

**ADEQUACY OF RESOURCES OF THE BSIT PROGRAM
AT ILOCOS SUR POLYTECHNIC STATE COLLEGE,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AS PERCEIVED BY
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS**

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM

Introduction

In the last 45 years or so, computers have become essential objects in our everyday life. Computers are used routinely for mundane tasks such as producing utility bills and bank statements, controlling traffic and handling reservations. There are computers in automobiles, cameras, mobile phones and home appliances. With the advent of personal computers, computers have spread from institutions to private homes (Wartin, 1989).

Alongside the technologic development of computers, a new branch of science has emerged. Computer Science or Information Technology is a field which studies computers, how to design them, how to make them work, how to make them user-friendly, how to define their limitations and, most of all, how to stretch their capabilities and to guide them in new directions.

And as the interest in computers and their applications grow, this new field attracts many young people eager to enter the computer-age. It is not surprising to learn that Information Technology (IT) remains among the most enrolled courses in the country today.

However, this increase in demand is coupled with the problem of supply of resources. There are not enough IT resources for usage in most academic institutions. If there are resources, they are not well equipped with the most modern software applications and hardware connections.

This study aims to assess the adequacy of the resources in the BSIT Program as perceived by the students. We would evaluate ISPSC-CA Sta. Maria Ilocos Sur, in particular, with the point of view of the students enrolled in IT. The results of this study would be beneficial to the school system for it would lead to improvements necessary for its upgrading and transformation.

Statement of the Problem

This research study aims to assess the adequacy of resources of the BSIT Program at ISPSC-CA Sta. Maria Ilocos Sur as perceived by IT students.

Specifically, this study attempts to answer the following the questions:

1. What is the profile of respondents in terms of:
 - 1.1 Age
 - 1.2 Civil Status
 - 1.3 Gender
 - 1.4 Year Level
2. How do IT students perceive the adequacy of IT resources?
3. Is there a need to improve the existing IT resources?
4. Is there a need for additional IT resources?
5. What are the IT students problems regarding the use of the resources?
6. What are some possible solutions to these problems?

Analysis of the Problem

It has been observed that there is an existing problem in the adequacy of IT resources in ISPSC. Students have encountered that whenever they have an activity which requires the use of computer laboratories, there are times that there are not enough units for everyone to use. There is then a need to evaluate this problem and address the administration of whatever results this study would generate. As the adequacy of IT Resources serves as the main topic of the study, there are also sub-problems that need to be assessed. The researcher included the following queries in the survey questionnaire: The necessity of improving IT Resources both Hardware and Software connections and the necessity of acquiring additional computer facilities among others.

Significance of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to assess how well does the school administration at ISPSC-CA of Sta. Maria provide the necessary tools for learning among their students. The problems that the respondents would present would be a basis for the administration for improvement planning regarding the supply of IT resources, integrating the students' opinions and suggestions regarding the matter.

The IT students would benefit a lot since the topic of this study is one of the concerns of students. If the outcome of this study would be evaluated and taken action by administration, it would definitely enhance the learning process among the IT students. They would be motivated to perform well in school because they are provided with the necessary IT resources.

The education planners of this country may find this study relevant in evaluating the integration of sufficient learning tools in every level, not just at the tertiary level.

Since this study focused on a narrower scope, the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and other academic organizations would be encouraged to adopt another local research study focusing on a wider scope and including a much larger subject of the study.

Finally, the computer industry, in general, would be encouraged to formulate measures to be able to provide supplies with the most reasonable prices.

Definition of Terms

Computer a device that operates on data at high speed, can store data and needs to be programmed; also defined as an information manipulating machine.

Information Technology (as a course offering) a course of study that focuses on understanding computer technology, theory and techniques needed for maximizing the over-all design and efficiency of the machine; and understanding internet capabilities, theory and techniques and how to manipulate them.

Systems Software Includes the operating system and all the utilities that enable the computer to function

Applications Software Includes programs that do real work for users. For example, word processors, spreadsheets, and database management systems fall under the category of applications software.

Hardware refers to the objects that you can actually touch, like disks, disk drives, display screens, keyboards, printers, boards and chips. In contrast, software is untouchable

Adequacy a state of sufficiency, wherein there are enough to meet the needs of a situation or a proposed end for a specific requirement.

Chapter 2

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter gives an explicit presentation of the research plan formulated, the research design used, the population considered, the sampling techniques implemented if a sample is desired or needed, the research instruments employed and the appropriate statistical tools adopted.

Research Design

The descriptive survey research was used in the assessment of the adequacy of resources in the BSIT Program of ISPSC. It is the most suitable method since it relies on gathering first-hand information through interviews and internal reports.

Sources of Data

The respondents were chosen through random sampling. The subject of the study focused only on one academic institution and on one particular course. From the total population of IT students, the sample representative of 60 respondents was derived. There are 15 respondents in every year level of the said course which will be selected at random.

Research Instrument

The instrument used in the collection of data is a ten-item, checklist-type survey questionnaire. The questions were formulated based on the objective of the study regarding the adequacy of resources in the BSIT Program. This was constructed by the researcher with the help of the adviser to elicit the problem posed.

Data Gathering Procedure and Technique

Gathering of primary data was done through distribution of close-ended questionnaire to make the answering of the respondents easier. These questions were formulated after reading books, web sites and related studies discussing the current and past issues and other facts concerning the topic of study. The questionnaire were divided into two parts: the respondent's profile and the main survey questionnaire.

After the respondents were through answering, they were collected and their responses were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted.

Statistical Treatment of Data

Data gathered from sixty (60) respondents were analyzed in accordance with a set of procedures. First is tallying the responses of the respondents. Then computation of the frequency of each item as a choice in the questionnaires follows. Third is the presentation of percentage of each item against the total number of respondents, computed as follows:

$$\% = \frac{f}{n}$$

where: % = percentage

f = frequency

n = sample size

The responses were then ranked on the basis of computed percentage. Finally, comparative tables were prepared to summarize the findings of the study.