings, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The intended activities for the Youth Educational Services Program, Special Projects and Volunteer Formation Program have not attained the highest level of implementation necessary to ultimately satisfy its beneficiaries. On this account some activities be conducted to enhance the programs which may ultimately attain the set objectives.

2. The research has demonstrated significant differences in the responses among the participants in all areas of the Youth Educational Services program, Special Projects and Volunteer Formation Program. This deserve immediate attention and application of new strategies to intensify the existing programs.

Recommendations:

Considering the foregoing findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are offered:

1. The Lasallian Community Development Center should intensify and respond to the felt needs of the existing beneficiaries and other sectors in the partner communities. The following programs are recommended:

Offer health program to identified person with disabilities, elderly and cancer victims, for them to be productive and self-reliant inspite of their present conditions. The activities will be coordinated with the students, faculty, staff and administrators in the De La Salle University Health Sciences Campus, De La Salle University Medical Center and Cancer Institute.

An intensive trainors training on first aid for the youth and barangay health workers in order to form a core group. The members of the Red Cross Youth Council-De La Salle University Dasmariñas and Red Cross Cavite Chapter will be tapped.

A tutorial program for the out of school youth and interested adults, for them to pass the Philippine Educational Placement Test offered by the Department of Education to those who wanted to be accredited and continue formal schooling. The Faculty Association and Student Councils will be the main sources of the volunteer teachers.

Ecumenical activities in coordination with the parish priests, pastors and ministers, Lasallian Family Office, Lasallian Formation and Animation Team and Theology Department will spearhead the spiritual formations of the people, for them to be closer to God.

A Trainors Training on Leadership and Empowerment for the youth and barangay leaders to enhance their potentials and serve their constituents effectively and efficiently. Coordination will be done with the Political Science Department and Department of Local Government.

Launching of Ecology Month in the partner communities, promotion of environmental contest, intensification of waste management and continuation of "NO" to landfill in Cavite campaign. The collaborative efforts of the Environmental Resource Management Center, Department of Environment and Natural Resources and Department of Local Government will make the

community clean and green. Conducting eco-camp in the campus and partner communities during summer .

Extension of the blood typing activity in the partner communities and trainors training for youth, barangay leaders, health workers and other interested individuals. It is very necessary to establish a blood registry in every barangay and have a pool of donors for dengue, typhoid and hemorrhagic fever victims.

Intensify the fund raising and strengthen the linkages with other hospitals and health agencies in the local, provincial and national level to respond to the emergency needs of the indigent clients.

A trainors training on disaster management to youth, barangay leaders, health workers and interested individuals in preparation for inevitable circumstances and events in the community. Coordination with the be done with Red Cross and Provincial Disaster Coordinating Council.

Reach out to other abused and neglected children like street children and juvenile delinquent. The Department of Social Welfare and Development, Behavioral Science Department and other non-government agencies will greatly help in freeing them from harm and exploitation, giving them hope to have a brighter future.

2. Some of the responses could have been influenced by the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants but this particular aspect was not

included in the analysis of the data. It is therefore recommended that in the future research as on same subject, this area be included.

4. An in-depth future research regarding the comparison of differences on the different community development programs of the University.

5. The weakest program identified was youth formation on the area of Volunteer Formation Program. An enhanced community development program is hereby proposed for implementation in Brgy. Paliparan, Dasmarinas, Cavite

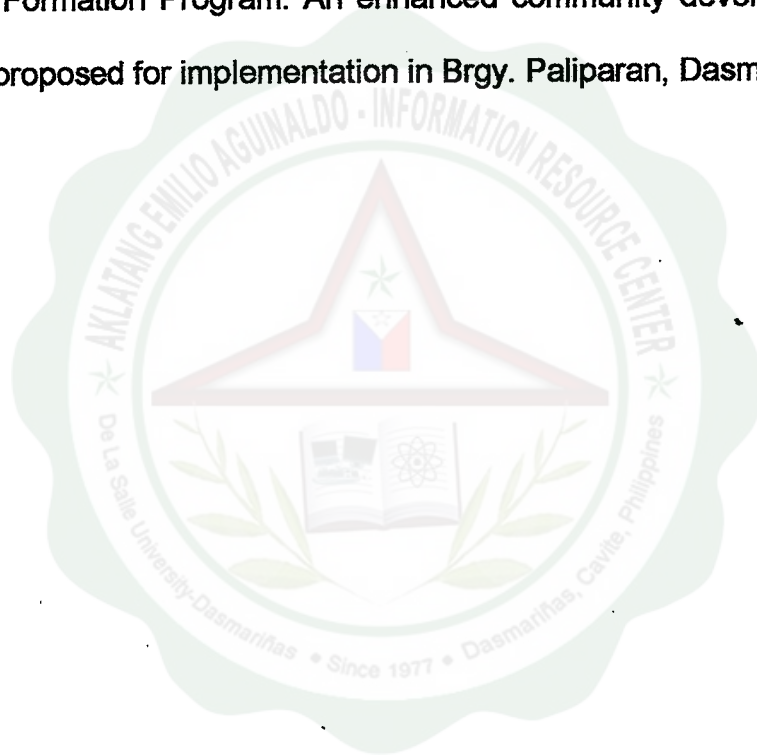


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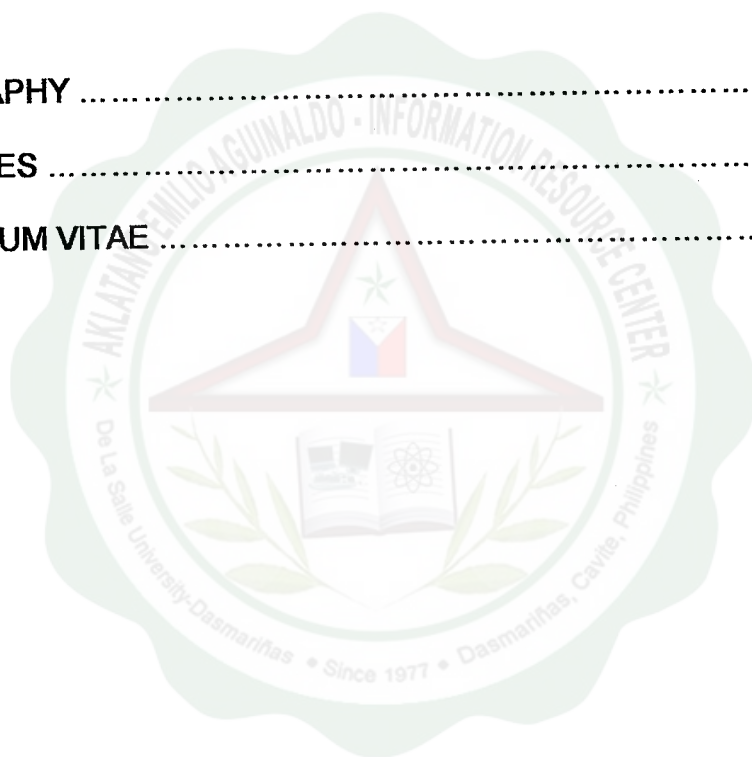
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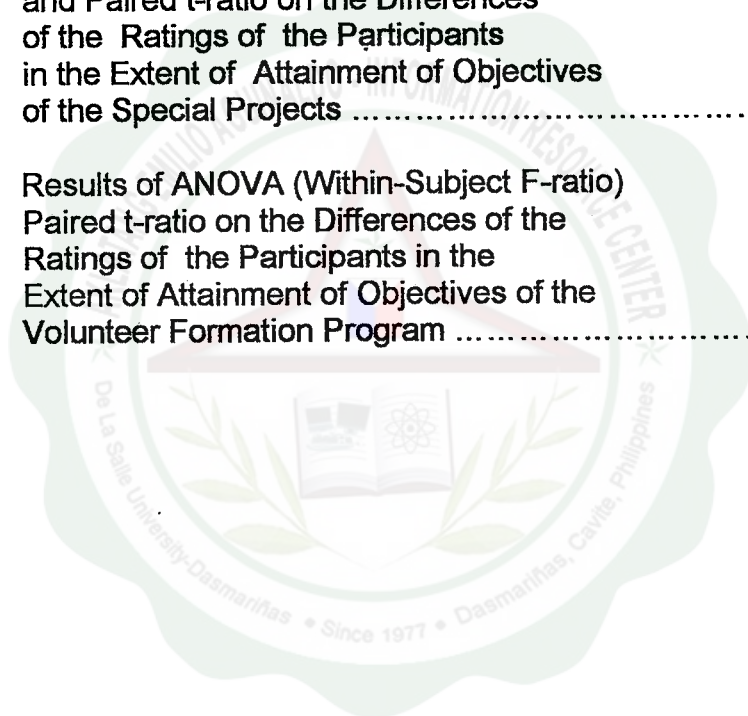


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