

After the submission of the terminal research report, the proponent/s shall present the paper in a research conference to be organized by the RMO. The proponents shall prepare all the materials necessary for the presentation. They may also suggest the experts or critics to be included in the roster of discussants for the conference.

The proponent shall submit a shortened version of the terminal research report within one month after the holding of the research conference. The article will be published in any of the four University journals provided it passes the approval of the appropriate Editorial Board.

If for a justifiable reason or cause, project is terminated prior to its completion, the proponent/s shall pay back to the University all benefits accorded, such as deloading of teaching assignments and/or granting of honorarium. Furthermore, said proponent/s shall be disqualified from all University grants. (*Sec. 8.3, University Policy and Guidelines on Individual and Team Research Grants of BOR Resolution No. 520, series of 2007*).

Co-Proponents and Other Researchers

The project co-proponents and other researchers shall take part in the implementation of the research project as may be defined by the project proponent/s. The co-proponents shall be responsible for the management of the project in the absence of the proponent/s or if the latter becomes incapacitated. With the approval of the University, they may take over the whole project should the main or lead proponent relinquishes his or her role and responsibilities, and may therefore, claim the benefits accorded to the main/lead proponent.

The responsibilities of the University and the researchers that are spelled out in this chapter, together with other agreements forged by the two parties, shall appear in the MOA to be drawn. (*Please see Appendix K for a sample MOA/Contract.*)

Chapter 7

DISSEMINATION AND UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

Dissemination of Research Results

As a principle, the University provides avenues for the dissemination of research findings or results. These may be in the form of publication or conferences, seminars, fora and other communication media. The University shall regularly publish research journals and maintain library exchange with regional, national and international universities or colleges and other research centers here and abroad.

Dissemination is how to get research results to intended audiences in the most effective, cost-efficient manner. It is the process of knowledge transfer – the *who, what, when* and *how* of moving ideas and information from the source to intended recipients. Its purpose is to effect the utilization of information on the part of the recipient.

In carrying out a dissemination activity, the University and the research grantee/s share in the responsibility of systematically distributing research outputs through a variety of ways to potential users or beneficiaries. The foci of dissemination are the potential users of new knowledge or products.

There are two types of audiences intended to be informed about the research results:

1. The Primary Audience which include the key audiences, such as donors or financiers, program managers or implementers, service providers, regulatory authorities, the researchers themselves, experts, specialists, consultants and their peer scientists or academics.

2. Secondary audience would include other interested groups, multilateral organizations, NGOs, political and government sectors, private sector, the church, media, general population, etc.

The University shall disseminate research results in any or a combination of the following modes:

1. By publication

The University has the first option to publish the results of the University research undertaking. The Technical Research Report may be published *in toto* either in book form or as a research monograph. When the University cannot publish the research report for some reasons, the proponents can have it published by other means. In such cases, the permission of the University is needed. However, this requirement of getting the University's written permission becomes void after one year from the termination of the project for non-publication by the University. In such cases, the proponents have the option to have the article published in another form or venue, newspapers, and other printed forms, locally and internationally, provided they do not run counter to the provisions on Waiver of Copyright Ownership by the University as stipulated in the PUP Intellectual Property (IP) Policy. They are also encouraged to post their researches in websites, should they have access to these. While the authorship remains with the proponents, the name of the University and/or funding institution as project partner/s, should always appear in all forms of publication of the said research.

1.1 College Journals. Research results by faculty members can be published in their college journals. Format and style of articles for publication in these journals are determined by the Editorial Board or concerned officials of the said colleges.

1.2 The PUP Journals. There shall be four refereed University journals where the research results are published: one for business, economics and cooperatives researches, one for social sciences and the humanities, one for science and engineering, and one for education and institutional researches. The contributors must observe the format and style required by the Editorial Board of these journals.

1.3 National/International Journals

The researchers must at all times abide by the proper documentation guidelines as regards citation of sources of information used or mentioned in the paper. They may use any of the following citation styles appropriate to the discipline classified in the program research areas: (1.) the American Psychological Association Publication Manual (APA) for social and behavioral sciences; the Modern Language Association (MLA) for the humanities; the Council of Biology Editors (CBE) for the sciences, engineering and mathematics; and the Columbia Guide to Online Style (CGOS) for citing online sources in the humanities and sciences.

2. By conference

Aside from publications, the researchers are also encouraged to present and disseminate their research outputs in national or international professional conferences. The University, through the Office of the Vice President for Research and Development, shall organize university-wide, nationwide or international conferences where the research results shall be disseminated. The researchers could also present their research projects in collegial gatherings of, faculty, experts, interested groups and students. These conferences are intended to disseminate the research outputs and encourage healthy discussions and exchange of ideas to attract prospective and future researchers. These could be done through informal updates to decision-makers, seminars, fora, colloquia, meetings, and recognitions.

3. By other communication media

Research findings may be cited orally or in writing through other forms of communication media provided the proponent seeks clearance from the Office of the University President.

B. Utilization of Research Results

Outputs of institutional researches are utilized in many ways: they can serve as inputs to PUP's development program or in the improvement of instructional, administrative or operational processes. Findings of specialized studies conducted which are funded by external agencies can generate technology to the community or policies that will be for the common good.

Utilization is a critical element in increasing the effective reach of research outcomes, which is most likely to occur when potential users feel that they have a need for particular information. Research utilization fosters movement from innovation, to incubation and practice. It speaks primarily of purpose and impact – how people are actually using the ideas, information or products of research.

The University shall optimize utilization of research results. These research results could be used to support extension activities that will improve livelihood and the quality of life of target communities. In carrying out a utilization activity, the research proponent or grantee must relate research results to theory building or theory confirmation and validation and to practical applications in planning, policy making, program management and decision making.

The University could utilize the research results in generating income subject to the provisions set forth in the University Intellectual Property (IP) Policy and the pertinent provisions of R.A. 8292 (*Higher Education Modernization Act of 1997*) and R.A. 8293 (*Intellectual Property Code*).

Chapter 8

Protection of Intellectual Property

The University is committed to providing an environment that supports the research and teaching activities of its faculty, students and staff. It recognizes its obligation to transfer new knowledge, technology and useful discoveries to society. With respect to all types of intellectual property, the rights and obligations of the University, its faculty, administrative personnel and students, and other third parties shall be governed by the PUP Intellectual Property (IP) Policy (*See Appendix L, PUP Intellectual Property Policy of BOR Resolution No. 560, Series of 2007*) and pertinent provisions of R.A. 8292 (*Higher Education Modernization Act of 1997*) and R.A. 8293 (*Intellectual Property Code*). The University IP Policy is intended to promote and encourage excellence and innovation in scholarly research and teaching by identifying and protecting the rights of the University, its faculty, administrative staff, and students.

To the extent permitted by this policy, individuals may enter into contract with the University to address issues regarding intellectual property, in which case the contract terms shall control them, provided that the contract is entered into in a manner consistent with this IP policy.