

Managerial Performance of Middle-Level Managers in Agricultural Schools in Northwestern Mindanao Philippines

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Abstract

This study examines the managerial performance of middle-level managers in Region IX and X covering state colleges and universities, that offers agricultural courses. In analyzing the gathered data, percentage, weighted mean, t-test, and chi-square test were utilized. Findings of this research revealed middle-level managers were found very good in their leadership performance, in helping people to function as human beings, providing opportunities for each faculty/staff to grow, seeking to increase college effectiveness and providing exciting and challenging work. No enough evidence was established in the relationship between the organizational development values of middle-level managers in terms of helping people to function as human beings and providing opportunities for the faculty and staff to grow and the instructors' teaching performance.

Keywords: Managerial Performance, Middle-Level Managers, Agricultural School, Northwestern Mindanao, Agricultural Managers

1. Introduction

Good management is a crucial factor in the success of any educational endeavor. To be successful, middle-level managers in any agricultural school need to spend more time making management decisions and developing management skills. This is because production in agriculture is changing along with the following lines: more mechanization, increasing farm size, continued adoption of new marketing alternatives, and increased business risk among others.

Success in the management of an agricultural school depends greatly on the competence and characteristics of the educational leader. The implementation of any school program calls for educational leaders who can deliver quality and effective management. To improve agriculture instruction in the country, it is necessary to jump from the classroom level to the organizational level and make some reforms in the management styles observed by college deans and/or heads.

Everyone should understand that leaders aren't born. They are shaped through exposure to external surroundings and circumstances. The path to leadership is quite a difficult one and can be associated with an uphill and a colossal duty. Anyone can be a leader however, not everyone can be a leader (Swaroop & Prasad, 2013).

There are many ways to see leadership and many meanings of leadership. Leadership is a simple word, which encourages everyone to participate in the act, or push people to do what they want, or take decision making as part of the responsibility. Leadership is often part of the functioning of personality or interpreted as one's actions, or the function of a leader is to achieve expected outputs thru the support of its members (Joharis, 2016).

In performing their task, they inspire, encourage and impel people under their administrative charge to perform to the best of their abilities. They encourage subordinates to perform by fulfilling or appealing to their needs. In like manner, school heads are placed in their position not to abuse their authority but to lead people by example. Motivation is one of the most essential aspects that push every human being to achieve his or her goal. Indeed, it is the motivation that empowers individuals to remain focused on the way of progress in spite of the difficulties that might be experienced. Some researchers in the field believed that if this driving force is missing, individuals would live in the trench of dullness and no incredible findings or interventions would have transpired. Motivation is the agent that ignites workers' enthusiasm to

perform without pressure. To motivate is to give workers the drive to perform the work assigned. It is to push one to do either decidedly or contrarily (Debasish & Sahoo, 2015).

Once there is a rise in the motivational factors like appreciation, incentives, and compensation, the employees' productivity also improved. It is a must for an organization to consider the requests and feelings of their staff since “a contented employee is a productive employee” (Sandhya & Kumar, 2011)

As indicated by an inquiry of Grant (2008), motivated workers result good execution and profitability of work outputs. He likewise indicated that motivation push workers to increasingly endeavor towards working independently and are progressively self-propelled rather than less inspired agents. Further, inspired employees are exceptionally connected with and engaged with their work and the more eager to take duties in the work (Kuvaas & Dysvik, 2009).

The common strong personal variable related to both job satisfaction and motivation among women employee is the sense of self-efficacy. Furthermore, they recommend that employers/ HR Managers can improve self-efficacy through performance counseling & training that will lead to sustaining and promoting job motivation among women employees (Muralidharan & Jayasri, 2014). The type of leadership applied by school heads is believed to shape to a great degree the performance of their schools. The foundation for leadership success rests with the skill to make things possible in ways that serve the aims of the team or organization. Extraordinary leaders make great things happen in organizations by encouraging and motivating others toward hitting the same goal. In other words, they utilize their influence remarkably well. And most often, effective leadership is related with a vision – a future that one expects to have or to reach to motivate the present situation. However, it is not adequate to just only have the vision of a wonderful future (Schemerhorn, 2016). Truly great leaders are really good at having their visions into accomplishments.

2. Objectives of the Study

The study was conducted because the researcher wanted to determine the degree of the relationship existing between the middle-level managers' managerial performance. Somehow, the findings of this study would be a big help to the Commission on Higher Education in their quest for improved school performance.

3. Materials and Methodology

The descriptive survey method was utilized in this research study. This was deemed appropriate in looking into the managerial performance of middle-level managers in agricultural schools of Region IX and Region X. Furthermore, this method was seen as important in testing the null hypotheses postulated in this study.

The descriptive type of research answers the question “what is”. It describes the prevailing condition of a particular locale or phenomenon. In this study, a researcher-constructed questionnaire was used to elicit important data from the respondents. Documentary analysis was also employed to determine the instructors’ teaching performance. In analyzing the gathered data, percentage, weighted mean and chi-square test was utilized. The study was conducted in Regions IX and X covering agricultural schools.

The respondents of this were 163 Agriculture instructors and they were chosen employing the 100 percent enumeration. The instructor was requested to rate the managerial performance of the 23 middle-level managers.

A researcher-constructed questionnaire and a documentary analysis were used in this study. The questionnaire has two parts. Part 1 is pertaining to the leadership performance of middle-level managers, and this was answered by the instructors. The second part of the questionnaire is regarding the organizational development values of middle-level managers.

As mentioned above, the documentary analysis was employed in this study and this was in determining the teaching performance of Agriculture instructors.

The data were collected and analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, chi-square and t-test. The interpretation of the mean scores were based on the scale/range such as: 4.50 – 5.00 Always/Very Good/ Very Satisfactory; 3.50 – 4.49 Often/Good/Satisfactory; 2.50 – 3.49 Sometimes/Fair// Moderately Satisfactory; 1.50 - 2.49 Seldom/Poor/Less Satisfactory; 1.00 – 1.49 Never/Very Poor/Least Satisfactory. As mentioned above, the documentary analysis was employed in this study and this was in determining the teaching performance of Agriculture instructors. The interpretation of the mean scores was based on the scale/range such as 9.50 – 10.00 Outstanding; 7.51 – 9.49 Very Satisfactory; 4.01 – 7.50 Satisfactory; 2.00 – 4.00 Unsatisfactory; and below 2.00 Poor. The significant differences among the variables, parameters, and areas of leadership performance of middle-level managers were computed using

Chi-square. T-Test identified which significant relationship exists between variables based on the alpha level of 0.05.

4. Validation of Research Instrument

In order to improve the reliability and validity of the questionnaire, it was subjected to a validation process. The questionnaire was presented to some professor of the Graduate School of Misamis University, Ozamis City for appropriateness rating. After the rating, this was revised and pilot-tested at JH Cerilles State College, Dapiwak, Dumingag Zamboanga del Sur. The data gathered during the pilot testing were item-analyzed, and these were the bases of the reconstruction or deletion of items. Before doing the actual data gathering process, permission was sought from the Graduate School, Misamis University, OzamizCity, that the researcher is allowed to conduct her study. When the permission was granted to her, another permission was sought from each of the heads of schools covered in this study. When this permission was granted, the actual administration of questionnaires was made. Retrieval of accomplished questionnaires followed then. Documentary analysis was done by asking for the performance ratings of instructors from the Dean's Office. All other processes of a research investigation like tallying, presentation, analysis and interpretation of data followed in their order.

5. Results and Discussion

Leadership Performance of Middle-Level Managers

In tables 1 to 5, the leadership performance of middle-level managers is presented. The data found in these tables were based on the perceptions of instructors and those of middle-level managers.

Sympathy. Table 1 shows the leadership performance of middle-level managers in terms of sympathy. The overall weighted means seen at the bottom of the table are 4.70 and 4.96, showing that middle-level managers were very good insofar as sympathy is concerned. Leadership is not only directing people to work; it is guiding them on how an assigned task is performed. Effective leadership is not particular about the product, but on how satisfied one has been while generating the product. It is then understood that sympathy is a perfect motivation for every worker in an organization, and this is the same thing in school. Instructors, non-teaching

staff as well as students are motivated to work if they know that their superiors are sympathetic to their needs. Demanding superiors are frowned upon in any school organization because, more often than not, these people employ force as their tool to make people work, and not motive to work is liked by all. Even those employees who seem different towards work may be motivated to do their job.

It is worth mentioning that the middle-level managers covered in this research investigation were very good, meaning they were very sympathetic. Specifically, middle-level managers were very good in the following aspects, namely: spending time to work with instructors and students; coordinating with the units and different services of the school; setting a friendly tone; seeking staff concerns of searching a solution to school problems; and cooperating with the students as they join co-curricular and extra-curricular activities.

The researcher, a college dean now, was once a full-time instructor in an agricultural school and she knows how tedious agriculture instruction is. Teaching in an agricultural school is different from an ordinary college teaching. Teaching here goes beyond classroom session since there are laboratory classes that should be done in the field or farm. And, it is not easy for a laboratory instructor to hold laboratory classes since most of the time he has to work with the students. In planting, for example, the first one to do the work is the instructor since he is modeling how modern planting is done.

The same with harvesting and in performing post-harvest activities, the first one to do the work is the instructor. In a capsule, it is not easy to teach in the College of Agriculture, and this situation suggests that the one manning them should be kind and sympathetic. The person holding the supervisory and/or deanship position should be concerned with the people who work with him, and he should not show any action which may discourage his instructors to work. Instructors who are seemingly tired of their work may dislike exerting extra effort if they are led by a demanding and authoritarian head. Hence, they should be led by a good and sympathetic leader.

Delegation Authority. Reflected in Table 2 is the leadership performance of middle-level managers in terms of the delegation of authority. It is clear that middle-level managers were very good as far as a delegation of authority is concerned and this finding is attested by the overall weighted means of 4.66 and 4.83. Delegation of authority is a by-word of a growing and progressive organization.

Table 1. Leadership Performance of Middle-Level Managers In Terms of Sympathy

Statements	Instructors		Middle-Level Mangers	
	WM	I	WM	I
1. Spares tie working with the instructors and students	4.86	VG	4.96	VG
2. Coordinates with the units or services in the school for effective performance.	4.91	VG	4.91	VG
3. Sets a friendly tone for the school and recognizes others who contribute to the creation of such an atmosphere	4.63	VG	4.91	VG
4. Seeks staff concerns about reaching a solution to school problems.	4.65	VG	5.00	VG
5. Cooperate with students as they participate in co-curricular and extracurricular activities.	4.46	G	5.00	VG
Overall Weighted Means	4.70	VG	4.96	VG

The manager does not monopolize the work, instead, he delegates this to subordinates for work effectiveness and maximum production. It is said that a good manager has the ability to keep interpersonal relationship pleasant, provide encouragement and support, stimulate self-direction, and delegate authority to subordinates to enable them to achieve their objectives with optimum performance in the job. He trusts the abilities of his subordinates, thus he likes to delegate authority. Delegating is entrusting responsibility and authority to others and creating accountability from results.

Looking at the table, two weighted means received a descriptive rating of “Good”. The weighted mean of 4.43 which is rated “Good” in the continuum is “developing an attribute of tapping manpower resources”, and this rating was given by the instructors. The other weighted mean of 4.43 bearing the activity “instructing instructors to properly discharge their duties and responsibilities’ was given by the middle-level managers. Although middle-level managers were already good, there is a need to explain why they were only good and not very good. In the

College of Agriculture, may it be in the private school or in a state College/University, the work is regular, prescribed and routinary. There are classroom activities, hands-on work in the farm, and farm visits among others, and these activities have to be attended to religiously by the faculty assigned. Not being able to observe the regimen or schedule of activities may mean a lot. It might be a failure on crop or animal production. Teaching preparation in a semester may not be followed objectively, because of non-observance prescribed schedule. That is why the study yielded a finding that middle-level managers were only good in the activity mentioned above. It is believed that they seldom tell their instructors and staff personnel to discharge their duties and functions. They believe that the people who work with them are doing the job in the class and on the farm. As mentioned in the foregoing, there are many activities in an agricultural school which are not practiced in a non-agricultural learning institution. Based on observation, there are flexibilities in a non-agricultural school, but these are minimal in agricultural schools because production in agronomy and animal raising s adversely affected if flexibilities are considered.

Table 2. Leadership Performance of Middle-Level Managers in Terms of Delegation of Authority

Statements	Instructors		Middle-Level Mangers	
	WM	I	WM	I
1.Creates opportunities for talents among instructor to surface.	4.72	VG	4.91	VG
2.Sees to it that there is a person responsible and accountable for every assignment to be done.	4.76	VG	5.00	VG
3.Develops an attribute of tapping manpower resources.				
4.Organizes school works for better performance.				
5.Instructs instructors to properly discharge their duties and responsibilities.	4.43	G	4.87	VG
	4.64	VG	4.96	VG
	4.73	VG	4.43	G
Overall Weighted Means	4.66	VG	4.83	VG

Knowledge/Talent. In Table 3, the leadership performance of middle-level managers in terms of knowledge/talent is shown. Based on the overall weighted means of 4.63 and 4.65, middle-level managers were found very good as far as knowledge/talent is concerned. It is not good news to hear if running a school or college does not possess intelligence. At least, he has the intelligence required in the job and expected of him being a leader. It is said that a leader is the strongest and the brightest in the group. He has the charisma, a talent or something, which he can give to his subordinates. Moreover, a good leader has the capacity to set alternative solutions and to select the best among them. He has a vision and courage to use the imagination in solving problems, and the ability to see future responsibilities.

The table is clear that middle-level managers were very good in the following aspects based on the perceptions of instructors and the middle-level managers, to wit: (1) presenting good solutions to college-related problems; (2) using rational, deliberate, discretionary and purposive decision-making process; and (3) initiating in making decisions that affect the instructor's jobs. However, middle-level managers were only good in the following activities based on the perceptions of one group of respondents, viz: (1) apply the proper techniques of group process; and (2) being capable of clearly articulating their vision to the school community. It is a fact that middle level managers have contacts with the school personnel, technicians from the Department of Agriculture, parents and government officials from both local and national levels. However, in their meetings with these people, proper techniques of a group process are not technically observed. Middle-level managers imply talk with the people and perhaps discuss current issues in agriculture and in allied fields such as fisheries and forestry. That is why the finding seems discouraging that they were only good in the aspect mentioned above.

It was also described in this research investigation that middle-level managers were only good in articulating their vision to the school community. This is understandable since part of his time is spent in the community, the laboratory area of the students. That is why it is seldom to see a college dean sitting in his office from 8 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. If he is not on the campus, he is outside the school talking with the farmers, discussing with the DA technicians or seeing prospective individuals who can help improve the school or college.

Table 3. Leadership Performance of Middle-Level Managers in Terms of Knowledge/Talent

Statements	Instructors		Middle-Level Managers	
	WM	I	WM	I
1.Presents good solutions to college-related problems.	4.83	VG	4.96	VG
2.Applies the proper techniques of group process.	4.51	VG	4.48	G
3.Uses a rational, deliberate, discretionary and purposive decision-making process.	4.60	G	4.83	VG
4.Initiates in making decisions that affect the instructors’ jobs.	4.56	VG	4.52	VG
5.Is capable of clearly articulating his vision to the school community.	4.67	VG	4.48	G
Overall Weighted Means	4.63	VG	4.65	VG

Behavior. Table 4 presents the leadership performance of middle-level managers in terms of behavior. The overall weighted means of 4.58 and 4.76 manifest that middle level managers were very good as far as behavior is concerned. A good school leader serves the common good of all. He interacts with everybody. As a key figure in the school organization, he is touched to initiate, direct, and evaluate programs of action necessary of group development. Besides being healthy and sound in all personal aspects, the educational leader possesses virtues worthy of emulation.

Middle-level managers ought to behave appropriately at all times. The instructors, non-teaching personnel and students are looking at them with respect and recognition; therefore, it is important for this group to wear the cloth of goodness and uprightness. Middle-level managers should not allow dishonesty and corruption to taint their integrity as a person and as a person and as a head. They should set themselves as models to instructors and students as well as to parents and community folks.

In table 5, the leadership performance of middle-level manager in terms of motivation is shown. The overall weighted means of 4.61 and 4.41 are described “Very Good” and “Good”, respectively based on the reference scale having been referred to. However, at the average, middle-level managers were still very good in the aspect mentioned above.

Table 4. Leadership Performance of Middle-Level Manager in Terms of Behavior

Statements	Instructors		Middle-Level Managers	
	WM	I	WM	I
1.Demonstrate personal integrity beyond reproach.	4.58	VG	4.96	VG
2.Exercise fairness to his subordinates at all times.	4.69	VG	4.91	VG
3.Does good deeds joyously without expecting any return of any kind.	4.63	VG	4.91	VG
4.Is willing to work beyond the call of time when needed.	4.51	VG	4.52	VG
5.Regulates and controls emotions in times of crises	4.51	VG	4.52	VG
Overall Weighted Means	4.58	V G	4.76	VG

A good manager is able to motivate the instructors, students and the school staff to work for excellence. He is able to show his people the value of work. Motivating people to excel in the job is one important function of a school manager.

In the table, the middle-level managers gave themselves a lower rating than their teaching equivalents. The former gave themselves a rating of 4.41, while the instructors gave their middle-level managers a rating of 4.61. It is theorized that the middle-level managers were not so good at motivating people. It is a fact that Agriculture instructors, including deans, are accidental in the job since most of them do not earn units in Education.

They teach in the College of Agriculture based on this merit-academic excellence of outstanding performance in college. However, the ability to motivate students is not a gate pass to join teaching. That is why a number of college instructors are good only in the content but not in motivating students to learn. For the researcher, this is the reason why the middle-level managers were only good and not very good at motivating people. The middle-level managers today were once college instructors who happen to experience the same problem in teaching.

Table 5. Leadership Performance of Middle-Level Managers in Terms of Motivation

Statements	Instructors		Middle-Level Managers	
	WM	I	WM	I
1. Involves instructors in virtually all activities in running an agricultural school.	4.68	VG	4.43	G
2. Motivates instructors to conduct instruction-based researches in order to improve instruction.	4.65	VG	4.39	G
3. Encourages instructors to make sound and defensible decisions concerning a variety of school activities.	4.52	VG	4.39	G
4. Allows instructors to make sound and defensible decisions concerning a variety of school activities.	4.56	VG	4.48	G
5. Allows instructors to assume greater responsibility for ensuring professionalism and competence.	4.66	VG	4.35	G
5. Allows instructors to communicate as they work together in solving common problems in an agricultural school.				
Overall Weighted Means	4.66	VG	4.41	G

Presented in Table 6 is the summary of the leadership performance of middle-level managers. The data found in this table were taken from Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. As seen in the table, the middle-level managers were very good in their leadership performance.

Table 6. Summary of Leadership Performance of Middle-Level Managers

Statements	Instructors		Middle-Level Managers	
	OWM	I	OWM	I
Sympathy	4.70	VG	4.96	VG
Delegation of	4.66	VG	4.83	VG
Authority	4.63	VG	4.65	VG
Knowledge/Tale	4.58	VG	4.76	VG
Behavior	4.61	VG	4.41	G
Motivation				
Grand Means	4.46	VG	4.72	VG

Tables 7 to 10 present the organizational development values of middle-level managers in the aspects of helping people to function as human beings, providing opportunities for each faculty/staff to grow, seeking to increase college/school effectiveness, and providing exciting and challenging work. The data found in these tables were based on the perceptions of instructors and those of middle-level managers.

Helping People to Function as Human Beings. Shown in Table 7 are the organizational development values of middle-level managers in terms of helping people to function as human beings. Seen at the bottom of the table are overall weighted means of 4.45 and 4.81, and these numbers attest that the middle-level managers were very satisfactory in the aspect mentioned above. Among others, middle-level managers were found very satisfactory in providing help and guidance to students to meet their day-to-day problems, developing a sound working relationship by which instructors feel secure and confident, and stimulating instructors to grow personally and professionally. It is hoped that this level of values is maintained. Middle-level managers should always count their subordinates as partners in attaining college/school goals. The latter should be respected if they propose plans and projects for the college or school, and they should be given recognition if they accomplish something worthwhile. The point of the researcher here is that subordinates particularly the teaching group have to be acknowledged of their accomplishment. It is a usual phenomenon for subordinates to be indifferent towards work and to those who manage them if their accomplishments are not valued and recognized by the superiors.

Table 7. Organizational Development Values of Middle-Level Managers in Terms of Helping People To Function as Human Being

Statements	Instructors		Middle-Level Managers	
	WM	I	WM	I
1. Provides help and guidance to students to meet their day-to-day problems.	4.64	VS	4.74	VS
	4.54	VS	4.91	VS
2. Develops a sound working relationship by which instructors feel secure and confident.	4.59	VS	4.91	VS

3.Considers instructors’ frailties, weaknesses, and their welfare in the same manner that he leads them to the achievement of their goals.	4.57 4.53	VS VS	4.78 4.74	VS VS
4.Stimulates instructors to grow personally and professionally.				
5.Creates opportunities for talents and creativity among instructors, staff, and students to surface.	4.44 4.46	S S	4.83 4.74	VS VS
6.Believes in the delegation of power and authority to subordinates.				
7.Treats each subordinate individually.				
Overall Weighted Means	4.54	VS	4.81	VS

Providing Opportunities for Each Faculty/Staff to Grow. In Table 8, the organizational development values of middle-level managers in terms of providing opportunities for each faculty/staff to grow are presented. Generally, middle-level managers were very satisfactory in the aspect mentioned above as attested by the overall weighted means of 4.54 and 4.70. It is a known fact that obsolescence of knowledge is the number one enemy of education. That is why teachers are encouraged to grow not only professionally but also personally.

The non-teaching personnel especially those from the academic support offices, are also encouraged to enhance their work by adhering to work practices deemed acceptable and technologically sound. However, these practices could not be obtained by mere observation in the office; these work practices have to be earned through graduate studies, attendance to in-house training, subscription to helpful professional magazines and attendance to for a and colloquia, among others.

It is also encouraging to note that the middle-level managers covered in this study were able to provide opportunities for their subordinates to improve and grow. They did not mind if their instructors would become more qualified and competent than them in the future. What is important is they are able to help their teaching personnel.

Table 8. Organizational Development Values of Middle-Level Managers in Terms of Providing Opportunities For Each Faculty/Staff to Grow

Statements	Instructors		Middle-Level Managers	
	WM	I	WM	I
1. Models instructional practice	4.48	S	4.43	S
2. Supervises curriculum implementation	4.66	VS	4.74	VS
3. Deals on a wide range of topics during meetings like professionalism, quality education, return to the basics, remediation, agricultural technology, farm production, values education, etc.	4.57	VS	4.52	VS
4. Helps instructors develop self-confidence in performing various school activities.	4.53	VS	4.83	VS
	4.46	S	4.78	VS
5. Recognizes instructors of their outstanding accomplishments.	4.65	VS	4.78	VS
	4.46	S	4.83	VS
6. Support activities that help instructors improve their cultural views and perceptions.				
7. Bases management strategies on the policy-based approach which is giving appropriate attention to the correspondents of school management like training, research, education, production, and support.				
Overall Weighted Means	4.54	VS	4.70	VS

Seeking to Increase College/School Effectiveness. In Table 9, the organizational development values of middle-level managers in terms of seeking to increase college/school effectiveness are shown. At the bottom of the table are overall weighted means of 4.60 and 4.36 which are described “Very Satisfactory” and “Satisfactory” respectively. At the average, the middle-level managers were only satisfactory in the aspect mentioned above. Specifically, they were satisfactory in the following activities, to wit; (1) solicit funds for college/school improvement; (2) involving local government officials and/or parents in planning social activities; (3) encouraging parents to visit the school for consultation concerning their children’s

academic performance; (4) ensuring quality of teaching resources; and (5) presenting to higher authority with utmost clarity reports of accomplishments and college problems, orally or written.

Middle-level managers were already satisfactory in the activities mentioned above, but there is a reason why they were only satisfactory and not very satisfactory. For example, middle-level managers were looking for teaching resources, and yet they found it difficult to find quality resources. The government is tightening its budget, and one move taken by government agencies is to make use of what is available. Even if the material is no longer quality, as long as it serves its purpose it has to be used. The same is true with ensuring quality teaching resources, that even if the resources are no longer quality these are used in teaching. For instance, a motorized farm tractor which has been used for years could not be impounded and replaced with a new one. As long as this old tractor continues to move in the mud, it has to be used even if its degree of efficiency is already lower.

On the other hand, middle-level managers found it difficult to establish linkage with the parents and local government officials. They might have inhibited to solicit funds from the local government officials knowing that they come from a state college or university. State-funded colleges and universities get a bigger chunk of the national budget, and it is a shame if they resort to the solicitation for programs and projects which are not included in the national appropriation. Middle-level managers simply keep silent and never solicit money from public officials. If there are donations given, these are accepted with gratitude.

Table 9. Organizational Development Values of Middle-Level Managers in Terms of Seeking to Increase College/School Effectiveness

Statements	Instructors		Middle-Level Mangers	
	WM	I	WM	I
1.Oversees the operation of the college/school like its budget, schedule, laboratory facilities, farm, safety and security, and transportation.	4.78	VS	4.52	VS
	4.72	VS	4.52	VS
2.Evaluates programs of action for school development	4.42	S	4.30	S

3.Solicits school funds for college/school improvement.	4.45	S	4.39	S
4.Involves local government officials and/or parents in planning social activities.	4.51	VS	4.26	S
5.Encourages parents to visit the school for consultation concerning their children’s academic performance.	4.59	VS	4.39	S
6.Ensures quality of teaching resources.	4.73	VS	4.13	S
7.Presents to a higher authority with utmost clarity reports of accomplishments and college problems, orally or written.				
Overall Weighted Means	4.60	VS	4.36	S

Providing Exciting and Challenging Work. Reflected in Table 10 are organizational development values of middle-level managers in terms of providing exciting and challenging work. The finding shown in this table is quite similar to that of the preceding table.

At the average, middle-level managers were only satisfactory as far as the above aspect is concerned. Even if they are rated “Very Satisfactory” by their instructors, their self-rating of “Satisfactory” has affected their overall performance. Specifically, they emerged satisfactorily in the following activities, viz: (1) showing an aggressive and progressive leadership through teaching by precept and leading by example; (2) enabling instructors to think about old ideas in new ways; and (3) spending time talking about the purpose of agricultural research and extension.

A number of deans have not undergone formal training in school leadership. They are simply appointed to assume leadership functions with little know-how in dealing with people. Theoretically, they possess sufficient knowledge in agriculture, but they have difficulty in leading people. This is practically the scenario.

Because a faculty member is a graduate of a masters’ degree and a licensed agriculturist, he is qualified to become a dean. As mentioned above, the problem is his management training, and when he assumes deanship he cannot perfectly meet the expectations. That is why it is common to hear that one’s head could not teach by precept and could hardly stir their instructors’ imagination to design new ways out of old ideas.

Table 10. Organizational Development Values of Middle-Level Managers in Terms of Providing Exciting and Challenging Work

Statements	Instructors		Middle-Level Managers	
	WM	I	WM	I
1. Shows an aggressive and progressive leadership who teaches by precept and leads by example.	4.35	S	4.43	S
	4.63	VS	4.43	S
2. Shows interest in instructors' problems and makes appropriate solutions.	4.66	VS	4.57	VS
	4.45	S	4.26	S
3. Exercise leadership potentials in order to bring about productivity.	4.70	VS	4.30	S
4. Enables instructors to think about old ideas in new ways.				
5. Makes an appropriate assignment to subordinates taking into consideration their capacity and magnitude of work.	4.61	VS	4.43	S
	4.47	S	4.00	S
6. Provides the instructors with new ways of looking at things which used to be a puzzle to them.				
7. Spends time talking about the purpose of agricultural research and extension.				
Overall Weighted Means	4.55	VS	4.34	S

In table 11, the summary of organizational development values of the middle-level managers is shown. Generally, middle-level managers were very satisfactory in the aspect mentioned above, and this finding was based on the perception of instructors and those of middle-level managers. The data found in this table were taken from table 7 to 10.

Table 11. Summary of the Organizational Development Values of Middle-Level Managers

Statements	Instructors		Middle-Level Managers	
	OWM	I	OWM	I

1. Helping People to Function as Human Beings	4.54	VS	4.81	VS
2. Providing Opportunities for Each Faculty/Staff to Grow	4.54	VS	4.70	VS
	4.60	VS	4.36	S
3. Seeking to Increase College/School Effectiveness	4.55	VS	4.34	S
4. Providing Exciting and Challenging Work				
Grand Means	4.55	VS	4.34	VS

Instructors' Teaching Performance

Table 12 presents the instructors teaching performance. Of the 163 instructors, 130 were rated “Very Satisfactory” and 33, “Satisfactory”. The finding seen in this table is discouraging as nobody got a rating of “Outstanding”. Besides, 20 percent of the faculty received an average of “Satisfactory” when college instructors are supposed to excel in the academics particularly in their field of discipline. Instructors should perform in instruction, research, extension, and production. They have to get more involvement in these areas.

Table 12. Instructors' Teaching Performance

<i>Teaching Performance</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Very Satisfactory	130	79.75
Satisfactory	33	20.25
Total	163	100.00

Table 13. Significant Difference Between the Perceptions of Instructors And Those of Middle-Level Managers on the Leadership Performance of Middle-Level Manager

Areas	Instructors		Middle-Level Managers	
	OWM	I	OWM	I
Sympathy	4.70	VF	4.96	VG
Delegation of Authority	4.66	VG	4.83	VG
	4.63	VG	4.65	VG

Knowledge / Talent	4.58	VG	4.76	VG
Behavior	4.61	VG	4.41	G
Motivation				
Grand Means	4.64	VG	4.34	VG

Test Statistic:

$$t = .80 \quad df = 8$$

$$p = .05 \quad cv = 2.306$$

The computed t value of .80 is smaller than the critical value of 2.306 at the .05 level of significance with eight degrees of freedom. The null hypothesis is not rejected. Hence, there was no significant difference between the perceptions and those of middle-level managers on the leadership performance of middle-level managers.

The two groups of respondents, the instructors, and middle-level managers, emerged to have similar views on how the latter performed as school managers. In the table, the two general means of 4.64 and 4.72 yields a difference of .08, and according to the statistical computation, this number is insignificant. It is convincing that the middle-level managers were indeed very good in their leadership performance. As shown in the table, the two groups have one common rating of the middle-level managers' group, and that is, "Very Good".

Table 13. Significant Difference Between the Perceptions of Instructors And Those of Middle-Level Managers on the Organizational Development Values of Middle-Level Manager

Areas	Instructors		Middle-Level Managers	
	OWM	I	OWM	I
Helping People to Function as Human Beings	4.45	VS	4.81	VS
Providing Opportunities for each Faculty/Staff to Grow	4.54	VS	4.70	VS
Seeking to Increase College/School Effectiveness	4.60	VS	4.36	S
Providing Exciting and Challenging Work	4.55	VS	3.34	S
Grand Means	4.56	VS	4.55	VS

Test Statistic:

$$t = .08 \quad df = 6$$

$$p = .05 \quad cv = 2.447$$

With six degrees of freedom at the .05 level of probability, the critical value recorded in the table is 2.447. This number is bigger than the computed t value of .80. Therefore, the null hypothesis is not rejected. There were no significant differences between the perceptions of instructors and those of middle-level managers on the organizational development of middle-level managers.

It was pointed out in this investigation that the instructors and middle-level managers held one common view on the organizational development values of the latter. For the two groups, middle-level managers were very satisfactory as far as organizational development values are concerned. As seen in the table, the two groups of perceivers give one common rating to the middle-level managers.

Table 15. Significant Relationship Between the Leadership Performance of Middle-Level Managers and the Instructors' Teaching Performance

Variables	Chi-square Value	Critical Value	Decision
1.Sympathy and Teaching Performance	4.17	3.84	Rejected
2.Delegation of Authority and Teaching Performance	3.85	3.84	Accepted
	3.09	3.84	Accepted
3.Knowledge/Talent and Teaching Performance	3.33	3.84	.Accepted
	3.50	3.84	Accepted
4.Behavior and Teaching Performance			
5.Motivation and Teaching Performance			

$$P = .05 \quad df = 1$$

Table 15 presents the significant relationship between the leadership performance of middle-level managers and the instructors' teaching performance. As seen in the table, only two

aspects of leadership had some impact on the instructors’ teaching performance. It was only sympathy and delegation of authority which could predict the teaching performance of instructors. The rest like knowledge, behavior, and motivation did not show any influence on the instructors’ teaching performance.

Table 16. Significant Relationship Between the Organizational Development Values of Middle-Level Managers and the Instructors’ Teaching Performance

Variables	Chi-square Value	Critical Value	Decision
1.Helping People to Function as HumanBeings and Teaching Performance	4.19	3.84	Rejected
	3.94	3.84	Rejected
2.Providing Opportunities for Each Faculty/ Staff to Grow and Teaching Performance	3.40	3.84	Accepted
3.Seeking to Increase College/SchoolEffectiveness and TeachingPerformance	3.62	3.84	Accepted
4.Providing Exciting and Challenging WorkAnd Teaching Performance			

$p = .05$ $df = 1$

In table 16, the significant relationship between the organizational development values of middle-level managers and the instructors’ teaching performance is shown. “Helping people to function as human beings” and “Providing opportunities for each faculty/staff to grow” did pose some influence on the instructors’ teaching performance. This means that middle-level managers who are found willing to help their people and make them grow and develop could cause instructors to improve in teaching. However, “Seeking to increase college/school effectiveness” and “Providing exciting and challenging work” did not pose any influence on the instructors’ teaching performance.

Conclusion and Recommendation

It can be gleaned from the result of this current study that the Middle-level managers were found very good in their leadership performance, and this finding was true in the areas of

sympathy, delegation or authority, knowledge/talent, behavior, and motivation. that middle-level managers were very satisfactory in their organizational development values. This finding was true in helping people to function as human beings, providing opportunities for each faculty/staff to grow, seeking to increase college/school effectiveness and providing exciting and challenging work. the instructors and middle-level managers, had one common view on the organizational development values of the latter, specifically in helping people to functions as human beings, providing an opportunity for each faculty/staff to grow, seeking to increase college/school effectiveness and providing exciting and challenging work.

Sympathy and delegation of authority are two leadership aspects which could determine the instructors' teaching performance. Middle-level managers who found willing to help their subordinates grow and develop were found instrumental in improving the instructors' teaching performance. Middle-level managers continue to possess very satisfactory organizational development values. They can attain this by helping their subordinates, allowing them to grow professionally and personally, helping their college/school grow and develop by providing challenging tasks to subordinates.

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