

Administrative Problems of Higher Secondary School Head Masters in Theni District

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ABSTRACT

Head Masters and teachers are the future builders of the nation. The profession of the Head Master is the most valuable and most important of all the professions. The Head Master has to do justice to his profession. If the Head Master does not have any problems, then only he can concentrate on administration and teaching.

Key Words : Head master, Nation, Higher secondary school, Administrative problems

INTRODUCTION

The Head Master is the chief guide for all his colleagues and students. He is to provide guidance in a number of ways. The students need his guidance in the selection of their subject at the secondary stage, especially when the diversification of courses takes place. His guidance may be needed by the students in their day to day difficulties in learning and other activities expected of them.

The teachers may also need his guidance in teaching work and other activities. The parents may also seek his guidance in respect of educational and other problems of their wards. The higher authorities may seek his opinion and point of view in matters of curriculum revision, selection of text books, solving of educational problems arising from time to time.

The students may seek his guidance in purely private problems, emotional maladies, mental difficulties, ethical norms, social taboos, parental interference in their affairs and various other complications. It is a fact that the task of educational and vocational guidance is seriously neglected in our schools. Only an enterprising Head Master will make a beginning in this aspect. He should setup a guidance corner in the school and establish contacts with the state level guidance bureau. He should inspire a group of his teachers to make a beginning in this direction.

Administration :

The word administration has been derived from the Latin word administer. This means service rendered to others for their welfare. The classical and medieval meanings of the term administration were perform and take charge of or accomplish. The term educational administration is very comprehensive. It is concerned with the formulation, execution and appraisal of educational policies.

Administrative duties of Head Masters :

- Providing physical facilities to school
- Checking the accounts and records of the school
- Checking the safety and security of the school plant
- Checking proper distribution of work load.

Administrative problems of the Headmasters :

The list of problems of Head Master like that of his duties is unending. He is faced with problems on all sides. The followings are some of the problems. Problems relating to administration and financial aspects

- The clerical work and routine work consumes most of his time and he is left with little time for academic responsibilities and other duties.
- There is a paucity of funds for any project and new pursuits.
- The parents and the community are generally indifferent towards the school and its students.
- He suffers from non-availability of time to attend towards the establishment of school community relationship.

It is becoming very difficult to get work out of the class IV employees.

Problems relating to students :

- There is the problem of non - seriousness and indifference among the students towards studies.
- The students also suffer from indiscipline, unrest, bad manners and lack of respect and courtesy.
- The lack of attachment with the home and school among the students is another problem demanding attention of all concerned.

Miscellaneous problems :

- There is a shortage of time to organize various co-curricular activities. They are regarded by many as a too heavy extra burden.
- Inadequate accommodation, equipment and facilities cause many headaches to the head of the school.
- The teachers are frequently transferred unexpectedly which causes a lot of dislocation and adjustment problems. In addition to the above mentioned problems there are some other problems that a Head Master has to face.

Statement of the problem :

- Keeping the above discussion in view the investigator proposed to take up this study, namely ‘ Administrative Problems of Higher Secondary School Head Masters in Theni District’

Objectives of the study :

Head Masters :

The following are the objective of the present study

- To find out if there is any significant difference in administrative problems of school headmasters terms of School management
- To find out if there is any significant difference in administrative problems of school

headmasters terms of locality of school

- To find out if there is any significant difference in administrative problems of school headmasters terms of Academic qualification
- To find out if there is any significant difference in Pedagogical stress among student-teachers in terms of Teaching Experience.

Hypotheses of the study :

- There is no significant difference among the School head masters in their Administrative problem in terms of School Management
- There is no significant difference among the School head masters in their Administrative problem in terms of Locality of School
- There is no significant difference among the School head masters in their Administrative problem in terms of Academic qualification
- There is no significant difference among the School head masters in their Administrative problem in terms of Teaching Experience

METHODOLOGY

Statistical techniques used :

In order to analyze the data with suitable statistical techniques, the following statistical procedure was adopted in present study.

- In order to find out locus of control, product moment method of correlation was used.
- To ascertain the contribution of independent variables to dependent variables, multiple regression equations were established.
- To find out the differences between mean scores of concerned variable with reference to relevant groups, t-test was employed.

Scoring procedure :

The three options for the administrative problems scale are Often, Rarely, and Very rarely. The scoring weight ages given to these responses are 3, 2 and 1 for the options (a) Often, (b) Rarely and (c) Very rarely, respectively. The maximum possible score for this scale is 135 and minimum is 45. The obtained range is 79.505.

Collection of data:

In dealing with any real life problem, it is often found that data at hand inadequate, and hence, it becomes necessary to collect data that are appropriate. There are several ways of collecting the appropriate data which differ considerable. In context of money, costs, time and other resources of the disposal of the investigator.

Data for the study can be collected through observation, interviews, inventories, schedule, etc. For the present study the investigator has collected the data through the survey method.

Population and sample :

Population refers to any collection of specified group of human beings or of non-human entities such as objects, educational institutions, time units, geographical areas, prices of products etc. Some statisticians call it universe. The portion of the universe to which a researcher has access is

called the population. The target population for the present study comprises of School head masters of theni district.

A sample is a small portion of a population selected for observation and analysis. Purposive sampling procedure was followed to select headmasters. A purposive sample of 50 Headmasters were selected from different school situated in Theni district.

Population of the study includes the head masters working at various Schools during the academic year 2017-18.

A stratified representative sample of 50 head masters constituted from the schools in Theni district with due importance given to variables Government, Government Aided and Self Finance schools.

Instruments used:

To measure the administrative problems the researcher used administrative problem scale.

A demographic variable information Performa was used to collect information about various variables of the study.

Statistical Treatments used

To test the hypotheses of the study, the following statistical techniques were used.

1. Mean
2. Standard Deviation
3. Percentage analysis
4. 't' test

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the Table 1 it can be found that the calculated' value 3.894 is greater than table value 3.05.

Table 1 : Difference among the school Head Masters in their administrative problem in terms of school management

Factor	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	DF	F Value	Table value	Level of significance at 5%
Between groups	370.230	2	185.115	3.894	3.05	S*
Within groups	4863.450	47	103.478			

* S denotes significance 1%

So, it can be inferred that, significant difference among the School head masters in their Administrative problem in terms of School Management.

Hence the null hypothesis is rejected.

From the Table 2 it can be found that the calculated' value 1.438 is less than table value 1.96.

Table 2 : Difference among the school Head Masters in their administrative problem in terms of locality of school

Variable	Sub variables	N	Mean	S D	"t"	Table value	Level of significance
Locality of School	Rural	30	184.75	11.016	1.438	1.96	NS**
	Urban	20	189.60	10.308			

NS** denotes significant at 5%

So, it can be inferred that, is no significant difference among the School head masters in their Administrative problem in terms of Locality of School.

Hence the null hypothesis is Accepted

From the Table 3, it can be found that the calculated' value 1.789 less than table value 1.96.

Table 3 : Difference among the school head masters in their administrative problem in terms of academic qualification

Factor	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	DF	F Value	Table value	Level of significance at 5%
Between groups	538.613	2	269.307	1.789	3.05	NS*
Within groups	4695.067	47	99.895			

NS** denotes not significance at 1 %

So, it can be inferred that, no significant difference among the School head masters in their Administrative problem in terms of Academic qualification.

Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

From the Table 4, it can be found that the calculated 'F' value .3.76 is greater than table value 3.05.

Table 4 : Difference among the school head masters in their administrative problem in terms of teaching experience

Factor	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	DF	F Value	Table value	Level of significance at 5%
Between groups	470.612	94.122	2	3.76	3.05	S**
Within groups	41830.388	142.280	47			

S** denotes significance at 1 %

So, it can be inferred that, there is significant difference among the School head masters in their Administrative problem in terms of Teaching Experience

Hence the null hypothesis is rejected.

Findings of the study :

- Majority of the head masters have high level administrative problems (N=24, 48%)
- The school management is affecting the Administrative problem among head masters
- Nature of school, Academic qualification, Major subject, professional qualification, membership of association does not affect the administrative problem among school headmasters
- Irrespective of their teaching experience, Headmasters feel administrative problems alike.

Educational implications :

- Most of the administrative problems are either situational or for other administrative reasons over which the headmaster has little or no control.
- In order to help Head Masters to equip adequately to tackle such problems the modern H.R techniques are to be included in the curriculum of teacher training and in in-service training programmes.

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