A Study of Administrative Effectiveness Among Secondary School Principals In Bahraich District

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INTRODUCTION

The role of education and its development is at the heart of present debates , such as sustainable human development , poverty reduction , the promotion of universal human values and tolerance , and the challenge of new information and communication technologies . India is facing different type of challenges, which are of great significance from the point of view of development. The education system have to be geared for these specific tasks, which the nation sets for itself . This also an intimate bearing on the achievement of the general objectives of the plan in as much as it largely determines the quality of manpower and the social climate of the community .

An educational institution has fabrics of roles played by persons working in the organization , such as-principals , teachers, students and ministerial staff, who behave in accordance with established norms for their roles to achieve the common goal of the organization. To a great extent the success of an educational institution depends upon its principal. He occupies an important position in the institution, he bears the main responsibility of leading the whole staff. Effectiveness as adequacy of educational system may, thus , be considered just an aspect , a function of administrative effectiveness.

Attempts have been made to study the administrative effectiveness of the Principals . Agarwal (1983), Powell (1990), Bano (2000), Adigwu (2004), Sperandio et al. (2009) , Hasstrup (2010), studied administrative effectiveness with respect to sex and also with different variables . In these studies academic educational needs health problems , gender etc. of teachers and other professionals have been studied . Therefore, present investigator was interested to take such a study .

Objectives of the Study

Following are the objectives of the study :-

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1. To compare the administrative effectiveness and sex of principals.
2. To compare the administrative effectiveness of principals with urban-rural location of institutions.

Hypotheses of the Study:-

Following are the hypotheses of the study :-

1. There is no significant difference in the administrative effectiveness of male and female principals.
2. There is no significant difference in the administrative effectiveness of urban and rural principals.

METHODS OF THE STUDY:-

In the present study descriptive survey method has been used for the study of administrative effectiveness of secondary school principals**.** The population for the study consisted of 70 principals of secondary schools of Bahraich District out of which 50 schools are from rural area and 50 are from urban area .

TOOLS USED:-

For measuring the administrative effectiveness of the secondary school Principal's, a scale constructed by Bhatnagar (1980), was used. He found test – retest reliability to be 0.86, which is significantly high to consider this index as reliable .

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA :-

The collected data was tabulated and frequency distributions, prepared for male / female and urban / rural principals. Mean , S,D. were calculated . Significance of mean difference was tested by t- test , which have been shown in the following tables .

Table - I

Difference Between administrative effectiveness of Male and Female Principals

S. NO.	NAME OF GROUP	N	Mean administrative effectiveness Score	S.D.	't' value	Level of Significance
1.	Male Principals	56	142.98	4.37	0.92	Not Sig.
2.	Female Principals	14	16.04	3.09		

Above table shows that the t- value is not significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance. Thus the hypothesis is accepted . It means that these two groups of principals do not differ significantly on administrative effectiveness .

Table - II

Difference Between administrative effectiveness of Urban and Rural Principals

S. NO.	NAME OF GROUP	N	Mean administrative effectiveness Score	S.D.	't' value	Level of Significance
1.	Urban Principals	20	159.65	4.93	2.49	0.05 level
2.	Rural Principals	50	137.48	7.64		

Above table shows that the t- value is significant at 0.05 levels of significance . Thus the hypothesis is rejected at both the levels . It may be concluded that these two group of principals are not similar on administrative effectiveness level . In other words it may be said that urban principals are better than the rural Principals on administrative effectiveness .

FINDINGS:- It was found that male and female principals are similar on administrative effectiveness, on the other hand urban and rural Principals do not similar on administrative effectiveness.

CONCLUSIONS : - The result of the study shows that there is no significant difference in the administrative effectiveness of male and female principals. To be male or female principals is no matter to effect the behaviour or functioning of the principals . On the other hand it is found that Urban Principals are better than the than Rural Principals on administrative effectiveness .

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