

ISSN 0970-7247

# THIRD CONCEPT

English Monthly

Annual Subscription Rs. 200

---

Vol. 34

No. 408

FEBRUARY 2021

Rs. 20.00

---

- ❖ Indo-Oman Economic Relations
- ❖ India-Bangladesh Trade Ties
- ❖ Rediscovery of Non-Alignment
- ❖ China in South Asia
- ❖ Women Education in India
- ❖ IT Industry

# THIRD CONCEPT

## An International Journal of Ideas

Vol. 34 No. 408 FEBRUARY 2021 Rs. 20.00

Third Concept aims at providing a platform where a meaningful exchange of ideas can take place among the people of the Third World. The attempt will be to communicate, debate and disseminate information, ideas and alternatives for the resolution of the common problems facing humankind. We welcome contributions from academics, journalists and even from those who may never have published anything before. The only requirement is a concern for and desire to understand and take the issue of our time. Contributions may be descriptive, analytical or theoretical. They may be in the form of original articles, reactions to previous contributions, or even a comment on a prevailing situation. All contributions, neatly typed in double space, may be addressed to:

<i>Editor</i>	<i>Consulting Editor</i>
Babuddin Khan	M. L. Sharma
<i>Deputy Editor</i>	<i>Managing Editor</i>
Manoj K. Narula	R. Prudhvi Raju
<i>Business Executive</i>	<i>Art Director</i>
R.S. Rawat	Purba Roy
<i>Business Executive, South-east Asia</i>	
Shatraghani Kumar Dwivedi	

While the Editor accepts responsibility for the selection of materials to be published, individual authors are responsible for the facts, figures, and views in their articles. However, the Editor reserves the right to edit the articles for reasons of space and clarity.

Published, Printed and Owned by

Babuddin Khan

Third Concept,

LB - 39, Prakash Deep Building,

7, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110 001.

Ph : 23711092, 23712249, Fax No: 23711092.

E-mail : [third.concept@rediffmail.com](mailto:third.concept@rediffmail.com)

Website: [www.thirdconceptjournal.co.in](http://www.thirdconceptjournal.co.in)

**THIRD CONCEPT NOW UGC-CARE List**

Designed by: Pt. Tejpal

## INSIDE

Editorial	
Goodwill Gesture!	5
<i>B.K.</i>	
Indo-Oman Trade and Economic Relations	7
<i>Dr. Abdul Vajid &amp; Prof. K.A. Goyal</i>	
India-Bangladesh Trade Ties: Beacon for Asian Peace	12
<i>Dr. Manoj Gupta</i>	
Chinese Presence in South Asia: Impact & Challenges	18
<i>Reetika Sharma</i>	
Rediscovery of Non-Alignment	23
<i>Dr. Anilkumar B. Hahn</i>	
Labour Laws and IT Industry: A Critical Analysis	25
<i>Sidhya B. Dash &amp; Prof. (Dr.) M. S. Dash</i>	
CSR in Health Sector and Community ...	31
<i>Dhavaleshwar, C. U. &amp; Dr. S. R. Mane</i>	
Development of Women Education in India	34
<i>Dr. Dipak Pathak</i>	
Traditional Tribal Healing Practices in India in COVID-19 situation	37
<i>Ruth Nengneithing</i>	
Feminine Psyche in the Novels of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni	41
<i>R. Rajniohan &amp; Dr. L.D. E. R. Densingh</i>	
The Role of Women in Women's Movement in India	45
<i>Ashwini L. Gadhad</i>	
Leadership Behaviour of College Principals	48
<i>Dr Dipankar Talukdar</i>	
Growth of Literacy and Gender Gap in India	51
<i>Dr. H. G. Jagodadiya &amp; Dr. Sanjay A. Pandya</i>	
Spiritual Intelligence and Mental Health .....	55
<i>Neha Parveen</i>	

the West and India. During the 1920s-30s, the language of the contemporary Indian woman was very similar to her European and American counterparts. The women's movement had a very strong Maoist influence. Some of these Maoist groups were Naxalite affiliates. The Maoist-Dalit movement also made its presence felt in a big way. The women's and social-reform movements of the late-19th and early-20th century were all development-focussed, they dealt with women's health and education, eradication of purdah, dowry and sati, working conditions, and by the early-20th century also included political rights such as to franchise and representation.

#### References

1. R. L. Gupta, *Political Theory New Concept: New Perspective*, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2003, p. 380.

2. Urvasi Butalia is the co-founder of Kali for women, India's first and only feminist publishing house.
3. Third World Resurgence, No. 94, June 1998.
4. file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/ftome/Desktop/women%27s%20movement-5.htm ;
5. file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/Home/Desktop/The%20wonic%27s%20movement%202.htm
6. Ibid.
7. Sen, Samita, *Towards a Feminist Politics? The Indian Women's Movement in Historical Perspective*, in Karen Kapadia (red.) *The Violence of Development. The Politics of Identity. Gender & Social Inequalities in India*. London & New York: Zed Books, 2002.



## Leadership Behaviour of College Principals

Dr Dipankar Talukdar\*

[The present study was undertaken to see the Leadership behaviour of college principals of Assam. The study aims to explore the Leadership behaviour of male and female college principals. For this 5 colleges were taken as sample of the study. Descriptive Survey method was applied. The study revealed that there is significant difference in Leadership behaviour of college principals.]

The development of any country depends mostly on education. Progress of any country is possible only when its citizens are dynamic, resourceful, enterprising. Higher education is an important part of national development. Educational Administration is concerned with the management of institution, where human beings as well as physical resources are brought together for attaining educational objectives.

Among all the educational institutions, college plays an important role in the development of the quality education. Principal is the soul of the entire institution. Principal is a teacher and a leader of the leaders. Principal is responsible for planning, organizing, staffing, supervising, directing, coordinating, reporting, budgeting etc. In brief, Principal must have well developed personality. His personal reputation and the success of his endeavour depends mostly

\* Asst Prof., Dept of Education, R. G. Baruah College, Guwahati.

upon the relations that he maintains with his staff, students their parents and community

Leadership behaviour means the leadership act of a particular person who happens to be the administrator at the time and also the leadership act initiated by group members. Kumari, N. (1998-99) maintained in his thesis that Leadership leader i.e. The Principal is one who portrays clearly the relationship between himself and his staff members and establishes well defined pattern of organizational channels of communication and ways of getting jobs done but whose behaviour reflects friendship, trust, respect, warmth of relationship between himself and his staff.

#### Objectives of the study

1. To study the Leadership behaviour of college principals
2. To study the Leadership behaviour of college principals in relation to age



3. To study the Leadership behaviour of male and female college principals

#### Hypotheses

H01 There is no significant difference of Leadership behaviour of college principal.

H02 There is no significant difference in Leadership behaviour of college principal in relation to their age.

H03 There is no significant difference in Leadership behaviour in relation to gender

#### Geographical area of the study

Kamrup Metropolitan district is one of the prominent districts of Assam where capital city Guwahati is located. There are 28 affiliated general degree colleges of Kamrup (M) district.

#### Research Design

##### Methodology

The researcher applied Descriptive Survey method for the investigation.

##### Population and Sample

The population of the present study includes all the 28 affiliated general degree colleges of Kamrup Metro District of Assam. The investigator has taken 15 colleges as sample of the study.

##### Sampling Technique

For selection of adequate sample for the investigation, the investigator used purposive sampling technique.

##### Tool

The following tool was used for collection of relevant data in the present study.

- Administrative Behaviour Scale (ABS) by Dr. Hassen Taj. The scale was constructed mainly for secondary school principals. But the investigator has slightly modified the scale and applied it for college principals.

##### Statistical techniques employed

i) chi-square, ii) t-test, iii) Simple percentage technique

##### Analysis and Interpretation

###### Objective no. 1

*To study the Leadership behaviour of college principals*

H01 There is no significant difference of Leadership behaviour of college principal.

In order to study the Leadership behaviour of college principals, the investigator collected the data with the help of Leadership Behaviour Scale by Dr. Hassen Taj and categorized into three groups: high, average, and low. The investigator used simple percentage technique. The description of Leadership behaviour of college principal is tabulated in the following from the above table; it has been found that 37% of the total sample collected from the group of college principals has high Leadership behaviour. The investigator found that 53% college principals have average Leadership behaviour. Above table shows that 20% principals have low Leadership behaviour.

###### Objective no. 2

*To study the Leadership behaviour of college principal in relation to age*

H02 There is no significant difference in Leadership behaviour of college principal in relation to age.

In order to study the Leadership behaviour of college principal in relation to age, the investigator categorized age of principals into three groups 45-49, 50-54, 55-60 and collected the data and analysed it with the help of chi-square technique.

The computed value of chi-square i.e., 6.126 is much less than critical value at .01 and 0.5 level of significance. Hence, it is not significant. Consequently, null hypothesis is accepted. So, it is said that there is no significant difference in Leadership behaviour of college principals in relation to age.

###### Objective no. 3

*To study the Leadership behaviour of male and female college principals*

H03 There is no significant difference in Leadership behaviour of male and female college principals

In order to study the Leadership behaviour of male and female college principals, mean and SD were calculated. For studying the significance of the mean difference of male and female principals regarding Leadership behaviour 't' test was applied and 't' value of Leadership behaviour of male and female principals are calculated.

As per analysis from the it is found that Mean score of male principals regarding Leadership behaviour is 0.75 with .077 pooled SD and mean value of female principals is 0.58 with 0.77 pooled SD. The investigator found that critical value of "t" with 18 degrees of freedom at .01 and .05 level of significance is 2.10 and 2.88 respectively. The computed value of "t" is 0.5 which is quite smaller than critical value 2.10 and 2.88. From the above data it can be conducted that calculated value is not significant at both levels. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. It means there is no significant difference in Leadership behaviour of male and female college principals.

#### Findings of the study

1. The study reveals that Leadership behaviour of college principals is different. It means there is a significance difference in Leadership behaviour of college principals.
2. In the present study, it was found that there exists no significant difference of Leadership behaviour between principals in respect to their age.
3. The study revealed that age group of the principal is not a factor in administration.
4. The result of the study revealed that there is no significant gender-wise difference in Leadership behaviour of principals at .01 and .05 level of significance.
5. Gender has no effect on the Leadership behaviour of principals.

#### Conclusion

Leadership behaviour of an administrator is a complex phenomenon which is largely situational and which affect the quality of education. Effective leadership quality of principal is also important for directing group behaviour and supervising members of the organization to achieve organizational goals and objectives. In the situation obtaining the affiliated colleges the principal acts as the leader. The college principal is in a leadership role where he can be instrumental on releasing the human potential of the institution.

Through his decisions, planning, discussion with teachers, parents, peoples and others, he plays a significant part in maintaining a desirable learning environment in a college system. The present study helps in understanding the importance of Leadership quality and its relation with the age and gender of the principals.

#### References

1. Aggarwal, J.C. (2010). *School Organisation, Administration and Management*. New Delhi: Doaba House.
2. Basu, M. (2012). *Occupational Efficacy and Leadership Behaviour-A study of Educational Administrators in Kashmir*. Researcher. 4(11),30-37.
3. Darji, D.R. (1975). *A study of leadership behaviour and its correlates in the secondary schools of Panchmahal District*. (Ph.D. Thesis). M.S. University.
4. Kakati, K. (2017). *A Study on the Administrative Behaviour of College Principals and its Relation to College Climate*. (Ph.D. Thesis). Gauhati University.
5. Karmakar, A. (2007). *A study on organizational commitment and constructive thinking as predictors of Leadership effectiveness of college principals in Assam*. (Ph.D. Thesis). Gauhati University.
6. Kumari, N. (1999). *A comparative study of Principals behaviour in relation to Teachers' job satisfaction and pupil achievement in schools affiliated to the CBSE and Assam Board* (M.Ed. Dissertation). Gauhati University.
7. Mahanty, J. (2014). *Educational Management supervision school organisation*. New Delhi: Neelkamal publications Pvt. Ltd.
8. Singh, K.S. (2013). Principals' intelligence key: Its impact on school organizational climate. *Psycho Lingua*. 43 (1): 31-33.
9. Taj, Haseen (2011). *Administrative Behaviour Scale (ABS-TH)*. Agn. National Psychological Corporation.

