



# ASSESSMENT OF RESEARCH MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF THE HALAL GOAT PROJECT OF SKSU

**Mamalinta, Normina A.**

*Assessment of Research Management Practices of The Halal Goat Project of SKSU.*

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra13545>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra13545

## ABSTRACT

*The study focused on the Assessment of Research Management Practices of the Halal Goat Project of SKSU. The following objective is to assess the research management practices of the Halal goat project of SKSU.*

*In this study, a descriptive research design was used. Non-probability sampling, precisely, purposive sampling technique, was used for the analysis, given the technicalities and relevance of the information required to answer the research questions, seven (6) respondents from the team of halal goats was answer the survey questionnaire.*

*The study on the understanding of halal during Inception shows that the meeting is the most important part of the study knowledge of halal. It should not only concern the holiness among Muslims, but it also concerns the cleanliness and absence of chemicals. Halal production of Goat will improve the profit as to the marketing process. Regular Monitoring of the clientele will boost the interest and enthusiasm of the goat farmers to improve their performance production.*

## INTRODUCTION

Halal food and products are now gaining worldwide attention and have been part of international discussions due to their recognition as an alternative benchmark for food safety, hygiene, and quality assurance (Ambali and Bakar, 2014). Goat meat is now one of the imported and exported Halal goods. Time-honored Halal meat goat, production facilities are common in Islamic countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia (E-Halal Organization, 2010).

Halal goat production in the Philippines is one of the enterprises that is getting an economically doable option, particularly in SOCCSKSARGEN (Region XII). As of 2005 (BAS, 2005), there are 254,109 goats in the Region, or 7.25 percent of the overall population of the nation. Although Muslims only consume 0.21 kg of Halal goats per person annually, they frequently offer them as sacrifices to honor their religion. This is especially true during holy days like Kanduli, Aqiqah, Ramadan, Eid al-Fitr, and Eid al-Adha, when local demand for this product rises. The production of halal goats in the region is still in its early stages, and farmers are unfamiliar with many of its nuances.

In a report for the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), Helen Connell attempts to "analyze institutional responses to challenges arising from the implications of the changing educational environment on research management, and draw together findings and ideas from recent experience." The report discusses the issue of "research management" in higher education.

There is a need to address research management concerns, including the RD&E of state universities, for better research management. The halal goat research project is one of the successful projects of the SKSU RD&E, which also has to assess how they manage their research project.

## OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this study is:

1. To assess the research management practices of the Halal goat project of SKSU.

## RELATED LITERATURE

Research management and administration have a relatively short history. It can strongly be linked to the increased requirements of research funding agencies in the field of reporting, and regulation (Campbell, 2010) and demonstrating the impact of state-funded research.

Schützenmeister (2010) highlighted that new roles are emerging in research management necessitating heterogeneous skills converge that are essential for successful research. Moreover, many research managers developed indispensable expertise about the vast number of potential funding sources and the manifold requirements of many of them. These requirements include the need for partners, an interdisciplinary research design, the inclusion of stakeholders, and the integration of international partners. According to Schützenmeister, bright and well-connected manager-scientists are gems for research institutions, and are frequently irreplaceable.

According to Schützenmeister (2010), there are three primary trends that make efficient research management necessary: a lack of funding for research, the complexity of scientific challenges and programs, and the need for complicated infrastructures.

The specific duty of the research administrator, according to Tauginiene (2009), is to advance academic research. Research administrators play a crucial role in the university research culture, collaborating both directly and informally with the faculties.



Shelley (2010) emphasizes that RMAs now play a crucial role in the research process, with the more junior ones primarily responsible for data collection and information discovery and the most senior ones supporting the coordination and direction of their university's research policies.

Schützenmeister (2010) provides a brief summary of research management and administration: firstly, it differs from the traditional university administration since in many cases RMAs participate in both the planning (pre-grant) and implementation (post-grant) phases of research initiatives. Second, RMAs deal with the social, organizational and political context of research and work always in complex project. As regards the role of RMAs, Schützenmeister differentiates between two important developments at US universities: the first is the growing interest of university administrations in research planning and specialization to improve the research profile of universities and to focus on potential subjects that may provide cash, reputation, and competitive advantages. The second originates from external funding sources, collaborations, and resources that need to be managed at different levels at universities.

Three main developments necessitating effective research management are also described by Schützenmeister which include the scarcity of resources for research, the complexity of scientific problems and projects, as well as the necessity of complex infrastructures.

Green and Langley (2009) established that universities require research managers for the development and implementation of successful research projects after conducting extensive interviews at UK institutions.

Wedekind and Philby (2018) show the present relevance of research management and administration by pointing out that EU-funded research and innovation awards are frequently oversubscribed, and EU funding are only allocated to the best with the greatest levels of quality.

The challenge of ensuring the long-term preservation of and access to the outputs of scientific research, especially data sets produced by publicly funded research projects, has become a prominent topic in the United States. The University of North Texas launched the two-year DataRes Project in 2011 to document perceptions and responses to this emerging challenge in US higher education, as well as to investigate how the library and information science (LIS) profession could best respond to the need for better research data management in universities.

Research Data Management (RDM) is a rising topic of research (Tenopir et al., 2011; Zhang and Eichmann-Kalwara, 2019), and RDM skills are increasingly required across all disciplines as researchers take on additional duties to fulfill the demand for open and reusable data (Borghi et al., 2021). Higman et al. (2019, p. 1) defined data management as "the stewardship of data from conception onwards," emphasizing the topic's scope. Indeed, since funding agencies and publishers mandate data management and data sharing in their policies (cf. Chawinga & Zinn, 2019; European Commission, 2016; De Waard, 2016), such thorough stewardship is becoming increasingly crucial.

Empirical research literature never fails to point out that RMA as a profession lacks visibility and, in many cases, acknowledgment, particularly among researchers and other elements of the institutions in which they operate. Even in the Anglo-Saxon world, issues emerge because RMAs believe their work to be demanding, with little appreciation from their non-administrative colleagues to whom they provide a service (Shambrook & Roberts, 2011).

RMA roles, duties, and powers vary widely and are heavily influenced by institutional structure and hierarchy (Tauginiene, 2009; Shelley, 2010). Green and Langley (2009) and Schützenmeister (2010) affirm the diversity of research managers' roles as well as disparities in their impact and responsibilities among businesses, despite the fact that their career pathways are unclear, and in some cases non-existent. The literature unambiguously indicates that research managers and administrators must possess a wide variety of skills and expertise in order to provide high-quality research assistance (Green & Langley, 2009). Professionals that are multi-talented and mission-driven are more likely to succeed (Shambrook & Roberts, 2009).

Tauginiene (2009) distinguishes three main qualities and skills that a research manager and administrator should have: 1) generation, interpretation, and dissemination of information: being aware of the most recent information, understanding and forwarding the information in all phases of grant preparation and management; 2) communication at many levels: between researchers, between researchers and RMAs, between RMAs, and between other stakeholders; and 3) problem solving with high levels of sophistication.

As it has already been referred to in the previous section, the increased competition for research funding, and the emergence of new challenges and opportunities have another effect on the RMA profession on which recently published papers agree: this is the necessity to accommodate continuous change (Shelley, 2010) and align the competences to reflect these changes (Tauginiene, 2009).

As a result, it is important to recognize that core research management ideas developed in the past no longer meet the changing research environment of today. These changes are influenced by social, political, and economic variables that impact higher education's ideals and aims. As a result, changes must reflect the fundamental principles of research management (Tauginiene, 2009).

Regarding this issue, Green and Langley (2009) also confirmed the continuous change that RMAs have to face but they pointed out that it is a result of raising expectations from the academics as well as funding bodies. This phenomenon is backed by the increased complexity of the contract, ethical issues, legal issues, and the efficient coordination of projects with international partners. Empirical investigations also underline this phenomenon: an online survey (Davis-Hamilton, 2016) carried out at the beginning of 2016 revealed that according to respondents, research administration is constantly changing (86%), demanding, challenging, and complex (81%).

Furthermore, the advent of new problems and possibilities has another influence on the RMA profession that studies agree on: the need to accept continual change (Shelley, 2010) and align abilities to reflect these changes (Tauginiene, 2009).

Thus it must be noted that fundamental research management principles formulated in the past no longer satisfy the changing research environment of today. These changes are the result of social, political, and economic variables that impact higher education's ideals and aims. As a result, changes must reflect the fundamental principles of research management (Tauginiene, 2009).

Still up to now, apart from the Anglo-Saxon world, there is a huge lack of educational programs for RMAs (Shelley, 2010). Existing available programs are for post-graduates or for professionals already working in the field, whereas it is almost impossible to graduate as RMA.



Research management and administration have a relatively short history. It can strongly be linked to the increased requirements of research funding agencies in the field of reporting, and regulation (Campbell, 2010) and demonstrating the impact of state-funded research.

Shelley (2010) also discusses the variety of job backgrounds of newly hired research managers. Some had previously worked in business or industry and brought with their flavors of those work cultures. Others have previously worked in government research, financing councils, or accounting. There were also disillusioned contract research scholars looking for a more stable future. Others with more than a decade of research support experience, on the other hand, had advanced to higher positions by changing universities, while others considered the function as one of the pathways in university management.

## METHODOLOGY

### Research design

In this study, a descriptive research design was used. Non-probability sampling, precisely, purposive sampling technique, was used for the analysis; given the technicalities and relevance of the information required to answer the research questions, seven (6) respondents from the team of halal goats answered the survey questionnaire.

### Data Gathering Procedure

In gathering the desired data and information for this study, the researcher has listed all staff/members of the halal goat project. She asked for the approval of the Project leader to survey the project members—furthermore, the approval of concerned members of the project also allowed the recorded and the documented.

### Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics like frequency and ranking were used to summarize the data.

### Data to be gathered

How effective are the research management practices in the following areas of concern:

- a. Planning of research projects
- b. Staffing
- c. Operation
- d. Implementation of research projects
- e. Monitoring and evaluation

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis and interprets the results of the statistical procedures on the data gathered.

### Part I. Planning of research projects

**Table 1. Frequency Distributions of the objectives of the research projects.**

Objectives	Frequency	Ranking
Roll out the technology	5	1st
To train the goat farmers	4	2nd
Awareness of Halal Goat	3	3rd
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	

This table shows that the objective to roll out the technology ranks 1<sup>st</sup> before training the goat farmers and awareness. This explains that the transfer of technology to goat farmers on Halal production is a new knowledge among goat raisers considering the demand among Muslim consumers globally. This technology is something new to farmers. It means an additional burden from free range to confinement, but if successful, this will result in a further gain in profit for widespread sale globally, not only to Muslim consumers regarding cleanliness or non-chemical use of feeding.

**Table 2. Frequency Distributions of knowledge of the research projects.**

Items	Frequency	Ranking
Technical	5	1st
Degree	1	2nd
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	

As indicated in this table, technical knowledge ranks 1<sup>st</sup> as the degree of knowledge. Implies that researchers had special and scientific knowledge related to Halalness following the process or stages

**Table 3. Frequency Distributions of managing to identify and develop the topic**

Item	Frequency	Ranking
Recommendation	4	1st
Proposal	4	1st
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	



This table shows that development and identification of the topic through recommendation and proposal were considered. This explains that the proposal for this project was the primary tool in the identification of a topic as a recommendation by an institution based on their plan of the program.

**Table 4. Frequency Distributions of manage to locate your clients**

Item	Frequency	Ranking
Conduct survey	2	2nd
LGU	5	1st
Visits	2	2nd
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	

As shown in this table, in locating client goat farmers, the LGU ranks 1<sup>st</sup>. It implies that the farmers were closely coordinating with the DA workers for technical assistance. The conduct of surveys and farm visits served as a follow-up.

**Table 5. Frequency Distributions of manage to search for information on halal goat marketing**

Sources of Information	Frequency	Ranking
LGU-DA	3	1st
Online research	1	2nd
Online Market research	3	1st
DTI	1	2nd
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	

Table 5 shows that LGU DA ranks 1st as a source of information among researchers regarding Halal Goat Marketing and Online Market survey. This explains that advanced global technology in communication does help much in this project. Local and online market research survey is a secondary data as sources of information.

## Part II. Staffing

**Table 6. Frequency Distributions of selecting the research staff members in the research projects**

Selection Process	Frequency	Ranking
Skill experience	4	1st
Physical % mental aspect	2	2nd
Specialization	1	3rd
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	

As seen in this table, the Skill experience of staff selection was very much considered. The physical and mental aspect was next, and specialization was considered. It means that one's ability and knowledge were more effective in execution or performance than with a good physique and mind and with specialization without skill.

**Table 7. Frequency Distributions of qualifications need to work in halal research**

Type of Objectives	Frequency	Ranking
Skill	4	1st
Specialization	4	1st
Religion	2	2nd
Relationship	1	3rd
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	

Table 7 shows that in terms of qualifications that need to work on this research must be skillful with the specialization, which ranks 1. Religion ranks Second, meaning researchers of halal don't need to be Muslim. As long as you are knowledgeable of the word Halal and Haram, he will qualify for this research project.

**Table 8. Frequency Distributions of qualification should a research assistant**

Type of Objectives	Frequency	Ranking
Specialization	4	1st
Bachelor degree	4	1st
Skills	2	2nd
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	

It indicates in this table that a qualification of a research assistant must be a graduate of four years or a bachelor's degree with a specialization rank of 1. It implies that education as a degree holder matters in forms of communication and writing research whereas skills rank 2.



**Part III. Operation**

**Table 9. Frequency Distributions of starting the research planning**

Type of Objectives	Frequency	Ranking
Inception Meeting	1	2nd
Workshop	5	1st
Training	1	2nd
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	

Table 9, In this table, the Planning on this halal research started with a workshop for the staff, which ranks first, followed by the inception meeting and training with farmers. It implies that orientation among the respondents has started with classifying the term halal or haram.

**Table 10. Frequency Distributions of Identifying the Stakeholder**

Item	Frequency	Ranking
LGU-DA	5	1st
Conduct survey	2	2nd
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	

This table shows that the identification of stakeholders is in coordination with Local Governments Unit (LGU - DA). It explains that LGU farmer's consultation is the effective and easiest way of knowing and finding the stakeholders in this project

**Table 11. Frequency Distributions of obtaining the funding**

Type of Objectives	Frequency	Ranking
Submit proposal	2	2nd
Institution	3	1st
Application	1	3rd
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	

As seen in this table, in obtaining funding for this research project, this was funded by an institution with the requirement of writing a project proposal for applying for funding from in status on get was channeled by the national government.

**Part IV. Implementation**

**Table 12. Frequency Distributions of managing to implement the research project**

Implementation Process	Frequency	Ranking
Conduct survey	3	1st
Confer in LGU agencies	3	1st
Interviews	2	2nd
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	

Table 12 As to the management on the implementation of the project, it was stated in this table that the conduct of the survey and coordination with LGU rank 1 followed up with interviews, which implies that the conduct of the survey and coordination with LGU, both determined the success of the project implementation.

**Table 13. Frequency Distributions of methods of assessing the organization in support of the program.**

Type of Objectives	Frequency	Ranking
Workshop	2	2nd
Training	2	2nd
Inception meeting	3	1st
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	

As shown in this table, the method of assisting the organization to support the program inception meeting with respondents ranks first, followed by training and workshops. It explains that any research activity should start with understanding what you are doing.

**Table 14. Frequency Distributions of project implementation**

Item	Frequency	Ranking
Workshop	1	3rd
Training	5	1st
Inception meeting	4	2nd
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	

As shown in this table, training ranks first in implementing the project from the staff to the clientele. This explains that awareness from the knowledge of Halal production was done for the successful implementation. There can be no successful





implementation without workshops and training and, from time to time, inception meetings for more comprehension of the project objective and goals.

**Part V. Monitoring and Evaluation**

**Table 15. Frequency Distributions of managing and tracking the results of interventions throughout the program**

Tracking Results	Frequency	Ranking
Evaluation form	3	1st
Visiting	3	1st
Interview	2	2nd
Conduct survey	1	3rd
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	

Table 15 shows the management on tracking the results of the intervention throughout the program. Those visiting and evaluating rank 1<sup>st</sup> in obtaining the results. Interview ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> explain that regular visiting is effective for tracking results.

**Table 16. Frequency Distributions of managing the result of the project to ensure its improvement**

Type of Objectives	Frequency	Ranking
Project team meeting	4	1st
Monitoring	4	1st
Conduct survey	1	2nd
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	

It was indicated in this table that monitoring and Project team meeting ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in their activity of ensuring the result of project improvement. It explains that regular Monitoring and conduct of meetings regularly will ensure the progress of the project. Face-to-face was observed as a successful strategy.

**Table 17. Frequency Distributions of how often the Monitoring of the project**

Item	Frequency	Ranking
Every 1 week	3	1st
Monthly	2	2nd
Every 2 weeks	1	3rd
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	

Table 17 shows that Monitoring of the project was done weekly by the researchers, then monthly Monitoring every two weeks. This explains that weekly Monitoring led to the success of the said project. Manifestation of their success was funding a second round of study research that pertains to marketing their output (meat) locally and internationally in market outlets.

**Table 18. Frequency Distributions of the method of assessing the clients**

Methods of Assessing	Frequency	Ranking
Evaluation form	4	2nd
Interview	5	1st
Conduct survey	1	3rd
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	

This table shows that the best method of assessing the clientele is through interviews. This implies that through the interview, the clientele was formally consulted and evaluated based on their qualifications. In that case, information was obtained formally from them. Evaluation form rank 2<sup>nd</sup> in obtaining information wherein the clientele comfortably answers the query

**Table 19. Frequency Distributions of managing the performance of the projects clientele**

Instrument	Frequency	Percentage
Interview	3	2nd
On visit Monitoring	4	1st
Evaluation form	2	3rd
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	

As indicated in this table, On Visit monitoring as a tool for the management of the clientele's performance ranks 1<sup>st</sup>. It explains that this instrument was successful, considering the immediate answers to the day-to-day problems encountered in the production. Any problems with their project will be resolved by utilizing tools.

**Table 20. Frequency Distributions of the Monitoring and evaluating the project**

Type of Objectives	Frequency	Percentage
Interview	3	2nd
Visiting	6	1st
Evaluation form	2	2nd
Conduct survey	1	1st
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	

This shows that both the objective of evaluation and form and conduct survey got the 1<sup>st</sup> rank. This was followed by interview and evaluation rank as 2nd. This explains that through visiting and conducting a survey, the project was formally monitored and evaluated.

## SUMMARY

Among the objectives of planning a research project to roll out the technology ranks first. One of the stages of planning activity is the introduction of the research project. Technical knowledge emphasizes the transfer of technology. Developing the topic proposal and recommendation was highly used by the researchers. As to locating clients, the most helpful is through the LGU DA at the same time as sources of information on halal goat marketing. On the management of hiring staff to join the project. Preferably Skill experience with specialization and a graduate bachelor's degree was considered in terms of operation, as to the operation of the halal goat project. It has always started with workshop training and inception meeting to ensure the readiness of the staff and clients. The funding institution known as PCARD, which funded the project, has required SKSU researchers to accomplish all requirements needed for funding as the recipient together with a partner university in Region Mindanao. As to the implementation of the project, coordination of LGU agencies was indeed considered after the conduct of the survey and interview. The system and implementation of the project inception meeting rank one before the series of surveys and interviews. Results of the project for improvement were done every week with a project team for improvement. The interview with farmers during visits of the project Team was seen as effective in monitoring their performance.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the project, the following conclusion is drawn.

1. The study on the understanding of halal during Inception. The meeting is the most important part of the study knowledge of halal. It should not only concern the holiness among Muslims, but it also concerns the cleanliness and absence of chemicals.
2. Halal production of Goat will improve the profit as to the marketing process.
3. Regular Monitoring of the clientele will boost the interest and enthusiasm of the goat farmers to improve their performance production.

## RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings and the conclusion of the study, the following recommendations are proposed.

1. Halal production should not be introduced only to goat farmers. It should include fowl animals.
2. Staff selection should include not only an Arabic teacher or Imam but to include any practicing Muslim in Islam religion either male or female who knows of research work activity.
3. Inception should always start with the knowledge of the word halal or what is not (Haram).

## REFERENCES

1. Ambali, A.R. and Bakar, A.N. (2014). *People's awareness on halal foods and products: Potential issues for policy-makers*. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*. 121: 3-25. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.01.1104>
2. Borghi, J.A., Van Gulick, A.E., & Pham, D. (2018). *Data management and sharing in neuroimaging: Practices and perceptions of MRI researchers*. *PLOS ONE*, 13(7), e0200562. PMID: 30011302. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0200562> [Crossref], [PubMed], [Google Scholar]
3. Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), Department of Agriculture. (2005). *National Goat Population*. <http://arccarticles.s3.amazonaws.com/arcc/Attachment-at-accept-article-D-209.pdf>
4. Chawinga, W.A., & Zinn, S. (2019). *Global perspectives of research data sharing: A systematic literature review*. *Library and Information Science Research*, 41(2), 109–122. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lisr.2019.04.004> [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
5. Connell, Helen, ed. *University Research Management: Meeting the Institutional Challenge*. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development, 2005. <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/jjep/3336451.0020.212/--research-management-combining-platform-practices?rgn=main;view=fulltext>
6. E-Halal Organization. (2010). *Your ultimate guide to the world of Halal food*. [www.islamicpopulation.com](http://www.islamicpopulation.com). Date Retrieved: September 20, 2019. <http://arccarticles.s3.amazonaws.com/arcc/Attachment-at-accept-article-D-209.pdf>
7. Higman, R., Bangert, D., & Jones, S. (2019). *Three camps, one destination: The intersections of research data management, FAIR and Open Insights*, 32(18), 1–9. <https://doi.org/http://doi.org/10.1629/uksg.468> [Google Scholar]
8. Tenopir, C., Allard, S., Douglass, K., Aydinoglu, A.U., Wu, L., Read, E., Manoff, M., & Frame, M. (2011). *Data sharing by scientists: Practices and perceptions*. *PLoS ONE*, 6(6), e21101. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0021101> [Crossref], [PubMed], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]