



Democratic Leadership Quality of higher Secondary Teachers in the Ahmedabad District

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1. Introduction

Research has shown that the type of leadership style used reflects in the characteristic behaviors. The democratic leadership style helps to improve teachers who are ineffective at social interaction, and somewhat inactive. Both indulgent and permissive styles help to produce teachers who are immature, show poor understanding, poor mutual relationship, lack a give and take policy and exhibit poor leadership qualities. Teachers need to feel comfortable and safe in order to learn most effectively. All the educators need to manage their classrooms in such a way that they create this sort of environment. Whether you teach at preschool, elementary, high school, or college, knowledge of classroom management plan will help in framing the rules and structure of classrooms.

2. Objectives of the Study

1. To study the level of democratic leadership quality of higher secondary teachers.
2. To study the significance of the difference between male and female higher secondary teachers with respect to democratic leadership quality.
3. To study the significance of the difference between rural and urban area higher secondary teachers with respect to democratic leadership quality.
4. To study the significance of the difference between higher secondary joint families with respect to democratic leadership quality.
5. To study the significance of the difference between married and unmarried higher secondary teachers with respect to democratic leadership quality.

3. Hypotheses of the Study

1. The level of democratic leadership quality of higher secondary teachers is average.
2. There is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary teachers with respect to democratic leadership quality.
3. There is no significant difference between rural and urban area higher secondary teachers with respect to democratic leadership quality.
4. There is no significant difference between higher secondary teachers belonging to nuclear and joint families with respect to democratic leadership quality.
5. There is no significant difference between married and unmarried higher secondary teachers with respect to democratic leadership quality.

4. Methodology

In the present study, the investigator adopted the normative survey method. The normative survey method describes and interprets what exists at present.

5. Sample

The present study consists of 561 higher working in Ahmedabad district of Tamil Nadu. The Sample was selected by using simple random sampling technique. The sample forms a representative sample of the entire population. Proportionate weight age was given to various sub – samples. The distribution of sample is given in Table 1.

6. Tool Used

Leadership Quality Tool was constructed and standardized by the investigator (2012).

7. Statistical Techniques Used

For the analysis of the data, the following statistical techniques had been used.

8. Descriptive Analysis

Measures of central tendency (Mean)

Measures of variability (standard deviation)

Table 1: Distribution of Sample Used in the Study

Sr. No.	Variable	Sample	N
1	Gender	Male	333
		Female	228
2	Locality	Urban	209
		Rural	352
3	Family Type	Nuclear	279
		Joint	282
4	Marital Status	Unmarried	93
		Married	468
Entire Sample			561

Table 2: Analyses and Interpretation of Data

Sr. No.	Variable	Sample	N	Mean	S.D.	CR Vale	LS
1	Gender	Male	333	44.69	4.22	1.90	Not Significant
		Female	228	45.36	4.00		
2	Locality	Urban	209	44.77	3.93	0.88	Not Significant
		Rural	352	45.08	4.26		
3	Family Type	Nuclear	279	45.17	3.78	1.12	Not Significant
		Joint	282	44.75	4.47		
4	Marital Status	Unmarried	93	44.11	4.42	2.04	Significant
		Married	468	45.13	4.07		
Entire Sample			561	44.96	4.14		

9. Differential Analysis

Independent sample 't' test.

10. Interpretation

From the Table – 2 the following statistical information were derived.

11. Level of democratic leadership quality

The calculated Mean score of entire sample is found to be 44.96 and the standard Deviation value is 4.14. The calculated Mean score is higher than the percentile 75 (35). Hence, it is inferred that higher secondary teachers are having high level of democratic leadership.

12. Difference between male and female teachers

The calculated 't' value is found to be 1.90, which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, it is inferred that the male and female higher secondary teachers do not differ significantly in their democratic leadership quality.

13. Difference between nuclear and joint family teachers

The calculated 't' value is found to be 1.12, which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, it is inferred that the nuclear and joint family higher secondary teachers do not differ significantly in their democratic leadership quality.

14. Difference between unmarried and married teachers

The calculated 't' value is found to be 2.04, which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence, it is inferred that the unmarried and married higher secondary teachers differ significantly in their democratic leadership quality

15. Findings of the Study

1. The Higher Secondary teachers are having high level of democratic leadership quality
2. The male and female Higher Secondary teachers do not differ significantly in their democratic leadership's quality.
3. The rural and urban area Higher Secondary teachers do not differ significantly in their democratic leadership Quality.
4. The Higher Secondary teachers belonging to nuclear and joint families do not differ significantly in their democratic leadership's quality.
5. The unmarried and married Higher Secondary teachers differ significantly in their democratic leadership quality.

16. Conclusion

Higher Secondary teachers' role is a vital concept of our education. Their leadership quality is one of the factors which determiners their efficiency. Thus a study on their democratic leadership quality has been undertaken and it is found to be at high level which is a good sign for our education system.

References

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