



Leadership Qualities of Prospective Teachers

KEYWORDS

Leadership Qualities, Locality, Management, Annual Income.

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ABSTRACT Leadership is a very complex phenomenon. Psychologists have attempted to give general and specific definitions basing on various leadership roles, they perform. The main objective of the present study is to know the influence of locality, management and annual income on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers. Leadership qualities questionnaire developed by Anil Kumar (2009) was adopted. The investigators carried out the study on a sample of 320 prospective teachers representing all categories in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh by following the standardized procedures. 't' – test and ANOVA ('F' – test) were employed for analysis of the data. Locality, management and annual income have shown significant influence on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers.

INTRODUCTION

In every society, there is a great demand for leaders. A society, for its survival, asks for more and better leaders. The insistence on the demand for leaders is evidently due to pressing needs of the environment. Everybody cannot lead and every person cannot effectively handle organized human relationships. Keeping this in view, leadership problem is a matter that concerns every member of the society. Leaders try to influence the behaviour of the others in attainment of some specified goals and objectives. Leaders' behaviour is in demand in various fields of life situations.

The leadership process does not involve a leader alone but also others who come in contact with him. The personality of the followers and the characteristics of the situation are appropriate starting points for understanding the psychology of leadership.

Followers are important in leadership behaviour. Both leadership and follower-ship are complimentary and the two cannot be separated. The leader has to provide good morale and sustain the influence on the followers.

An intelligent leadership creates a situation, which can lead to positive goals. The essence of leadership is interpersonal influence, which involves the influence in attempt to affect the behaviour of the influence through communication. Leadership is generally associated with certain goals and the means to achieve them. Lorenz (2012) says "Leaders must carry out the mission with the resources. They have to make it happen." Assessment of leadership effectiveness can be done on the basis of positive goals that the leader is able to achieve in a given amount of time.

Leadership status may be formal or informal. It is formal, when the leader is elected or appointed to play in role. The status is said to be informal, when he is regarded as a leaders as such, by one third of the group. There are different types of leaders among adolescence stage of life. This diversification in leadership is seen first in the gang age of late childhood. It is the stage in which they diverge from each other, in their interests and activities.

Leaders may be authoritarians or democratic. Authoritarian is the one, who posses over others by power alone. He may win the respect from the members of the group, but rarely does he win the affection. On the other hand, democratic leaders give more importance to the feelings and interest of the group members. He leads others mostly by giving suggestions than by orders. Derek (2014) quotes "The very essence

of leadership is that you have to have a vision. It's got to be a vision you articulate clearly and forcefully on every occasion. You can't blow an uncertain trumpet." So, an individual leader in any social situation influences the behaviour of others with his ideas and actions. It is the activity of influencing people to strive willingly for group objectives.

Leadership comprises certain attributes such as honesty, intelligence, size of physique, originality, sense of responsibility initiative etc., which are equally essential in the educational process.

Review of Literature

Solanki C. P. (1984) found that Class, Locality and management have significant influence on the leadership qualities among school children.

Anil Kumar (2009) investigated that the analysis of the hypothesis is clearly indicates that there is a significant difference between the students and Government Schools with respect to leadership qualities.

Sivaiah (2011) revealed that Management has significant influence on the leadership qualities of first year intermediate students. Locality has significant influence on the leadership qualities of first year intermediate students. Gender has significant influence on the leadership qualities of first year intermediate students. Annual income has significant influence on the leadership qualities of first year intermediate students.

Venkata Subbaiah, K. (2012) investigated that locality has significant influence on the leadership qualities of intermediate students. Management has significant influence on the leadership qualities of intermediate students. Annual income has significant influence on the leadership qualities of intermediate students. Father occupation has significant influence on the leadership qualities of intermediate students. Caste has significant influence on the leadership qualities of intermediate students

Scope of the Study: The main intention of the study is to find the leadership qualities among prospective teachers with respect to locality, management and annual income.

Objective of the Study: To study the influence of locality, management and annual income on the leadership qualities among prospective teachers.

Hypotheses of the study:

1. There would be no significant effect of locality of resi-

dence of prospective teachers on their leadership quality.

2. There would be no significant effect of type of management of college of education of prospective teachers on their leadership quality.
3. There would be no significant effect of annual income of family of prospective teachers on their leadership quality.

Tools for the Study

1. The leadership qualities questionnaire developed by Anil Kumar (2009) was used to evaluate the leadership qualities among prospective teachers. The check list contained 35 items. Each statement was arranged on three alternatives; Agree, Undecided and Disagree. For the purpose of scoring numerical values (weightages) were assigned to each of the three categories namely Agree (A), Undecided (UD) and Disagree (DA) based on the Likert (1932) method.
2. Personal data regarding the – 1. Prospective Teacher’s Name, 2. Locality, 3. Management, 4. Annual income.

Data Collection

The sample for the investigation consisted of 320 prospective teachers in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. The stratified random sampling was applied in three stages. The first stage was carried out with respect to the locality of residence of prospective teachers, second stage was related to the type of management of college of education and third stage was carried out with respect to the annual income of family of prospective teachers. 2X2X2 factorial design was employed. The investigators personally visited colleges of education with the permission of the principals. The prospective teachers who attended to the college on the day of collection of data were considered for the purpose of the investigation. The prospective teachers were given necessary instructions about the instruments and motivated to respond genuinely to all the items. The leadership qualities questionnaire and personal data sheet were administered. The data on each variable in the investigation is properly coded to suit for computer analysis. The analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives of the investigation and hypotheses formulated by employing appropriate statistical techniques. The inferential statistical techniques like ‘t’ test and ‘F’ test were employed to test hypotheses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Locality

The relationship of leadership qualities of prospective teachers with their locality of residence is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of locality residence, the prospective teachers were divided into two groups namely (i) Rural and (ii) Urban. The corresponding leadership qualities of prospective teachers of the two groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of leadership qualities of prospective teachers for the two groups were tested for significance by employing ‘t’ - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 1

There would be no significant impact of ‘locality of residence’ on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing ‘t’ - test. The results are presented in Table – 1.

Table – 1: Influence of locality on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers

| S. No. | Locality | N | Mean | S.D. | ‘t’ - Test |
|--------|----------|-----|-------|-------|------------|
| 1. | Rural | 160 | 69.80 | 10.53 | 3.671** |
| 2. | Urban | 160 | 74.06 | 10.24 | |

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is clear from Table – 1 that the computed value of ‘t’ for the leadership qualities of prospective teachers is (3.671). It is greater than table value of ‘t’ (2.58) for 1 and 318 df at

0.01 level. Hence, Hypothesis - 1 is rejected at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore it is concluded that the locality has significant influence on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers.

2. Management

The relationship of leadership qualities of prospective teachers with their type of management of college education is studied in the present investigation. On the basis type of management of college of education, the prospective teachers were divided into two groups namely (i) Government and (ii) Private. The corresponding leadership qualities of prospective teachers of the two groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of leadership qualities of prospective teachers for the two groups were tested for significance by employing ‘t’ - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 2

There would be no significant impact of ‘type of management’ on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing ‘t’ - test. The results are presented in Table – 2.

Table – 2: Influence of management on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers

| S. No. | Management | N | Mean | S.D. | ‘t’ - Test |
|--------|------------|-----|-------|-------|------------|
| 1. | Government | 160 | 70.51 | 9.80 | 2.416* |
| 2. | Private | 160 | 73.35 | 11.16 | |

* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

It is clear from Table – 2 that the computed value of ‘t’ for the leadership qualities of prospective teachers is (2.416). It is greater than table value of ‘t’ (1.97) for 1 and 318 df at 0.05 level. Hence Hypothesis - 2 is rejected at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore it is concluded that the management has significant influence on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers.

3. Annual income

The relationship of leadership qualities of prospective teachers with their annual income of family is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of annual income of family, the prospective teachers were divided into three groups namely, (i) Group-I includes prospective teachers whose annual income is up to rupees fifty thousand (ii) Group-II includes prospective teachers whose annual income is above rupees fifty thousand to one lakh and (iii) Group-III includes prospective teachers whose annual income is above rupees one lakh. The corresponding leadership qualities of prospective teachers of the three groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of leadership qualities of prospective teachers for the three groups were tested for significance by employing ‘F’ - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 3

There would be no significant impact of ‘annual income’ on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers. The above hypothesis is tested by employing ‘F’ - test. The results are presented in Table – 3.

Table – 3: Influence of annual income on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers

| S. No. | Annual income | N | Mean | S.D. | ‘F’ - Test |
|--------|---------------|-----|-------|-------|------------|
| 1. | Group – I | 112 | 70.80 | 10.09 | 8.163** |
| 2. | Group – II | 108 | 69.93 | 9.51 | |
| 3. | Group – III | 100 | 75.37 | 11.42 | |

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is clear from Table – 3 that the computed value of 'F' for the leadership qualities of prospective teachers is (8.163). It is greater than table value of 'F' (4.680) for 2 and 317 df at 0.01 level. Hence Hypothesis – 3 is rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It is concluded that the annual income has significant influence on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers.

Findings: There is significant influence of locality of residence, type of management of college of education, and annual income of family on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers.

Conclusions: In the light of the above findings, the following conclusions are drawn. Locality, management and annual income have shown significant influence on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings of the present research have raised some important questions related to the higher educational needs of the students with special reference to their leadership qualities.

1. Locality highly influences the leadership qualities of prospective teachers. Urban students have positive leadership qualities than the rural students.
2. The type of management has shown significant influence on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers. Prospective teachers belonging to private management colleges have positive leadership qualities than the prospective teachers belonging to government management.
3. Annual income highly influences on the leadership qualities of prospective teachers. High income group prospective teachers have positive leadership qualities than the low income group ones.

There is always a leader behind success of every mutual goal. So higher education institutions should provide congenial atmosphere to the students to become strong leaders as the success of every nation is highly dependent on great leader it produces.

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