



LEADERSHIP SKILLS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

In the present study the investigator has analyzed the Leadership Skills among High School Teachers. This present study adopted a survey method and structured questionnaire was distributed to the respondents. 74 respondents of higher school teachers selected from in and around Karaikudi. The findings of the study revealed that there is no significant difference between the mean scores Leadership Skills of High School Teachers with respect to gender. There is a significant difference between the mean scores of leadership skills of high school teachers. There is no significant difference among the mean scores of leadership skills for high school teachers with respect to teaching experience. 44.6% of the respondents are having below 5 years of teaching experience, 48.6% of the respondents are having 6-10 years of teaching experience, 4.1% of the respondents are having 11-15 years of teaching experience and 2.7% of the respondents are having 16-20 years of teaching experience.

KEYWORDS : Leadership skills, high school teachers, society, community, guidance, consultation.**INTRODUCTION**

Leadership is a social phenomena that is a universal social institution which is seen in one form or another in every form of life. Every person who leads a group of people, a community, a society or a nation is termed as a leader. He unifies and embodies the opinion of the people and mobilizes it to a dignified goal. Usually a leader has to present a model behavior for others. A Leader is someone who is sought out for information, guidance, and consultation, not boisterous or flamboyant, but is greatly respected leadership a critical management skills is the ability to motivate a group of people toward a common goal. These items will help to develop the skills a leader. In the educational process, teachers play an important role. A nation's well-being depends on the teacher's wellbeing. To raise the level of students' performance, the school teachers must be a good leader. Leadership is the ability to inspire confidence and support among the team members to achieve the goals of an organization. According to good's dictionary of education, "Leadership is the ability and readinesses to inspire, guide, direct or manage others".

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OBJECTIVES

1. To find out whether there is if any significant difference in the mean scores of Leadership skills of High School Teachers with respect to gender
2. To find out whether there is if any significant difference in the mean scores of Leadership skills of high school Teachers with respect to marital status
3. To find out whether there is if any significant difference in the mean scores of Leadership skills of high school teachers with respect to teaching experience

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Leadership skills of High School Teachers with respect to gender.

2. There is no significant difference between mean scores of Leadership skills of High School Teachers with respect to marital status.
3. There is no significant difference among the mean scores of Leadership skills of High School Teachers with respect to teaching experience.

Methodology

The study was conducted among High School Teachers working in and around karaikudi and it helps to find out the Leadership skills. The information for this study was directly from the respondents by using questionnaire. The researcher has chosen 74 High School Teachers for working in and around karaikudi. Stratified random sampling methods were used in the present study.

Data Analysis**1. Gender-wise distribution of respondents****Table 1: Distribution of the sample with respect to Gender**

S.No.	Gender	No. of respondents	percentage
01	Male	24	32.4%
02	Female	50	67.6%
Total		74	100.00%

From the above table - 1 indicates that gender-wise distribution of the respondents. 50 are Female respondents and 24 are Male respondents. It shows that Female respondents are more than the male respondents in the present study.

2. Marital status distribution of respondents**Table 2: Distribution of the sample with respect to Marital Status**

S.No.	Marital Status	No. of respondents	Percentage
01	Married	47	63.5%
02	Unmarried	27	36.5%
Total		74	100.00%

The above Table - 2 describes the marital status of the respondents. In this study 47 respondents are married and the remaining 27 respondents are unmarried. Thus majority of the respondents of our study are married people.

3. Distribution of respondents by the experience**Table 3: Distribution of the sample with respect to teaching experience**

S.No.	Experience	No. of respondents	percentage
01	<5 Years	33	44.6%

02	6-10 Years	36	48.6%
03	11-15 years	03	4.1%
04	16-20 years	02	2.7%
Total		74	100.00%

From the above table - 3 shows that 44.6% of the respondents are having below 5 years of teaching experience, 48.6% of the respondents are having 6-10 years of teaching experience, 4.1% of the respondents are having 11-15 years of teaching experience and 2.7% of the respondents are having 16-20 years of teaching experience.

H-1: There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Leadership skills of High School Teachers with respect to Gender.

Table: 4

t-test showing the Difference between the mean scores of Leadership skills of High School Teachers with respect to Gender

Gender	No. of respondents	Mean	SD	Statistical inference
Male	24	42.79	6.454	t=0.313 df=72 p=0.75 p>0.05 Not Significant
Female	50	43.32	6.944	

From the above table -4 shows that the calculated 't' value (0.313) is lesser than the table value (1.96). Hence the null hypothesis, "There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Leadership skills of High School Teachers with respect to Gender" is accepted.

H-2: There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Leadership skills of High School Teachers with respect to marital status.

Table-5

t-test showing the difference between the mean scores of Leadership skills of High School Teachers with respect to Marital status

Marital status	No. of respondents	Mean	SD	Statistical Inference
Married	47	45.93	6.514	t=2.806 df=72 p=0.006 p.0.05 Significant
Unmarried	27	41.55	6.342	

From the above table – 5 revealed that the calculated 't' value (2.806) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis, "There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Leadership skills of High school teachers with respect to marital status" is rejected.

H – 3: There is no significant difference among the mean scores of Leadership skills of High School Teachers with respect to Teaching Experience

Table: 6 Analysis of variance among the mean scores of Leadership skills of High school Teachers with respect to teaching Experience

Variable	SS	df	MS	Mean	Statistical inference
Between groups	210.006	3	70.002	G1=44.97	F=1.573
Within groups	3115.359	70	44.505	G2=41.72 G3=42.67 G4=39.50	P=0.204 p>0.05 Not significant

From the above table – 6 shows that the calculated 'f' value (1.573) is lesser than the table value. Hence the null hypothesis, "There is no significant difference among the mean scores of Leadership skills of High School Teachers with respect to Teaching Experience" is accepted.

Findings

H1: There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Leadership skills of high school teachers with respect to Gender. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

H2: There is significant difference between the mean scores of Leadership skills of high school teachers with respect to marital status. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected.

H3: There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Leadership skills of high school teachers with respect to teaching experience. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

DISCUSSIONS

Based on Gender there is no significant difference in the mean scores of leadership skills of high school teachers.

Based on marital status, significantly differ in the mean scores leadership skills of high school teachers. The mean value of married high school teachers leadership skill is 45.93% and unmarried high school teachers leadership skill is 41.55%. Comparing to married and unmarried high school teachers, married high school teachers are having more leadership skills. This may be due to reason that the parents are having experience, adjustment, learning in home environment and they are having the responsibility of their home and children. Parents have the nature of boldness. So the married high school teachers are automatically having the tendency of boldness. This may be due to having high leadership skills of married high school teachers.

Based on teaching experience there is no significant difference in the means scores of leadership skills of high school teachers.

CONCLUSION

There is a common belief that leadership is vital for effective organizational and societal functioning and success of high school teachers. Leaders create commitment and enthusiasm amongst followers to achieve goals. Leadership is achieved through interaction between leader, follower.

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