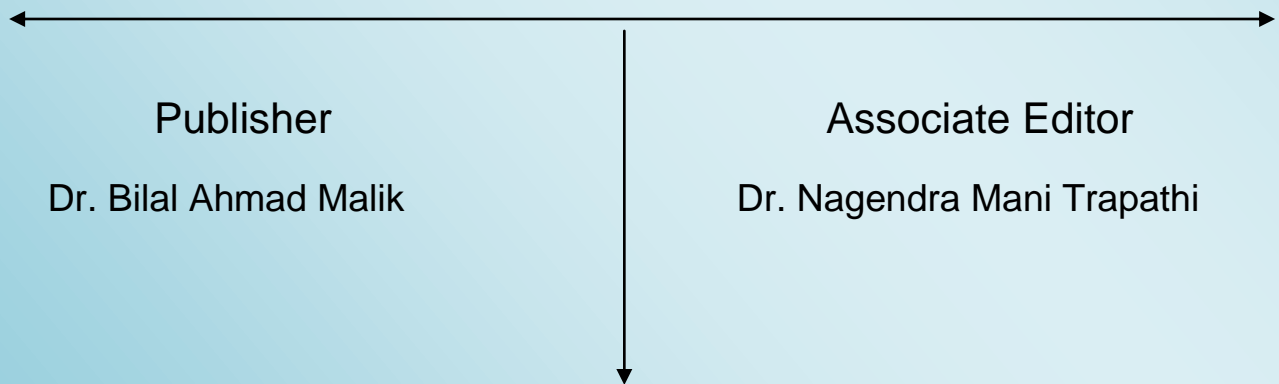


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STUDY OF LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOUR OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS OF JAIPUR CITY

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of this study was to study the Leadership behavior of primary school principals of Jaipur city. For this purpose descriptive survey method was employed. Leadership Behaviour Scale by Asha Hinger (2005) was used to collect the relevant data of 20 (12 male and 08 female) principals. The result shows that no significant difference exists between male and female school teachers of Jaipur city.

INTRODUCTION

The behavior of a principal gives upswing to certain reactions among the teachers and these reactions may finally reflect in the teaching-learning situations in the class-room. Principal's behavior can brand or loss his school. The success or failure of the school depends on the ability & skill of the principal as a sound effective educational leader.

The key individual for providing leadership in a school is the principal. Trump's research in the 1950s and 60s, Gold hammer's study of the principal-ship in 1960s and the work of Brook-over, Edmonds and others on effective schools all points out the principal as being the one individual above all others who is of critical importance in creating an effective school.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Study of Leadership Behaviour of School Principals of Jaipur City:

Leadership Behavior

According to **Carter V. Good (1992)**, "Leadership is the ability and readiness to inspire, guide, direct or manage others".

According to **Keith Davis (1967)** "Leadership is the ability to persuade others to seek defined objectives enthusiastically. It is the human factor, which binds a group together and motivates it towards goals."

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the leadership behaviour of principals.
2. To study the Leadership Behaviour of Male and Female Principals.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There will no significant difference exists between the leadership behaviour of male and female principals.

METHODOLOGY

The researcher has employed descriptive survey method in this study.

SAMPLE

In this study the researcher selected 20 (12 male and 08 female) principals of Primary schools of Jaipur City.

TOOL

To collect the relevant data the Leadership Behaviour Scale by Asha Hinger (2005) was employed on principals.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Objective 1: To study the leadership behaviour of principals

In relation to present objective, the scores related to the leadership behaviour of principals have been arranged and analyzed. To study the normalizing characteristic of data related to leadership behaviour, the investigator calculated the skewness and kurtosis of leadership behaviour scores of school principals.

Table 1.1:
Skewness and Kurtosis of Leadership Behaviour of School Principals

No. of Principals	Mean	SD	Sk.	Ku.
20	114.63	12.09	-.101	.376

It is clearly seen from above table that values of skewness for leadership behaviour of school principals is found $-.101$ and related values of kurtosis is found $.376$. Thus, it can be said from above analysis that the calculated values of skewness and kurtosis are found nearly equal to standard value of normal probability. Hence, the distribution of scores related to leadership behaviour represents the normalization characteristic of normal probability curve.

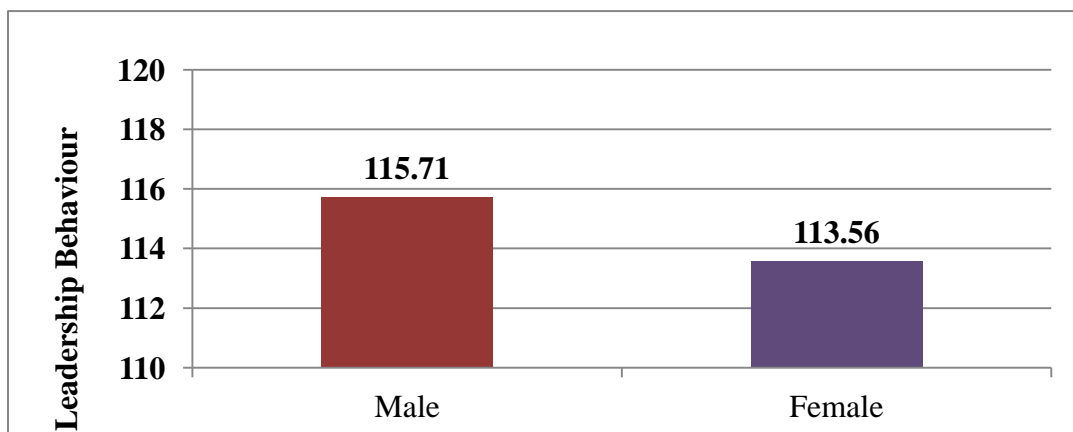
Objective 2: To study the Leadership Behaviour of Male and Female Principals

In order to study the leadership behaviour of male and female principals, values of Mean and standard deviation have been calculated which are showing in the following table 1.2.

Table 1.2:
Mean, S.D. and t-value for Leadership Behaviour of Male and Female Principals

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Significance
Male	12	115.71	12.37	0.391	Not significant at 0.05 level
Female	08	113.56	11.82		

It is revealed from the above table that the leadership behaviour for male and female principals are 115.71 and 113.56 respectively and related value of standard deviation are 12.37 and 11.82 respectively. The calculated t-value of male and female principal’s leadership behaviour has been found 0.391 which is less than from table value at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, it can be say that there is no significant difference between leadership behaviour of male and female principals. These results are also shown through the bar diagram given below:



The above Bar diagram is showing that the mean values of leadership behaviour of male principals is higher than those of female principals but the t-value was found insignificant which indicates that there is no significant difference exists between the leadership behaviour of male and female principals.

Hence the hypothesis that “There will no significant difference exists between the leadership behaviour of male and female principals” is accepted.

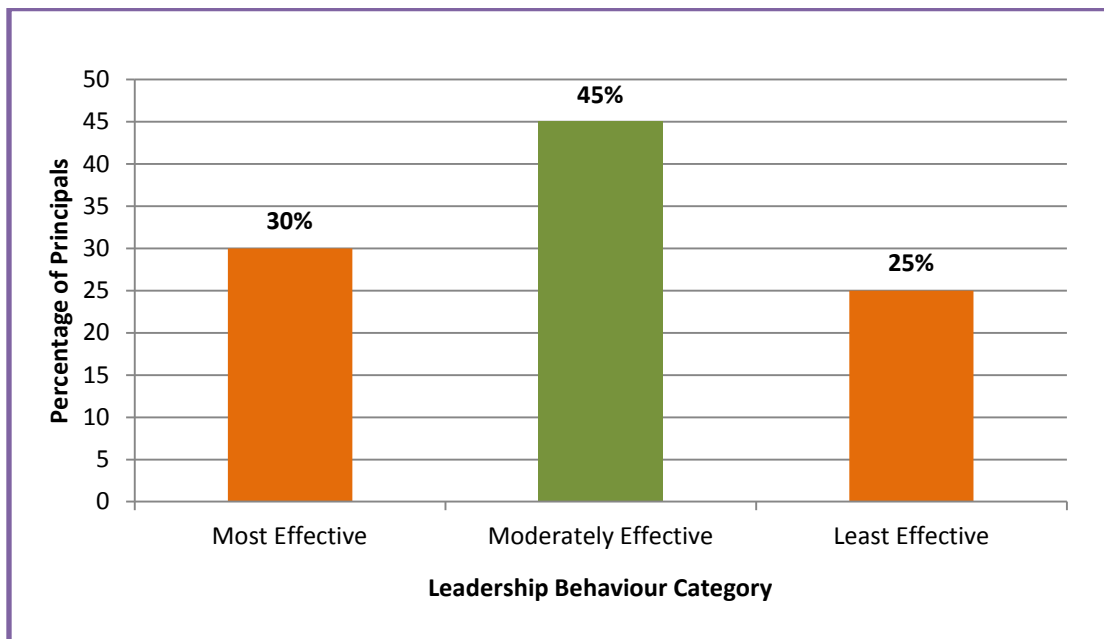
• **Leadership Behaviour of School Principals in terms of Effectiveness**

In relation to study the leadership behavior of principals in terms of effectiveness, the investigator has classified the relative data of leadership behavior into three categories such as most effective, moderate and least effective.

Table 1.3:
Leadership effectiveness of Principals of primary schools

Most Effective	Moderately Effective	Least Effective
6 (30%)	9 (45%)	5 (25%)

Graph 1.1:
Showing Percentage of Principals in different Leadership Effectiveness Categories



From the above table it is clearly showing that out of 20 principals 30% principals were showing Most Effective Leadership Behaviour, 45% principals were showing Moderately Effective Leadership Behaviour and 25% principals were showing Least Effective Leadership Behaviour.

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