

SUMMA RATHANIT : AN ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION RELATING TO  
TEACHERS COLLEGES' RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY : A CASE STUDY OF SURIN  
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The objectives of this study were to describe the state of research administration and research productivity, as well as to analyze the research administrative factors relating to Surin Teachers College's research productivity. Qualitative techniques were used by analyzing the related documents, questionnaire, interview and participative observation in the field study for 6 months. And the finding were as follows:

Concerning the state of research administration, it was found that the college had not stated research policy formally but known informally that research projects were highly encouraged as a means to promote the college as community higher education institution. However, limited number of research reports were published and the college had not given sufficient importance, reinforcement and research skill development. Besides, it was found that the rector was an important factor for promoting research productivity. The college used research framework set by central administrative unit as guidlines in the process of research administration. Research grants were found as important motivation factor. Decision-making in the college was done by ad-hoc committees. It was rested that systematic planning and controlling for research were not sufficient. Faculties and departments played less role in research administration. Most of the faculty members who participated in research projects were male, age between 36-40 years, had 11-15 years of government services, earned Master degree and held the academic rank of assistant professor. On the average, they had 1-5 years experiences in research, participated in academic activities 1-5 times a year, spent time in studying 1-5 research related articles in a year, and used 1-5 hours a week in conducting research activities. Most of the researchers had good attitude toward research, were aware of their duty in conducting research project and being responsive to instructional and local research problems. The local community held expectation, recognition and cooperation in doing research activities aiming as local development or problem-solving. Generally speaking, the society in which the college was situated comprised of various problems or issues challenging research activities.

In relation to research productivity, Faculty of Education showed the highest productivity index, with the Department of Testing and Evaluation as the top rank (RP. = 0.433). Most of the research projects done could be classified as applied research, of which the quality were rated at good and rather good levels.

As for research administrative factors relating to research productivity, it was found that internal factors were more important than external ones. Twelve relating factors were ranked as follows: research grants, academic position, personal characters, attitude towards research, thesis experience during graduate study, institutional academic atmosphere, time spent for conducting research, college rector, research control system, local culture and values, local society, and local academic assembly.