_____

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE TOOL LEADERSHIP PREFERENCE SCALE

Dr. P. Subramanian
Assistant Professor, Department of Educational Planning and
Administration, TNTEU, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

ABSTRACT

In every society, there is a great demand for leaders. Every society, for its survival, asks for more and better leaders. The insistence on the demand for leaders is evidently due to the pressing needs of the environment. There needs to be talent for leading. Everybody cannot lead and every person cannot effectively handle organized human relationships. Keeping this in view, leadership problem is a matter that concerns about every number of societies. Leaders try to influence the behavior of others for attainment of some specified goals and objectives. Leadership behavior is in great demand in various fields of life situations – social, political, cultural, educational, and so on. Leadership is, therefore, a very important feature of many spheres of human activity. The purpose of this study is to establish the reliability and validity of the tool Leadership Preference Scale. The study has revealed that the reliability and validity of the tool was ensured.

KEYWORDS: *Leadership Preference Scale.*

INTRODUCTION :

In every society, there is a great demand for leaders. Every society, for its survival, asks for more and better leaders. The insistence on the demand for leaders is evidently due to the pressing needs of the environment. There needs to be talent for leading. Everybody cannot lead and every person cannot effectively handle organized human relationships. Keeping this in view, leadership problem is a matter that concerns every number of societies. Leaders try to influence the behavior of others for attainment of some specified goals and objectives. Leadership behavior is in great demand in various fields of life situations – social, political, cultural, educational, and so on. Leadership is, therefore, a very important feature of many spheres of human activity.

Groups and organizations of all sorts are liable to survive and succeed only under an effective leadership. Under poor leadership, performance of a group or that of an organization can be poor. Managerial abilities and military campaigns have succeeded under creative leadership that has been made available to groups and organizations from time to time.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The investigator has selected the present study with the aim of establishing the reliability and validity of the tool Leadership Preference Scale. Therefore it has been entitled as "DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE TOOL LEADERSHIP PREFERENCE SCALE".

_____

SAMPLE

The sample consists of 50 B.Ed. First Year Students studying in the Cholan College of Education, Kancheepuram District.

BACKGROUND VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

i. Gender (Male/Female)
ii. Age (Age 20 and below/Age 21-25/Age 26 and above)
iii. Community (OC/BC/MBC/SC-ST)
iv. Religion (Hindu/Non Hindu)
v. Marital Status (Married/Unmarried)
vi. Student's Residence (Hostel/Day Scholar)
vii. Locality of the Institution (Rural/Urban)
viii. Father's Occupation (Coolie/Government/Business/Farmer)
ix. Mother's occupation (House Wife/Government/Others)
x. Family Monthly Income (Below Rs.5000/Rs.5000-10,000/Above Rs.10, 000)

PILOT STUDY

The investigator has conducted pilot study in Cholan College of Education, Kancheepuram District. The investigator met 50 B.Ed. First Year Students studying in this college and explained to them the purpose of the questionnaire and distributed. In addition to this, the investigator has consulted with 4 Senior Professors who have got more than 15 years of teaching experience.

TOOL

• Leadership Preference Scale by Bhusan (1995).

ESTABLISHING VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL
VALIDITY OF THE TOOL

A test is said to be valid if it measures what it intends to measure. The investigator has established validity for the tool Leadership Preference Scale. The tool has been submitted to a panel of experts and 4 Senior Professors with more than 15 years of teaching experience who have agreed with the statements in the tool. Thus, the validity of the tool has been established.

RELIABILITY

Reliability of the test refers to the degree of consistency and accuracy with which a test measures what it intends to measure.

The investigator has used test-retest method for establishing the reliability of the tool. The investigator randomly chooses 50 B.Ed. First Year Students studying in Cholan College of Education, Kancheepuram District and the tool administered to them. After an interval of two weeks, the same tool was administered to the same set of student teachers. Correlation co-efficient between the two sets of scores was calculated. The reliability of Leadership Preference Scale was found to be 0.80. This is highly reliable to conduct a research. Thus the reliability of the tool was established.

SCORING PROCEDURE

The validated Leadership Preference Scale comprised of 30 items. The respondents are asked to respond to the statement on 5 point scale. All the favorable statements are scored as 5 points for the response fully agree, 4 points for the response agree, 3 points for the response uncertain, 2 points for the response disagree and 1 point for the response fully disagree.

_____

For the unfavorable statements, the scoring system is reversed as 1 point for the response fully agree, 2 points for the response agree, 3 points for the response uncertain, 4 points for the response disagree and 5 points for the response fully disagree.

CONCLUSION

In this present study the investigator has established the reliability and validity of the tool Leadership Preference Scale. The pilot study was conducted by the investigator. The validity and reliability of the tool was established. The reliability of the tool was found to be 0.80, which is highly reliable to conduct a research.

REFERENCES

1. Aggarwal, J.C. (2010). Basic Ideal in Educational psychology. New Delhi: Shirpra publications.
2. Brent Davies & Tim Brighouse. (2008). Passionate Leadership in Education. London: Sage Publication Ltd.
3. Dandapani, S. (2000). A Text book of Advanced Educational Psychology. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
4. George J. Mouly. (1964). A Science of Educational Research. New Delhi: Eurasia Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
5. Gupta, C.A. (1990). Management Theory and Practice. New York: Sultan Chand & Sons.
6. Hemphill, J.K. (1969). The Leader and His Group Leadership. Penguin Books, pp.224-225.

_____