Chapter 6: ABSTRACT AND SUGGESTIONS

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Chapter 6

ABSTRACT AND SUGGESTIONS

6.0 Preface:

Planning is the essential step for any work to be done systematically. Without comprehensive planning for the research work no specific cut come would be generated. Planning helps researcher to make his work possibly flawless. For better and scientific planning of the work, the chief objectives of the research must be kept in view constantly. In the present chapter, the researcher mainly briefing of the study from details regarding the review of whole study, major findings, conclusion, suggestions and implications of the study.

6.1 Abstract:

The present research was studied under the problem, “A Comparative Study of Leadership Styles of Principals’ of Secondary schools.”

Objectives of the Study: Objectives of the study are the attainable goals for the attainment of the research work is directed. Following were the objectives of the present study:

1. To measure the leadership of principals’ of secondary schools of Saurashtra region of Gujarat with respect to their different group of variables of this study.

2. To compare the difference between the leadership of principals of secondary schools with respect to their gender using leadership scale.

3. To compare the difference between the leadership of principals of secondary schools with respect to their educational qualification.

4. To compare the difference between the leadership of principals of secondary schools with respect to their social category.

5. To compare the difference between the leadership of principals of secondary schools with respect to their administrative management.
6. To compare the difference between the leadership of principals of secondary schools with respect to their working experience.

7. To compare the difference between the leadership of principals of secondary schools with respect to their residing area.

8. To compare the difference between the leadership of principals of secondary schools with respect to their leadership styles.

9. To construct and validate the leadership scale.

**Hypotheses:**

The hypothesis is an essential device that gives a focus on the investigation and permits researcher to reach probability and conclusion moreover hypothesis. Hypothesis is a supposed and the most probable answer to the proposed problem. To test theory, to suggest theory and describe the social phenomenon are the main functions of the hypothesis. On the basis of predefined objectives and of the present study the following null hypotheses were formulated:

1. There is no significant difference between the mean values of scores of school principals obtained on leadership preference scale with respect to their gender.

2. There is no significant difference between the mean values of scores of principals with graduation, principals with post graduation and principals with M. Phil/ Ph. D obtained on leadership preference scale with respect to their educational qualification.

3. There is no significant difference between the mean values of scores of principals obtained on leadership scale with respect to their category.

4. There is no significant difference between the mean values of scores of school principals obtained on leadership style scale with respect to their type of school management.

5. There is no significant difference between the mean values of scores of principals obtained on leadership scale with respect to their working experience.
6. There is no significant difference between the mean values of scores of principals obtained on leadership scale with respect to their residential area.

7. There is no significant difference between the mean values of scores of principals obtained on leadership scale with respect to their leadership styles.

**Limitations of the study:**

Limitations are the boundaries of the study. The present study was conducted on the secondary school principals for their opinion, which was appointed by the Secondary Board of Education Gandhinagar.

**Applied Definition of Key words:**

The definition of important terms of the study was as follows:-

**Principal.** Principal is a work leader of the school. He decides the policy and takes the decisions for improvement of the school complex in any circumstances.

**Leadership Style.** The responses of the respondents given on the leadership scale in the numbers will be the leadership style.

The leadership style of an individual is the behaviour pattern that a person exhibits while attempting to influence the activities of others. Subordinates of a leader can perceive this behaviour pattern.

Leadership style means Leadership defined in terms of an individual traits, leadership behavior, interaction patterns, role relationships, follower perceptions, influences over follower, influence on task goals and influence on organizational culture. The behavior that a leader exhibits during supervision of subordinates is known as leadership style. The term style is roughly equivalent to the manner in which the leader influence subordinates.
Research Design:

Population: The secondary school principals’ of Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar Junagadh, Porbandar and Rajkot districts of Saurashtra region Gujarat were the population of the study.

Sample: About 689 secondary school principals’ of Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar Junagadh, Porbander and Rajkot districts were the sample, out of the total principals’ of Saurashtra region of Gujarat.

Tool: The tool used in this study was developed by the researcher with the 30 reliable and valid items. The principals’ leadership styles scale on Likert’s five points rating has been constructed in Gujarati version for the study. The reliability of the principals’ leadership scale by Carl Pearson’s product moment method was found +.849 and Cliff’s’ consistency index was found 0.68.

Variables of the study: The Independent and dependent variables of the study were as follows:
(a) Independent variables of study-
   (1) Gender (2) Educational qualification (3) Social Category (4) Type of school Management (5) Working Experience (6) Residing Area
(b) Dependent variables of study-
   (Authoritarian- Democratic- Laissez-faire)

Data Collection

To study the present problem data has been collected from urban and rural areas of the Saurashtra region and the selected districts by the researcher using the self constructed and self standardized questionnaire tool and the prescribed population and sampling of the study.

Analysis of the Data:

The suitable statistical techniques were applied for the calculation of data like as Mean (M), Standard Deviation (SD), t-test, F-test oneway-ANOVA, Percentile etc.,
through the SPSS Computer Software Program. The analyzed data, used for accepting or rejecting the formulated null hypotheses and also tested the significance of the hypotheses in the reference to the objectives of this research work.

6.2 Fulfillment of Objectives:

The objectives laid down by the researcher in chapter first have also been achieved as evident from result of statistical measures applied over the collected data to assess the level of leadership behavior in the leaders of selected secondary schools of Saurashtra region. As per program of research work; the brief description of the achievements are as follows:

1. Researcher has constructed leadership style scale for data collection and to measure the leadership styles of principals of secondary schools.

2. Researcher has standardized the scale and established the reliability and validity.

3. Researcher has analysis the collected data from pre-decided and suitable statistical techniques.

4. Researcher has measured the leadership styles scores of the principals’ of secondary schools of Saurashtra region of Gujarat with respect their styles.

5. Researcher has compared the leadership style scores of the principals’ of secondary schools of Saurashtra region of Gujarat with respect their Gender.

6. Researcher has compared the leadership style scores of principals of Secondary Schools of Saurashtra region of Gujarat with respect to their educational qualification.

7. Researcher has compared leadership style scores of principals of Secondary Schools of Saurashtra region of Gujarat with respect to their social category.

8. It is also compared by the researcher that the leadership style scores of principals of secondary schools of Saurashtra region of Gujarat with respect to their type of school management.
9. It has been also compared that the leadership style scores of principals of secondary schools of Saurashtra region of Gujarat with respect to their working experience.

10. It is too observed that the leadership style scores of principals of secondary schools of Saurashtra region of Gujarat with respect to their residential area.

11. Researcher has compared the leadership Style scores of the principals’ of secondary schools with respect to their styles of leadership.

6.3 Suggestions for further studies:

The researcher has made efforts to give some suggestions for further studies are as follows:

1. A comparative study can be conducted on educational administration of Gujarat.

2. A comparative study can be conducted on leadership and decision making styles of the secondary school principals.

3. A descriptive study can be done on the Leadership behaviour and mental health of secondary school principals.

4. A comparatives study will be conducted on leadership of principals in relation to job satisfaction of teachers and organizational climate in government schools of Gujarat.

5. Leadership study of principals in relation to job satisfaction of teachers and organizational climate in private-aided secondary schools can be conducted.

6. A study can be conducted on the principals’ administrative styles and decision making styles of senior secondary schools of other regions of Gujarat like that north Gujarat, South Gujarat, Kachchha and others.

7. A critical study may be conducted on educational administration of the Gujarat.

8. A leadership study can be conducted on formative behaviour of secondary schools heads in their Institutions.
9. A study of administrative behaviour of heads: some correlates and background factors will be organized by the Ph.D. students.

10. An Analytical study will be conducted on the Problems of educational administration in Gujarat.

11. Role of administrators in school plant.

12. Role of the schools heads in innovation for school progress.

13. A descriptive study of Leaders and their cultural values for innovative school.


15 Problems and solution of Educational leadership in India.

16. Role of School head in parent teacher association.

17. A descriptive study can be done on the Public relation of school heads in Organizational climate.

**6.4 Implications of the study:**

The data clearly imply that the style of the principal needs to be improved, the data indicates that ownership does moderate the difference between leadership styles. All the results of this study will be useful to the researchers for comparing the variables in leadership studies on secondary schools. The abstract of this study will be a legend to the related literature of leadership studies. A powerful, reliable, and validated scale may be useful in future researches. Future research should address this issue. Future researcher is also recommended to employee other harder measures of leaders’ leadership styles.