

Factors Associated with Faculty's Adherence to Christian Principles:

Inputs to De La Salle University -Dasmariñas

Faculty Christian Value Formation

Program, 1996

ABSTRACT

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ABSTRACT OF RESEARCH

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Objectives of the Study

A. General:

Determine the relationship between the following factors: sex, age, religion, school attended, civil status, years of teaching, and the adherence to Christian principles of the faculty of De La Salle University - Dasmariñas, School Year 1995-1996.

B. Specific:

1. Determine the profile of the faculty of De La Salle University - Dasmariñas in terms of sex, age, religion, civil status, school attended, and years of teaching.
2. Determine the level of adherence to Christian principles of the faculty of De La Salle University - Dasmariñas as assessed by self and students.
3. Find out the differences in the level of adherence to Christian principles when respondents are grouped according to sex, age, religion, school attended, civil status, and years of teaching.
4. Find out the differences between faculty's self-evaluation and the student's evaluation of the faculty's adherence to Christian principles.
5. Find out if there is a correlation between faculty's self-evaluation and student-evaluation of the faculty's adherence to Christian principles.

Scope and Coverage

The study was conducted in De La Salle University - Dasmariñas, Dasmariñas, Cavite towards the end of the School Year 1995-1996. The respondents of the study were composed of some 30 faculty members from the selected colleges of De La Salle University - Dasmariñas who have been in the institution for three years and above. There were also a total of 1,800 student-respondents taken from two of their classes in the same institution.

Methodology

A questionnaire checklist was used to collect data on the following factors: sex, age, religion, civil status, school attended, and years of teaching. There were three parts in the five-point scale questionnaire checklist. These were: The Personal Adherence, the Christian Behavior towards peers and students, and the Integration of Religious and Moral Values in academic subjects.

The mean was used to determine the following: (a) the faculty's level of adherence to Christian principles as evaluated by self, and (b) the faculty's level of adherence to Christian principles as evaluated by students.

The t-test was used to determine the significant differences between means in the following comparisons: (a) the faculty's level of adherence to Christian principles when they are grouped according to sex, age, religion, civil status, school attended, and years of teaching as evaluated by self, and (b) the faculty's level of adherence to Christian principles when respondents are grouped according to sex, age, religion, civil status, school attended, and years of teaching as evaluated by students.

Pearson correlation coefficient was used to determine the correlation analysis on the level of adherence to Christian principles, faculty's self-evaluation versus the student-evaluation.

Summary of Findings

The following findings were the result of the study:

1. The profile of the respondents show that of the 30 respondents, 73.3 percent were female, 26.7 percent were male. There were 40.0 percent who belonged to the 40 years old and below bracket and 60 percent belonged to the 41 years old and above bracket. According to religion, 82.8 percent of the respondents were Catholics and 17.2 percent were non-Catholics. Forty percent were single and 60.0 percent were married according to civil status. In the profile of the respondents according to the type of school attended, the following data were obtained: (a) type of elementary school: 28.0 percent attended Catholic elementary schools, 72.0 percent attended non-Catholic schools, (b) type of high school attended: 20.8 percent attended Catholic high schools, 79.2 percent attended non-Catholic high schools, (c) type of college attended: 60.0 percent attended Catholic colleges, 40.0 percent attended non-Catholic colleges, (d) type of graduate school attended: 45.8 percent attended Catholic graduate schools and 54.2 percent attended non-Catholic graduate schools, (e) type of vocational school attended: 50.0 percent attended Catholic vocational schools and 50.0 percent attended a non-Catholic vocational schools. The profile respondents according to the years of teaching experience is that 83.3 percent of the

respondents were teaching for fifteen years and below and 16.7 percent were teaching for 16 years and above.

2. In terms of the level of adherence to Christian principles of the faculty of DLSU-Dasmariñas as assessed or evaluated by self and by students, it was described as moderate adherence with a mean of 3.76 for student-evaluation and 4.35 for self-evaluation.

3. Age and years of teaching were related to the level of adherence to Christian principles, while sex, religion, civil status and school attended had no significant relationship as evaluated by the faculty themselves. In the students evaluation, sex, age, religion, school attended, civil status and years of teaching were not related to the level of adherence to Christian principles.

4. There are differences between faculty's self-evaluation and student-evaluation. The self-evaluation of the faculty is highly significant than that of the student-evaluation.

5. There is a correlation between faculty's self-evaluation and student-evaluation of the former's level of adherence to Christian principles.

Conclusion

In the light of the aforementioned findings in this study the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The profile of the respondents shows that most of the teachers were female, married, ranging from 41 years old and above and Catholics. Many of them came from the non-Catholic elementary and high schools, however, most of them studied in Catholic universities and colleges. The majority have been teaching for fifteen years and above.

2. In the faculty's level of adherence to Christian principles, it was described that there was a moderate adherence as evaluated by both faculty and students.

3. The older teachers with longer teaching experiences had higher level of adherence to Christian principles as evaluated by themselves. Regardless of being male or female, being Catholics or non-Catholics, single or married, whether they attended a Catholic or non-Catholic schools, the faculty showed the same level of adherence to Christian principles.

Based on the students evaluation, their teachers had the same level of adherence to Christian principles regardless of being male or female, younger or older, Catholic or non-Catholic, single or married, whether they attended Catholic or non-Catholic schools with longer or shorter teaching experience.

4. Faculty's self-evaluation is higher than the student's evaluation of faculty adherence to Christian principles and this difference exists in the population of interest.

5. The level of adherence to Christian principles of faculty can be predicted using students' evaluation.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the study, the following are recommended:

1. Strengthen the value formation programs for teachers with emphasis on the integration of religious and moral values in the academic subjects they are handling and to intensify the Christian formation program stressing relationships with peers and students.
2. Inform faculty of the results of both evaluations, that they may be made aware of their role in the value formation of students.
3. Encourage Catholic schools to use student's evaluation of teachers adherence to Christian principles in designing or improving their Christian formation program for faculty.
4. Urge Catholic schools to formulate or devise a self-evaluation instrument for use in hiring faculty members.
5. Accept faculty of any Christian denomination to teach in sectarian schools.

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