

E-ISSN: 2709-9369

P-ISSN: 2709-9350

www.multisubjectjournal.com

IJMT 2023; 5(5): 46-50

Received: 21-03-2023

Accepted: 27-04-2023

Nida

Al-Falah University, Dhauj,
Faridabad, Haryana, India

The impact of the changing roles of school leadership for school health and improvement

Nida

Abstract

The new configuration allows us to conclude on the possibility of carrying this style of educational leadership at the national or international level, on my educational bringing together sub structure groped. The free and open sanicles technologies which are online available for teachers' oral students can be made available but they do not use in right way E-learning or web-based learning. Non formal system of education intensifies by the appropriate utilization of ICT. Schools' leaders changing managing roles and impact on every society and our environment. This study being almost of informative going type comes under the category of classes plan research. Under the category one has not to gather data and tabulate the samabut also give them a meaningful and significant description after proper analysis of the data. The research question of the study is 'emerging challenges in educational management and leadership'. In the some systematic, integrated and evolving logic. We conducted our study based on charactering the leadership practiced jointly try the managers and teachers a regional centre for the professions of education and training recalling that in ministry of National Education the pace of its development is supervises by the council of the regional centre where management and teachers share common working values achieved at the regional level.

Keywords: Impact of educational leadership, educational management, quality leadership teacher trainer, equitable education, inclusive education and new policy

Introduction

Development of child in a disable manner longely depends on the formal training and learning experiences. Non formal system of education plays significant role to supplement the formal system of education. Plays significant role digital and technological era integration of ICT into teaching learning process strengthen the formal and non-formal system of education known as e learning or web bases learning also policy perspective initially national policy on education, 1986 later amended in 1992 emphasized to assimilate educational technology in education to maintain and improve quality of education when students know that the information will be used to create solutions to problems that interest them or to create products that they want to create (e.g. artwork instrumental music skill, dances moves, skits), that is when she brain predicts pleasure and applies effort to achieve the desirable goal. The success desired action create problem solving or creative production. Equity in education refers to the fair and equal treatment of all members of our society who are entitled to participated in and enjoy the benefits of an education. It implies that all students and adults have the opportunity to participate fully and to experience success and human dignity while developing the skills, knowledge and attitudes necessary to contribute meaning fully to society. According to our content and in a logic of focusing on the practices of educational leadership. We rhyme with James & Barry (2019), who characterise leadership in higher education as practices that make the difference, and explain how people mobilize, in their establishments, the others so that they want to fight for common aspirations and make things happen these according to them are the behaviours that leaders use to transform values into actions visions into realities obstacles into innovations subdivisions into solidarity, and risks into rewards. The improvement has also been underlined by several researches (Hallinger & Heck, 1996, Witiziers, Bosker & Kruger, 2003, Leithwood & Mascall, 2008, Dumay, 2009, Brugger Cate *et al.*, 2012) ^[30, 31, 32] who have followed various avenues to demonstrate the relationship between with educational leadership. By evoking the dynamic that binds management and teachers in educational leadership we cannot ignore the type of and tabulates the enrolment as and internal or external grape in the process of ameliorative change (Nor thence, 2019)

Review of related literature

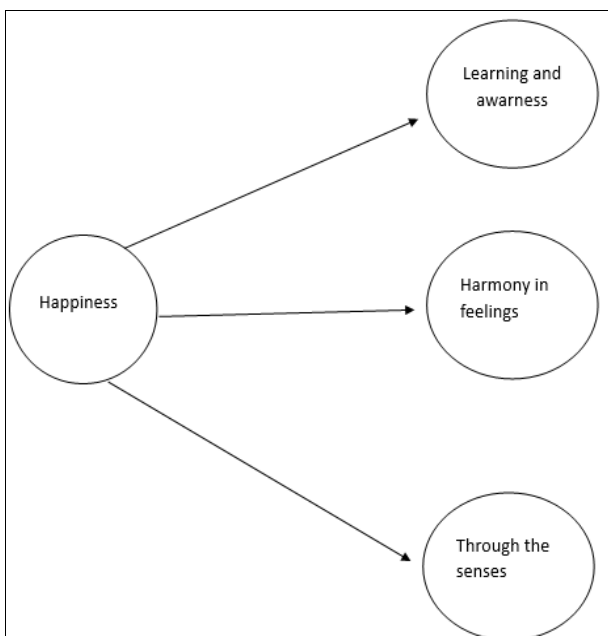
Review of literature discusses the relevant literature which constituted to understand the

Corresponding Author:

Nida

Al-Falah University, Dhauj,
Faridabad, Haryana, India

significance of professional development of teacher and its association with web instructed programs. During the present study the researcher has gone through a number studies some of which have been mentioned here bravely Awasthi and Kumari (2011) [33] conducted a study on developing life skills for reproductive health among adolescent girls in order to help them gain positive and adaptive behaviours that could help them to make informed choices and manage the challenge of their lives. The data were collected from a sample of 150 an adolescent girls of age group 13-15 years through instructed questionnaire. The results of the study revealed that majority of girls had poor knowledge regarding reproductive system teenage pregnancy men structure hygiene, STDs and HIV/Aids. After introducing intervention programme there were significant differences in their knowledge regarding reproduce health. It was through life skills that teenagers could fight the challenges and protect themselves abuse and many other health related problems. Agarhar Nagraj Sarman (1999) a Nagraj has proposed a model for happiness in which he addresses the four dimensions of human living as an integrated form of the material behavioural intellectual and experimental aspects. They correspond with our sense's feelings learning and awareness.



Plato's definition, Nonaka and Takeuchi (1995) [35] defined knowledge as not only a justified true belief but also something that improves the capacity of an entity for effective action. Scholars such as Davenport and Prusak (1998) [36] argued that knowledge in itself is not new but knowledge in itself is not now but recognising it as a corporate asset is thereafter knowledge started being thereafter knowledge started being acknowledged as an intangible asset which needed to be managed now systematically.

Hussain and Aashique (2020) conducted a study for prepare makes for UGC aspirants' study for educational manage not and leadership.

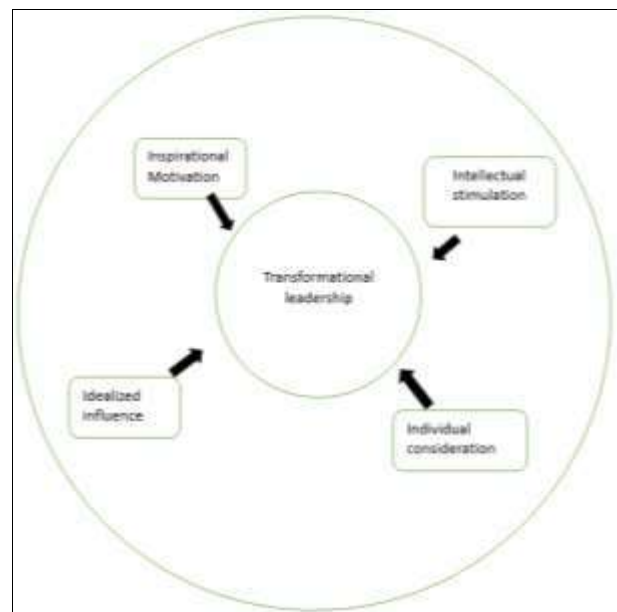
Process of influencing and directing the behaviour of others towards reaching the mission and goals of organisation it involves influencing people giving orders motivating people manging conflict and communication with coordinates

- Leaders constantly implement change to improve performance.
- Leadership is influence of a leader on his/her followers.
- Good leadership involves looking at both side of human nature (emotion of employees not only work)

According to checker Barnard



Robbins judge & sanghi (2007) general frail theory of leadership leader type Mahatma Gandhi, Indra Gandhi, Nelson Mandela etc. just like leader are born not made. James V. Downton (1973) [34] transformational leadership was expanded James burn (1979) this model encourages leaders to demonstrate authentic strong leadership with the idea that employees will be inspired to follow suit grow and shape the future success of company such leader are visionary, inspiring, daring risk takers.



Transactional leadership it relieson motivating employees through rewards and punishments.

Barnard 1938 he promoted the concept responsible which is

described as a blend of commitment understanding and determination.

Methodology

The chapter discusses the methodology that was adopted to conduct the research this guides the investigator in the process of collecting analysing and interpreting data. The Methodology is logical model of proof that allow the investigator to draw inference concerning casual relations among the variable under investigation. The focused on the plan of action by a systematic execution of the methodology that was adopted to conduct & holy the population the sample method used in selection of the sample tools used their construction and description and he produce adopted for the collection and analysis of the data is given.

According to Kerlinger research design is a plan strategy and structure of investigate convenor so as to obtain answer to research questions and to control various.

Best and Kahn (2013) sum assured the main characteristics of research as following

Research emphasizes the development of generalizations, principals or theories that will be helpful in predicting future occurrences research usually goes beyond the specific objects groups or situations investigated and info characteristics of a target population from the sample observed research more than information retrieval the simple gathering of information and in compilation.

Research involves gathering new data from primary or first-hand sources or using existing data for a new purpose teachers frequently assign a so – called research project that involves writing a paper dealing with the life of a prominent person further the students are expected to read a number of encyclopaedias books or periodical references and synthesize the information in a written report this is not research for the data is not new it adds nothing to what is known research gives deep insight and adds to knowledge in that field.

Educational and social sciences deal with living humans hence the subject of educational research poses much greater complexity than that of natural sciences. Thus, the educational researcher needs the wisdom to choose research design and methodologies that are responsive to the problem the features of a good research problem are its significance originality and feasibility.

In short research design of study is what serves as a blue print of the research. Thus, any research cannot come to an end with valid findings unless and until it has a sound research design so after formulating the topic for study a careful and sincere thought about the design of the study is of crucial importance.

Keeping this in view the present researcher decided about the various stages of her own study in advance however many additions and deletions were done during the study the goal of a sound research design is to provide results that are judged to be credible credibility refers to the extent to which the results approximate reality and are judged to be trustworthy & reasonable credibility is enhanced when the research design take in to account potential source of bias that may distorts the findings bias is a form of systematic error a factor that influences the results and undermines the quality of the research.

The goal of a good research design then id to provide a credible answer to a question and bias reduces the credibility of the results by careful designing of the study

we can eliminate or at least reduce the source of error or biases in the study.

This study being almost of normative survey type comes under the category of descriptive research under this category one has not only to gather data and tabulate the same but also give them a meaningful and significant description after proper analysis of the data.

John W. Best (2013) tried to define descriptive research in the following manner. The descriptive research describes and interprets what it is It is concerned with conditions or relationships that exist practices that prevail beliefs points of view or attitudes that are held processes that are going on effect that are being felt or trends that are developing.

Here in this descriptive type of research the findings out of the analysis of the data are utilized fir meaningful inference and significant conclusions by focusing on the entire process.

The steps for the research plan were

1. Selection of the sample.
2. Construction of the tools.
3. Administration of the tools.
4. Collection of data.
5. Analysis procedures.
6. Findings and suggestions
7. Report writing

In this chapter description of the methods adopted for carrying out this investigation and procedure followed in selection of the sample tools form the collection of data scoring and analysis have been presented.

Title of the study

The impact of the changing roles of school leadership for school health and improvement.

A sample is selected from the population to provide subjects this saves time and money and provides valid result for the population obviously if the sampling is done correctly. Various techniques have been devised for obtaining a sample which will be representatives of its population. The adequacy of a sample (i.e., its lack of bias) will depend on our knowledge of the population or sample as well as upon the methods use in drawing the sample.

- a) **Selection of schools:** Investigator prepared a list of various schools situated in Delhi by visiting the area of south, East, West, Central and North districts of Delhi investigator herself selected the five schools randomly from the list made out of five districts of Delhi.
- b) **Selection of secondary level students:** Investigator herself contacted the sampled schools and asked the lists of students enrolled in the schools out of each sampled school four students were selected randomly there were no biases or gender stereotypical basis involved in the selection process.
- c) **Selection of higher-level institutions:** Investigator selected two teacher education institutes one private and one govt. purposively as due to pandemic of covid-19 and a goggle form questionnaire was utilized for data collection in order to achieve the goals of the study.
- d) **Selection of Higher-level students:** For each selected sampled teacher education institutes 10 students were selected randomly hence the selected students were conducted to mail google form questionnaire for data collection in order to achieve the goals of the study.

Institute	No. of Institute	Sample Size	Total Respondents
Sec. school	2	10x2	20
Teacher Education	2	10x2	20
			40

Thus, the final sample consisted 40 respondents (20 school students +20 higher students)

Tools

A tool used in the research is a data- gathering device to carry out any type of research investigation data are gathered with which the hypothesis may be tested or conclusion may be drawn a variety of methods and procedure s have been developed to aid in acquisition of data these tools are of many kinds and employ distinctive ways of describing and qualifying the data. Each is particularly appropriate for certain type of data yielding information of the kind and in the form that would be most effectively used the following tools have been used for the present study keeping the research problems in mind both primary and secondary data has been collected to get more comprehensive information a google form based questionnaire

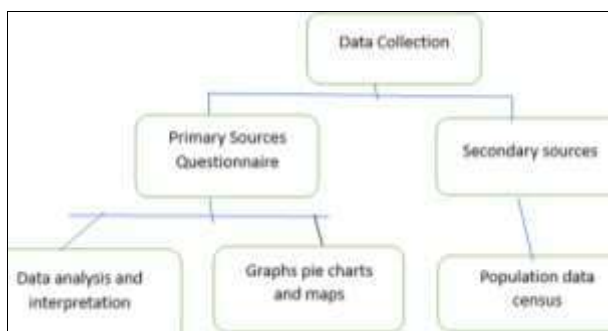
(https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSAL.ImrhxZGIRqxyqrk6QWeO4GMXcnE2WRfdU2IMbU_3SoYg/view_form)was developed and utilized for data collection in order to achieve the goals of the study all the details of tool descriptions and there an items are shown in the table below.

Tool Description

(Questionnaire for examining the effects of educational discrimination)

S.N.	Themes/ Dimension regarding the roles of Play school	Number of items Questions
1	General information	1
2	Gender	5
3	Race	5
4	Economic	5
5	Multi-Faceted	4
	Total	20

Research methodology



Attempts were made to follow all rules of clarity, simplicity, specificity and meaning fulness based on the feedback the questions which were irrelevant were deleted and items were improved with respect to language and content face and content validity of questionnaire has been established by the valuable efforts and able guidance of these five experts.

Analysis of the Data

It has been mentioned earlier that the semi- structured questionnaire was used to collect the information to examine the causes and effect of educational discrimination investigator visited the schools and meets the sample for collecting the data with the approval of the supervisor and written permission of the head of the department letters were issued and investigator knocked the door of the schools along with these permission letters No statistical procedures have been used except simple ratios and percentages information so obtained on the tool was tabulated separately to analyse and interpret the perspectives of the different stakeholders. Data in present study have been analysed quantitatively as well as qualitatively. Thus, all the sub- parts of the tool were systematically analysed in order to achieve the desired objectives of the study. The major efforts have been made for analysing the data objective wise and these efforts are put in the next chapter systematically.

Conclusion

In this paper focuses interactive teaching and learning methods in the classroom be giving the students a new way to train their skill encouraging teacher adopt to new method technology into the classroom and use multimedia to modify the contents of the materials it will be help the teacher the represent the lesson in a more illustrating and meaningful way. By incorporation new methods students are motivated to pay more attention and regain the information better. They are objective of teaching is passing on the information or knowledge to the minds of the student. Teaching depends upon successful made of communication and in this paper must probably focuses study on adapting experimental learning scenario in some identified top business school in the world school ranking and studied their effort and result of such method.

References

1. Abraham M. some factors relating to under achievement of teacher- educators in the stte of Karnataka Ph.D. (Education) thesis Karnataka university; c2001.
2. Aggarwal JC. Essentials of education technology. New DelhiVikas publishing house; c1996.
3. Aggarwal JC. Teacher education. new Delhi: Boaba Book house; c2007.
4. American school counsellor association the ASCA national model: A framework for school counselling programs (2nd ed.). Alexandria, VA: Author; c2005.
5. Anand CL. Teacher education in emerging India new Delhi: NCERT; c2000.
6. Arvind Hans, Shahid Akhter. emerging trends in teacher’s education; c2013.
7. Attri AK, Devi N, KO. Quality concerns in teacher education: challenges issues and suggestions international academic journal of research. 2014;1:21-24.
8. Aula S. The problem with teacher education in India; c2014. Retrieved from www.forbes.com
9. Beale A, Mc Cay E. selecting school counsellors: what administrators should look for in prospective counsellors clearing house. 2001;74(5):257-260.
10. Bloom JW. The ethical practice of web counselling British Journal of guidance and counselling. 26, 1, 53-

59. 1998.
11. Bose. teacher education in the 21st centurydelhi: Surjeet publications; c1981.
 12. Brengelman Fred. the role of language: an introduction for teacher educators: USA; c2017.
 13. Brijwasan A, Ali M. Norms an quality in teacher education: need of the hour, University news may 21-27,2001. 2011, 39(21).
 14. Campbell CA, Dahir CA. Sharing the vision: the national standards for school counselling programs. Alexandria, VA: American school counsellor Association; c1997.
 15. Caswell HL. significant curriculum issues retrieved; c1952. January 21, 2018 fromhttp://www.ascd.org/ASCD/pdf/journals/ed_lead/e1_195201_caswell.pdf
 16. CBSE's pdf of the workshop conducted for teachers on inclusive education for teachers' collaboration of various schools; c2019.
 17. Chand D. Major problems and issues of teacher education. international journal of applied research. 2015;1(4):350-353. Retrieved January 21,2018 from <http://www.allresearchjournal.com/archives/2015/vol1issue4/Partd/1-7-149.pdf>
 18. Chand D. Major problems and issues of teacher education. International journal of applied research. 2015;1(4):350-353.
 19. Chhibber SK. A brief history of teacher education new Delhi commonwealth publishers; c1990.
 20. Chobe SP, Chobe A. school organization Noida: Mayurpaperback; c2006.
 21. CRS (catholic relief services) how to guide preparing teachers for inclusive education by CRS Vietnam.
 22. Darling Hammond L. constructing 21st century teacher education journal of teacher education. 2006, 57(3).
 23. Deconstructing special education and constructing inclusion by Gary Thomas and Andrew Loxley.
 24. Delors J. learning the treasure within report of UNESCO of the international commission on education for twenty- first century France: UNESCO publication; c1996.
 25. Department of education programme of action on national policy on education -1986 new Delhi: MHRD; c1992.
 26. Desai AJ. problems of teacher educations in India. International of journal of research in education. 2011;1(1):54-58.
 27. Dewal CS. A study of difficulties in teaching learning and effectiveness of programmed teaching Ph.D. thesis M.S.U. Baroda; c2007.
 28. Dr. Rushi B Joshi. Emerging Trends in Teacher Education a study; c2015.
 29. Dr.Pareek Pankaj and Tripti Dutta environment education jainprakshan.
 30. Hallinger P, Heck RH. Reassessing the principal's role in school effectiveness: A review of empirical research, 1980-1995. Educational administration quarterly. 1996 Feb;32(1):5-44.
 31. Leithwood K, Mascall B. Collective leadership effects on student achievement. Educational administration quarterly. 2008 Oct;44(4):529-61.
 32. Dumay JC. Intellectual capital measurement: A critical approach. Journal of intellectual capital. 2009 Apr 17.
 33. Awasthi N, Kumari N, Krishnani N, Goel A. Functional paraganglioma of ureter: An unusual case. Indian Journal of Pathology and Microbiology. 2011 Apr 1;54(2):405.
 34. Downton JV. Rebel leadership: Commitment and charisma in the revolutionary process. Free Press; 1973.
 35. Nonaka I, Takeuchi H. The Knowledge Creating. New York. 1995;304.
 36. Davenport TH, Prusak L. Working knowledge: How organizations manage what they know. Harvard Business Press; 1998.