

LIST OF REFERENCES

Ade, A. (2003). Leadership and Human Resources Management in Nigeria. *Journal of the Institute of personnel Management of Nigeria*, Vol. 3(1):11-14.

Akpa, G.O. (1990). What principals do to enhance quality education. In S.U. Udoh & G.O. Akpa (Eds.). *Management of quality education in Nigeria*, Jos: Ehindero Nig. Ltd., pp95-100.

Al-ghanabousi, N.A. and Idris, A.R. (2010). Principals' practices in the performance appraisal for teachers in Al-Sharqia South Zone's Schools in Oman. *Procedia Social and Behavioural Sciences*, Vol. 2(2010), pp3839 – 3843.

Alig-Mielcarek. J. (2003). A model of school success: Instructional Leadership, academic press and student achievement. The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH.

Anderson, S.E. (2003). The School District Role in Educational Change: A Review of Literature. International Centre for Educational Change. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Anfara, V.A. (Jr) and Mertz, N.T (Eds.). 2006. *Theoretical Frameworks in Qualitative Research. Sage Publications*. Thousand Oaks. London. New Delhi.

Arikewuyo, M.O. (1999). Improving teachers' productivity in Nigeria. In Adesemowo, P.O. (Ed.). *Basic of Education*. Logos Triumph Books Publishers, pp102-109.

Arikewuyo, M.O. (2009). Professional Training of Secondary School Principals in Nigeria: A Neglected Area in the Education System. *Florida Journal of Educational Administration and Policy*, Vol. 2(2).

Asonibare, J.B. (1996). Relationship between Nigerian Secondary School Principals' personality types and their communication skills. *Nigerian Journal of Sociology of Education*, Vol. IV (1), pp185-193.



Bailey-Beckett, S. and Turner, G. (2001). *Triangulation: How and Why Triangulated Research Can Help Grow Market Share and Profitability*. Beckett Advisors. Inc.

Banfi, C. (1997). Some thoughts on the professional development of language teachers, in ELT News and Views Supplement 4.1. *Teacher Development*, March 1997, pp13-16.

Barends, A. (2004). *Better instructional leadership can implement learner-centred education* (LCE). Reform Forum.

Bass, B.M. (1990). Stogdills Handbook of Leadership. New York: Free Press.

Bazely, P. (2003). Teaching Mixed Methods. *Qualitative Research Journal*, Vol. 3 (Special issue), pp117 -126 (www.latrobe.edu.au/aqr).

Black, P.M. (1999). *Women's Leadership in Community-profit Organizations*. Doctoral thesis, Queensland University of Technology.

Blasé, J. & Blasé, J. (2001). *Empowering teachers* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.

Blasé, J. & Blasé, J. J. (2000). Effective Instructional Leadership: Teachers' Perspectives on how principals promote teaching and learning in schools. *Journal of Educational Administration*, Vol. 38(2), pp130 – 141.

Boyd, D. (2002). A mentoring program for new associate faculty members of the Professional Studies at Eastern University. Paper presented at the 22nd annual meeting of the Adult Higher Education Alliance, Pittsburgh, PA. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED478134).

Brevis, T.; Vrba, M.J. & De Klerk, A. (1997). *Management Principles: A Contemporary Edition for Africa* (2nd ed). Juta & Co. Ltd.

Brookover, W.B, Beady, C., Flood, P., Schweitzer, J. & Wisenbaker, J. (1979). School social systems and student achievement. Schools can make a difference. New York: Praeger.



Buffie, E.G. (1989). *The Principal and Leadership* (Elementary Principal Series No.1). Paper presented at the Annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, Bloomington, IN.

Burke, J.R. & Onwuegbuzie, A.J. (2005). The validity issue. *Mixed Research in the Schools*, Vol.13(1), 48 – 63.

Burke, P.J. & Krey, R.D. (2005). *Supervision: A guide to Instructional Leadership* (2nd ed.). Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Ltd.

Burrel, G. & Morgan, G. (1979). Sociological Paradigms and Organizational Analysis. Heinemann, London.

Burrell, G. & Morgan, G. (2005). Sociological Paradigms and Organizational Analysis: Elements of the Sociology of Corporate Life. Great Britain: Ashgate Publishing.

Bush, T (2008) Education Leadership and Management-Broadening the base. *Education Management Administration and Leadership*. Vol. 36(1), pp5 – 8.

Bush, T (2008) From Management to Leadership: Semantic or Meaningful Change? *Education Management, Administration and Leadership.* Vol. 36(2), pp271 – 288.

Bush, T. & Jackson, D. (2002). A Preparation for School Leadership: International Perspective. *Education Management and Administration*, Vol. 30(4), pp417-429.

Bush, T. & Oduro, G.K.T (2006). New Principals in Africa: preparation, principals' work induction, and practice. *Journal of Educational Administration*, Vol. 44(4), pp359 – 375.

Bush, T. (1998). The National Professional Qualification for Headship: The key to effective school leadership? *School Leadership and Management*, Vol. 18(3), pp321-333.

Bush, T. (2007) Educational Leadership and Management: theory, policy and practice. *SA Journal of Education*, Vol. 27(3), pp392-406.



Bush, T., Joubert, R., Kiggundu, E. & Van Rooyen, J. (2009). Managing teaching and learning in South African schools. *International Journal of Educational Development* (2009), doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2009.04.008.

Bush, T., Kiggundu, E. & Moorosi, P. (2011). Preparing new principals in South Africa: the ACE: School leadership Programme. *South African Journal of Education*, Vol. 31(1), pp1-10.

Caldwell, B.J. (2002). A Blueprint for successful leadership in an era of globalization in learning. In Hallinger, P. (Ed.). *Reshaping the Landscape of School Leadership Development: A Global Perspective*. Lisse, Netherlands: Swets and Zeitlinger.

Cannon, H.M. (2004). Redesigning the principalship in Catholic Schools. Unpublished Doctoral Thesis. Australia Catholic University.

Centre for Educational Leadership (2011). *Educators inspired to lead*. COEHS Centres.

Chang, J. (2001). *Instructional Leadership in a Pacific Context. Pacific Resources* for Education and Learning.

Chetty, D.R. (19930. *Measures of school effectiveness: Analysing Soweto's effective schools*. Pretoria: HSRC Report.

Chisholm, L. (2005). The Making of South Africa's National Curriculum Statement (NCS). *Journal of Curriculum Studies*, Vol. 37(2) pp193-208.

Chrispeels, J.H.; Castillo, S. & Brown, J. (2000). School Leadership Teams: A process model of team development. National College for School Leadership (NCSL).

CIA World Fact Book: South Africa. http://www.cia.gov/library/publications.

Clough, P. & Nutbrown, C. (2002). *A Student's Guide to Methodology: Justifying Enquiry. SAGE Publications*. London. Thousand Oaks. New Delhi.



Cohen, L., Manion, L. & Morrison, K. (2000). Research methods in education (5th ed.). London: Routledge Falmer.

Collins, J.C. & Lazier, W.C. (1992). *Beyond Entrepreneurship*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.

Collins, J.C. & Porras, J. (1991). Organizational vision and visionary organizations. *California Management Review*, Vol. 34(1), pp30-53.

Commonwealth Secretariat (1993). *Better schools resource materials for schoolheads: Module three: Personnel Management.* London: Paren & Stacey.

Creswell, J.W (2002). *Educational Research*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.

Creswell, J.W. & Miller, D.L. (2000). Determining validity in quantitative inquiry. *Theory into Practice*, Vol.39(3), pp124-131.

Creswell, J.W. & Tashakkori, A. (2007). Differing Perspectives on Mixed Methods Research. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, Vol. 1, pp303-308.

Creswell, J.W. (1998). Qualitative Inquiry and Research design: Choosing among five traditions. Thousand Oaks, C.A.: Sage.

Creswell, J.W. (2007). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among five Approaches.* SAGE Publications.

Creswell, J.W., Fetters, M.D. & Ivankova, N.V. (2004). Designing a Mixed Methods study in primary care. *Annals of Family Medicine*, Vol. 2(1) pp 7-12.

Crotty, M. (1998). *The Foundations of Social Research: Meaning and Perspectives in the Research Process*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Daresh, J.C, Gantner, M.W., Dunlap, K. And Hvizdak, M. (2000). Word from "the trenches": Principals' Perspectives on effective school leadership. *Journal of School Leadership Characteristics*, January 10 (1): 69 – 83.



Daresh, J.C. (2007). Supervision as proactive leadership. Long Grove, IL: Waveland Press.

Day, C.; Harris, A.; Hadfield, M.; Tolley, H. & Beresford, J. (2000). *Leading Schools in times of Change*. Milton Keynes, Open University Press.

De Arechaga, G.M. (2001). Teacher Development: Awareness, reflection and sharing. *The weekly column*, article 69, August 2001.

De Vos, A.S. (1998). Research at grassroots. CA: SAGE.

De Vos, A.S. (2000) Research at grassroots: a primer for the caring professions. Pretoria: Van Schaick.

Deal, T. & Peterson, K. (1990). *The Principal's role in shaping school culture*. Washington D.C.: US Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

Denzin, N.K. & Lincoln, Y.S. (2005). *The Discipline and Practice of Qualitative Research*. SAGE Publications.

Denzin, N.K. (1994). The Art and politics of Inter**pretation.** In N.K. Denzin & T.S. Linciln (Eds). *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (pp500-515). Thousand Oaks.

Dimmock, C. (1999). Principals and School Restructuring: Conceptualizing Challenges as Dilemmas. *Journal of Educational Administration*, Vol. 37(5): PP441-462.

DoE. (2008). Managing teaching and learning: A module of the ACE School Management and Leadership. Government Printers, Pretoria.

Dubin, A.E. (1990). The principal as Chief Executive Officer, San Fransisco. San Fransisco State University Press.

DuFour, R. (2002). The Learning centred principal. *Educational Leadership*, Vol. 59(8), pp 12 – 15.



Durrheim, K. (2004). Research Design. In Terre Blanche, M. & Durrheim, K. (Eds.). Research in practice. Cape Town.

Earley, P. & Weindling, D. (2004). *Understanding School Leadership*. Paul Chapman Publishing.

Egwuonwu, R. (2000). *Leadership and leadership effectiveness in organizations*. Stride Associates Ltd. Enugu.

Ekblad, S., Marttila, A. & Emilson, M. (2000). Cultural challenges in end-of-life care: reflections from focus group interviews with hospice staff in Stockholm. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, Vol. 31(3), pp623-630.

Elmore, R. (2000). *Building a New Structure for School Leadership,* Washington, DC, The Albert Shanker Institute.

Enueme, C.P. & Egwunyenga, E.J. (2008). Principals' Instructional Leadership Roles and Effect on Teachers' Job Performance: A Case Study of Secondary Schools in Asaba Metropolis, Delta State, Nigeria. *Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 16(1), pp13-17.

Erlandson, D.A. & Witters-Churchill, L.J. (1990). Advances in the principalship: Performance and reflection. In Thurton, P.W. & Lotto, L.S. (Eds.). *Advances in Educational Administration*, Vol. 1(6): Changing Perspectives on the school. pp121 – 162. Greenwich, Connecticut: JAI Press Inc.

Evers, C. & Katyal, K. (2007). Paradoxes of Leadership: Contingencies and critical learning. *South African Journal of Education*, Vol. 27(3) pp377-390.

Fapojuwo, J.O. (2002). *Effective leadership and supervision*. A paper presented at the training programme on Management of Human Resources organised by NCEMA.

Fayolle, A., Kyro, P. & Ulijn, J. (2005). *Entrepreneurship research in Europe: Outcomes and perspectives*. Edward Eldgar Publishing, Inc.



Fennel, H.A. (2005). Living leadership in an era of change. *International Journal of Leadership in Education*. April/June, Vol. 8(2): 145-165.

Fink, E. & Resnick, L. (2001). Developing principals as instructional leaders. *Phi Delta Kappan*, Vol. 82, pp598-606.

Fiorina, C. & Jackson, J. (2006). "Leadership is a call for substance, vision, and character." *Management Today*, Vol. 22(6), July 2006.

Flath, B. (1989). The Principal as Instructional leader, ATA Magazines, Vol. 69(3), 19 – 22, 47 – 49.

Fleisch, B. & Christie, P. (2004). Structural Change, Leadership and School Effectiveness/Improvement: Perspectives from South Africa. Discourse: Studies in the *Cultural Politics of Education*. Vol. 25(1), March 2004. Carfax Publishing.

Fouche, C.B. & Delport, C.L. (2000). Introduction to the research process. In De Vos, A.D. (Ed.). Research at grassroots for the social sciences and human service professions.

Frazer, W.J., Loubser, C.P. & Van Rooyen, M.P. (1993). *Didactics for the undergraduate student*. Johannesburg: Heinemann.

Fullan, M. & Watson, N. (2000). School-based Management: Reconceptualization to improve learning outcomes. *School Effectiveness and School Improvement,* Vol. 11(4) pp453-473.

Fullan, M. (1991). *The New meaning of educational change*. New York: Teacher College Press.

Gamage, D., Adams, D. & McCormack, A. (2009). How Does a School Leader's Role Influence Student Achievement? A Review of Research findings and Best Practices. NCPEA.

Garbers. J.G. (1996). Effective research in the human sciences. Pretoria: Van Schaick.



Gaziel, H.H. (2007). Re-Examining the Relationship Between Principal's Instructional/Educational Leadership and Student Achievement. *Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol.15 (1) pp17-24.

Geneva Foundation of Medical Education and Research. University of Lausanne, Health Psychology Unit.

Gertz, C. (1973). *The Interpretation of cultures*. New York: Basic Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ.

Glathorne, A.A. (2000). The principal as curriculum leader: shaping what is taught and tested. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.

Glesne, C. & Peshkin, P. (1992). *Becoming qualitative researchers: An Introduction*. New York, NY: Longman.

Glickman. C.D.; Gordon, S.P. & Ross-Gordon, J.M. (2001). *Supervision and Instructional Leadership: A Developmental Approach*. Allyn and Bacon.

Goddard, R., Hoy, W. & Hoy, A. (2004). Collective Teacher efficacy: Its meaning, measure, and impact on student learning. *American Journal of Educational Research*, Vol. 374(24) pp 497-507.

Golafshani, N. (2003). Understanding Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Research. *The Qualitative Report*, Vol. 8(4), December 2003, pp597-607.

Goldring, E.B., Preston, C. & Huff, J. (2010). Conceptualizing and Evaluating professional Development for School Leaders. Paper prepared for the Asian Leadership Roundtable Institute of Education, Hong Kong.

Gordon, B., Stockard, J.W. & Williford, H.N. (1992). The Principal's role as a school leader. *Educational Research Quarterly*. Vol.15(4), 29-38.

Gronn, P. (2000). Distributed Leadership: A New Architecture of Leadership. *Education Management and Administration*, Vol. 28(3).



Gubrium, J.F. & Holstein, A.H. (Eds.). (2003). *Postmodern Interviewing*. SAGE Publications. Thousand Oaks. London. New Delhi.

Gulbrandsson, K. & Bremberg, S. (2005). Two approaches to school health promotion – a focus on health-related behaviors and general competencies. *Health Promotion International*, Vol. 26(1), pp37-44.

Gurr, D., Drysdale, L. & Mulford, B. (2006). *Instructional Leadership in Three Australian Schools. Centre for Organizational Learning and Leadership*, University of Melbourne.

Hair, J.F., Anderson, R.E., Taham, R.L. & Black, W.C. (1998). *Multivariate Data Analysis*. London. Prentice Hall.

Hale, E. & Moorman, H. (2003). *Preparing School principals: A National perspective on policy and programme innovations.* Washington, DC: Institute for Educational Leadership.

Hall, B. (1986). Leadership support for staff development. Abuilding level model. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 32(1), pp 46-52.

Hallinger, P. & Bridges, E. (1991). Problem-based learning: A promising approach for preparing educational administrators. *UCEA Review,* Vol. 23(3), pp3-6.

Hallinger, P. & Heck, R. (1998). Exploring the principal's contribution to school effectiveness. *School effectiveness and school development*, Vol. 9(2): 157-191.

Hallinger, P. & Heck, R.H. (1996). Reassessing the principal's role in school effectiveness: A review of empirical research, 1980 – 1995. *Education Administration Quarterly*, 32(1), 5-44.

Hallinger, P. & Heck, R.H. (1996b). The Principal's role in school effectiveness: a review of methodological issues, 1980-1995, In K. Leithwood, J. Chapman, D. Corson, P. Hallinger & A. Weaver-Hart (Eds.). *The International Handbook of Educational Leadership and Administration*, Dodrecht, Netherlands: Kluwer.



Hallinger, P. & Heck. R.H. (1995). Reassessing the principal's role in school effectiveness: A review of empirical research, 1980-1995. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 32(1), pp5-44.

Hallinger, P. (2002). The Emergence of School Leadership in an Era of Globalisation: 1980 – 2002 in Hallinger, P. (2003). Reshaping the Landscape of Leadership Development.

Hallinger, P. (2003). The Emergence of School Leadership Development in an Era of Globalization: 1980 – 2002. In Hallinger, P. (2003). Reshaping the Landscape of School Leadership Development.

Hallinger, P. (2005). Instructional Leadership and the school principal: A passing fancy that refuses to fade away. *Leadership and Policy in schools*, Vol. 4: pp1-20.

Hallinger, P. (2007). Research on the practice of Instructional and Transformational Leadership: Retrospect and Prospect. Prepared for ACER Research Conference, 2007.

Halverson, R. (2002). *Distributed leadership and power: Responses and new directions*. Presentation at the 2002 Annual Convention of the University Council of Educational Administration. Alexandria, VA.

Harden, G. (1988). The Principal as Leader practitioner. *The Clearinghouse*, Vol. 62(2): pp87-88.

Harris, A. (2005). Distributed Leadership. In B Davies (Ed.). *The Essentials of School Leadership*. London, Paul Chapman Publishers.

Harris, K. (2010). Fundamentals of Leadership: Communicating a Vision.

Harvey-Jordan, S. and Long, S. (2002). Focus group for community practitioners: A practical guide. *Community practitioner*, Vol. 75(1), pp19-21.



Healy, M. & Perry, C. (2000). Comprehensive Criteria to judge validity and reliability of qualitative research within the realism paradigm. *Qualitative Market Research*, Vol. 3(3) pp 118-126.

Heck, R. (2000). Examining the impact of school quality on school outcomes and Improvement: A value-added approach. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 36(4), pp513-552.

Heck, R.H. & Hallinger, P. (1999). Conceptual models, methodology, and methods for studying school leadership. In J. Murphy & K. Seashore-Louis (Eds.). *The second handbook of Research in Educational Administration*. San Francisco, C.A.: McCutchan.

Henderson, T.G. & Howthorne, R.D. (2002). *Transformative curriculum leadership* (2nd Ed.). Columbus, OH: Merill.

Heneveld, W. & Craig, H. (1996). Schools count: World Bank project designs and the quality of primary education in Sub-Saharan Africa. Policy Research Working Paper No. WTP 303. Washington DC: World Bank.

Herman, S. & Egri, C. (2003). Triangulation in action: Integration of qualitative and quantitative methods to research environmental leadership. In K. Parry & J. Meindl (Eds.). *Grounding leadership theory and research: Issues, perspectives and methods*, pp 83-107. Greenwich, CT: Information Age Publishing.

Heron, J. & Reason, P. (1997). A Participatory Inquiry Paradigm. *Qualitative Inquiry*, Vol. 3(3), pp274-294.

Hess, F.M. & Kelly, A.P. (2005). *Learning to lead? What gets taught in principal preparation programmes*. Cambridge, M.A.: Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government.

Hoadley, U., Christie, P., Jacklin, H. & Ward, O. (2007). *Managing to learn – instructional leadership in South African Secondary Schools*.



Holliday, A.R. (2007). *Doing and Writing Qualitative Research*, (2nd ed.). London: Sage Publications.

Hopkins, D. (2001). School Improvement for real. London, Routledge Falmer.

Hornby, A.S., Cowie, A.P. & Gimson, A.C. (1986). Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hornby, A.S., Wehmeier, S. & McIntosh, C. (2005). *Oxford Advanced Leareners' Dictionary of Current English* (7th ed.). Oxford University Press, USA.

Hoy, W. & Miskel, C. (2005). *Education Administration: theory, research and practice* (7th ed). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Hoy, W.; Tarter, C. & Kottkamp, R. (1991). *Open Schools/Healthy Schools.* London: SAGE Publications.

Hussey, J. & Hussey R. (1997). Business Research Method. MacMillan Press Ltd.

Institute of Educational Leadership, (2000). *Leadership for student learning:* Reinventing the Principalship: School leadership for the 21st century. A report of the Task Force on the Principalship, October 2000.

Jakob, A. (2001). On the triangulation of Quantitative and Qualitative Data in Typological Social research: Reflections on a typology of conceptualizing uncertainty in the context of employment. Biographies. FQ5.

Jamieson, L. & Williams, L.M. (2003). Focus group methodology: Explanatory notes for the novice nurse researcher. *Contemporary Nurse*, Vol. 14, pp271 – 280.

Jenkins, B. (2009). What It Takes To Be An Instructional Leader. Andersen Ross / Jupiter Images.

Jerald, C.D. (2006). *School culture: The hidden Curriculum*. Washington D.C: The Centre for Comprehensive School Reform and Improvement. www.centreforcsri.org.



Johnson, B. (2008). Living with Tensions: The Dialectic Approach. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, Vol. 2, pp203-207.

Johnson, J.F. & Uline, C.L. (2005). Preparing educational leaders to close the achievement gaps. *Theory into Practice*, vol. 44(1), pp45-52.

Johnson, R.B. & Onwuegbuzie, A.J. (2004). Mixed Methods.

Joppe, M. (2000). *The Research Process*. Retrieved February 25, 1998, from http://www.ryerson.ca/~mjoppe/rp.htm.

Jorgenson, O. & Peal, C. (2008). When Principals Lose Touch with the Classroom. www.naesp.org.

Joubert, H.J. & Van Rooyen, J.W. (2008). Trials and tribulations of leadership change in South African public schools. Department of Education Management and Policy Studies, University of Pretoria.

Kantabutra, S. (2008). Toward a behavioural theory of vision in organizational settings. *Leadership and Organization Development Journal*, Vol. 30 (4), 2009, pp319-337. Emerald Group Publishing Limited.

Kantabutra, S. (2008a). What do we know about vision? *Journal of Applied Business Research*, Vol. 24(2), pp127-138.

Karnevio, P. (2007). *Crisis and Renewal in one Finnish Public School*. Unpublished dissertation: University of Jyvaskyla, Finland.

Keefe, J. & Jenkins, J.M. (2000). A Special Section on Personalised Instruction. Phi Delta Kappan, February, Vol.83 (6).

Kelley, R.C. (2005). Relationships between Measures of Leadership and School Climate. http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi.

Kemper, E.A., Stringfield, S. & Teddlie, C. (2003). Mixed Methods sampling strategies in social science research. In Tashakori, A. & Teddlie, C. (Eds.).



Handbook of mixed methods in social and behavioural research. Thousand Oaks: SAGE.

Kirk, J. & Miller, M.L. (1986). *Reliability and validity in qualitative research*. Beverly Hills: SAGE Publications.

Kochamba, D.M. & Murray, R.K. (2008). *Principals' and Teachers' Perceptions of Critical Leadership Skills*.

Kotter, J.P. (1990). What leaders really do. Harvard Business Review.

Kruger, A.G. (1995a). Classroom Management. In Bardenhorst, D.C. (Ed.). School Management: The Task and Role of the teacher. Pretoria: Kagiso Publishers.

Lahui-Ako, B. (2000). The Instructional Leadership behaviour of Papua New Guinea School Principals. *Journal of Educational Administration*, Vol.39(3): pp233-265.

Lam, J. (2002). Balancing Stability and Change: Implications for Professional Preparation and Development of Principals in Hong Kong. In P. Hallinger (Ed.). Reshaping the Landscape of School Leadership Development: A Global Perspective. Lisse, Netherlands: Swets Zeitlinger.

Lambert, L. (1998). How to build leadership capacity. *Educational Leadership*, Vol. 55(7), pp17-19.

Larsen, T. (1987). Identification of instructional leadership behaviours and the impact of their implementation on academic achievement. Boulder. University of Colorado.

Larson-Knight, B. (2000). Leadership, Culture and Organizational Learning. In K. Leithwood (Ed.). *Understanding Schools as Intelligent Systems.*

Lashway, L. (1995). Can Instructional leaders be facilitative leaders? *Eric Digest 98*. Clearinghouse on Education Management, College of Education, University of Oregon.



Lashway, L. (2003). Transforming principal preparation. *Eric Digest 165* – February 2003. http://www.eric.uoregon.edu.

Lashway, L. (2004). Developing Instructional Leaders. *Eric Digest.* 160 (July). Clearinghouse on Education Management. University of Oregon.

Lawson. B.B. (2001). Variables associated with student performance on SOL tests in Virginia: A Comparison of two Schools. Unpublished PhD thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Leedy, P. (1997). *Practical Research: Planning and Design* (6th ed.). Upper Saddle River, N.J. Prentice Hall.

Leithwood, K. (1996). Introduction. In K. Leithwood, J. Chapman, D. Corson, P. Hallinger & A. Hart (Eds.). *International Handbook of Research in Educational Leadership and Administration*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Press.

Leithwood, K., Seashore Louis, K., Anderson, S.A. & Wahlstrom, K. (2004). *How leadership influences student learning*. New York: Wallace Foundation.

Leithwood, K.; Day, G., Sammons, P., Harris, A. & Hopkins, D. (2006). Seven strong claims about successful school leadership. Nottingham: NCSL & DFES.

Leithwood, K.; Jantzi, D. & Steinbach, R. (1999). *Changing Leadership for Changing Times. Buckingham*: Open University Press.

Leithwood, K.A. & Riehl, C. (2003) What We Know About Successful School Leadership. NCSL. National College for School Leadership.

Levin, A. (2005). *Educating school leaders. The Educational Schools Project.* www.edschools.org.

Levin, R.I., & Rubin, D.S. (1998). Statistics for Management (7thed.). Prentice Hall.

Lewis, M. (2000). Focus group Interviews in Qualitative Research: A Review of Literature. Action Research e-reports.



Lieberman, M. & Erickson, E. (2010). Data Integration. Combining Qualitative and Quantitative methods to support Improved Businness. *Markey Research Bulletin*.

Lincoln, Y.S. & Guba. E. (1985). Naturalistic inquiry. New York: Sage.

Lubbe, C. (2003). *Doctoral Proposal*: PhD Educational Psychology, University of Pretoria.

MacMillan, J.H. & Schumacher, S. (2001). *Research in Education: A Conceptual Introduction* (5th edition). Addison Pearson, Longman.

MacMillan, J.H. & Schumacher, S. (2010). *Research in Education: Evidence-Based Inquiry [with my education lab]*. Prentice Hall.

Marks, H.M. & Printy, S.M. (2003). Principal Leadership and School Performance: An Integration of Transformational and Instructional Leadership. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 39(3) 370-397.

Marlow, S. & Minehira, N. (1996). *Principals as Curriculum Leaders: New Perspectives for the 21st Century.* Pacific Resources for Education and Learning.

Mason, J. (2002). Qualitative Researching. London: SAGE.

Mastalgia, B., Toye, C. & Kristjan, L.J. (2003). Ensuring validity in instrument development" Challenges and innovative approaches. *Contemporary Nurse,* Vol. 14, pp281 – 291.

Masumoto, M. & Brown-Welty, S. (2009). Case Study of Leadership Practices and School-Community Interrelationships in High-Performing. *Education*, Vol. 24(1) 1-18.

McBeath, J. 92003). Leadership: Paradoxes of leadership in an age of accountability. Paper delivered at the 6th World Convention of the International Confederacy of Principals. Edinburgh, 15 July 2003. http://www.icponline.org.



McEwan, E.K. (2002). Seven steps to effective instructional leadership. Global Learning Communities.

McGarth, M. (2007). Propositions. *Stanford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy*. May, 2007, pp1-34.

McKenzie, P, Mulford, B. & Anderson, M. (2006). *School Leadership and Learning: An Austrian Overview*. <u>www.oecd.org/edu</u>.

Medico, D. (2005). *Introduction to qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews*. Geneva Foundation for Medical Education and Research, University of Lausanne, Health Psychology Unit.

Mednick, A. (2003). The Principal's New Role: Creating a Community of Leaders. Conversations. Turning Points. *Transforming Middle Schools*, Vol, 4(1), pp1 – 12.

Menter, I., Holligan, C. & Mthenjwa, V. (2005). Reaching parts that need to be reached? The Impact of the Scotish Qualification for Headship. *School Leadership and Management*, Vol. 25(1) pp7-23.

Mitchell, C. & Castle, J.B. (2005). The Instructional Role of Elementary School Principals. *Canadian Journal of Education*, Vol. 28(3): pp409-433.

Mouton, J. (2006). *Understanding social sciences research: Concepts, principles and good practice*. Presentation given at the Africa Institute of South Africa Workshop, Pretoria.

Mulkeen, A., Chapman, D.W., DeJaghere, J.G. & Leu, E. (2007). Recruiting, retaining, and retraining secondary school teachers and principals in Sub-Saharan Africa. Washington, D.C: World Bank.

Mullan, C.A. (2007). *Curriculum Leadership Development: A Guide for Aspiring School Leaders*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers, Mahwah, New Jersey.

Mumford, E. (1996). Systems Design, Ethical tools for ethical change. MacMillan.



Mumford, M.D. & Strange, J.M. (2005). The Origins of vision: Effects of reflection, models and analysis. *Leadership Quarterly*, Vol. 16, pp121-148.

NAESP (2002). Leading Learning Communities: Standards for what principals should learn and be able to do. Alexandria, Virginia.

National Education Association, (1986). The role of the principal in effective schools, what researchers say about it? Washington DC. Research Division.

Neuman, W. (1997). Social Research methods: Qualitative and Quantitative approaches (3rd ed.). Needham Heights, M.A: Allyn and Bacon.

Nevill, J. (2007). *Qualitative versus Quantitative Research: Key points in Classic Debate*. http://www.gifted.uconn.edu.

Newmann, F.M., King, M.B. & Youngs, P (2000). Professional development that addresses school capacity: Lessons from urban elementary schools. *American Journal of Education*, Vol. 108, pp259-299.

Newmann. F.M., King, M.B. & Youngs, P. (2001). *Professional development that addresses school capacity: Lesson from urban elementary schools.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, New Orleans, LA.

Niemann, R. & Kotze, T. (2006). The Relationship between leadership practices and organizational culture: an education management perspective. *South African Journal of Education*, Vol. 26(4) pp 609-624.

Northouse, P. (2003). *Leadership Theory and Practice*. National College for School Leadership (NCSL).

O'Tool, J. (1999). Leadership from A to Z: A Guide for the appropriately ambitious. San Francisco: Jossey Bass.



Ojo, L.B. & Olaniyan, D.A. (2008). Leadership Roles of School Administrators and Challenges Ahead in Post-Primary Schools in Nigeria. *European Journal of Scientific Research*, Vol. 24(2), pp172-178.

Onsman, H. (2003). The Uncertain Art of Management. *Australian Institute of Management*, MaGraw Hill, Sydney.

Onwuegbuzie, A.J. & Johnson, R.B. (2004). Mixed Research. In R.B. Johnson & Christelen, R.B. (Eds.). *Educational Research: Quantitative, Qualitative and mixed approaches* (2nd ed., pp 408-431). Needham Height M.A: Allyn and Bacon.

Onwuegbuzie, A.J. & Leech, N.L. (2006). Linking Research Questions to Mixed Methods Data Analysis Procedure. *The Qualitative Report,* Vol. 11, pp474-498.

Onwuegbuzie, A.J. & Teddlie, C. (2003). A framework for analyzing data in mixed methods research. In A. Tashakkori & C. Teddlie (Eds.). *Handbook of mixed methods in social and behavioural research*. Thousand Oaks, C.A: SAGE.

Orr, M.T. (2006). Innovative Leadership Preparation and Effective Leadership Practices: Making A Difference In School Improvement. Stanford University.

Ozkan, B.C., Davis, N. & Johnson, N. (2006). An Innovative Approach on Holistic Analysis of Interview Data: The Case of Iowa State University's Simultaneous Renewal of Teacher Education. *The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology*, Vol. 5(2) pp 10 – 13.

Palestini, R.H. (2003). The Human Touch in Educational Leadership: A Postpositivist approach to understanding Educational Leadership. The Scarecrow Press, Inc. Lanham, Maryland, and Oxford.

Phillips, J.A. (2009). *Manager – Administrator to Instructional leader: Shift in the role of the School Principal.* Faculty of Education, University of Malaya.

Pitsoe, V.J. (2005). *A Conceptual Analysis of Constructivist Classroom Management*. Unpublished doctoral thesis. University of Pretoria.



Poirier, D.O. (2009). A Principal and Teachers' Perceptions and Understandings of Instructional Leadership: A Case study of one school.

Qualitative Research. SAGE Publications. Thousand Oaks. London. New Delhi.

Rabiee, F. (2004). *Focus group Interviews and Data Analysis*. School of Health Policy Studies, University of Central England, Birmingham, B422SU, UK.

Raynolds, D. & Cuttance, P. (1996). *School Effectiveness: Research Policy and Practices.* London, Cassel.

Research: A Research Paradigm Whose Time has Come. *Educational Researcher*, Vol. 33(7), pp14-26.

Roberts, P. (1997). Planning and running a focus group. *Nurse Researcher*, Vol. 4(4), pp78-82.

Robinson, V.M.J. (2007). The Impact of Leadership on Student outcomes: Making sense of the evidence. Research Conference 2007.

Robinson, V.M.J. (2008). Forging the links between distributed leadership and educational outcomes. *Journal of Educational Administration*, Vol.46 (2) 241-256.

Rocco, T.S., Bliss, L.A., Gallagher, S. & Perez-Prado, A. (2003). Taking the next step: mixed methods research in organizational systems. *Information Technology, Learning and Performance Journal*, Vol.21, 19-29.

Rosenblum, (1994). Leadership skills for Jewish Educators: A Casebook.

Rowe, W.G. (2007). Cases in Leadership. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

Roy, P. & Hord, S. (2003). Moving NSDC's staff development standards into practice: *Innovation configurations*. Vol. 1. Oxford, OH: NSDC.

RSA (1996). The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996. Pretoria: Government Printers.



Sale, J.E.M., Lohfeld, L.H. & Brazil, K. (2002). Revisiting the Quantitative – Qualitative Debate: Implications for Mixed Methods Research. *Quality and Quantity*, Vol. 36, pp 43 – 53. Kluwer Academic Publishers: Netherlands.

Saunders, M., Lewis, P. & Thornhill, A. (2003). *Research Methods for Business Student.* (3rd ed.). London: Financial Times-Prentice Hall.

Schmoker, M. & Marzano, R.J. (1999). Realizing the promise of standards-based education. *Educational Leadership*, Vol. 56(6), pp17-21.

Schwardt, T.A. (2007). *The SAGE Dictionary of Qualitative Inquiry* (3rd ed.). University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

Seale, C., Giampietro, G., Gubrium, J.F. & Silverman, D. (Eds) (2004). *Qualitative Research Practice*. SAGE.

Sergiovanni, T.J. (2006). Leadership and Excellence in Schooling. SAGE Publications.

Shamir, B., House, R. & Arthur, M. (1993). The motivational effects of charismatic leadership: A self-concept based theory. *Organization Science*, Vol. 4, pp1-17.

Shields, P. & Hassan, T. (2006). Intermediate Theory: The Missing link is Successful Student Scholarship. *Journal of Public Affairs Education*, Vol.12 (3), pp313-334.

Silverman, D. (2004). *Qualitative Research Theory, Method and Practice.* SAGE Publications.

Skipper, S. (2006). *Conceptual Framework for Effective Schools:* International Congress for School Effectiveness and Improvement.

Slater, C.L., McGhee, M.W., Capt, R.L., Alvarez, I.C., Topete, C. & Iturbe, E. (2003). *A* Comparison of the views of educational administration students in the USA and Mexico. *International Journal of Leadership in Education*, Vol. 6(1):35-55.



South African Yearbook (2006/2007). Government Communication Information Systems: Pretoria.

South African Yearbook (2008/2009). Government Communication Information Systems: Pretoria.

Southworth, G. (2002). Instructional leadership in schools: Reflections and empirical evidence. *School Leadership and Management*, Vol.22 (1), pp73-91.

Squires, D., Huitt, W. & Segars, J. (2006). *Overview of Classroom Processes*. Educational Psychology Interactive. Valdosta, G.A: Valdosta State University.

Stewart, D.W. & Shamdasani, P.N. (1990). Focus groups: Theory and practice. SAGE: London.

Stewart, J. (2006). Transformational leadership: An Evolving Concept Examined through the works of Burns, Bass, Avolio & Leithwood. *Canadian Journal of Educational Administration and Policy*, Issue 54, June 26, 2006.

Steyn, G.M. (2008). The influence of school leadership preparation programmes: Identification of possible focus areas.

Stogdill, R. (1948). Personal factors associated with leadership: A survey of the literature. *Journal of Psychology*. Vol.25, pp35-71.

Stogdill, R. (1974). *Handbook of leadership: A survey of the literature.* New York: Free Press.

Stolp, S. & Smith C.S. (1997). Cultural Leadership. In C.S. Smith & P.K. Piele (Eds.). *School leadership Handbook for excellence* (pp157-178). Eugene: University of Oregon. Clearinghouse on Educational Management.

Sweitzer, J. (2009). *The Principal's Critical Role in Leading Instruction*. VSBA Newsletter.



Tashakkori, A. & Creswell, J.W. (2007). Exploring the Nature of Research Questions in Mixed Methods Research. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, Vol. 1, pp207-211.

Tashakkori, A. & Teddlie, C. (Eds.). 2003. *Handbook of mixed methods in social and behavioural research.* Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.

The Centre for Comprehensive School Reform and Improvement (2005). Newsletter: Redefining professional development. Retrieved from http://www.centreforcsri.org.

The Centre for Comprehensive School Reform and Improvement, (2006). Seven Actions that Improve School District Performance. Learning Point Associates.

Thomas, E. (1986). The principal as instructional leader. *Research Roundup*, Vol. 3(1), pp22-36.

TILS (2008). Research in Cross-Lingual communication: Theories and Methodologies. Macerata, Italy, February 1-2, 2008.

Tjeldvoll, A., Wales, C. & Welle-Strand, A. (2005). School leadership training under Globalisation: Comparison of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Norway. *Managing Global Transitions*, Vol.3(1), pp23-49.

Togneri, W. & Anderson, S.E. (2003). Beyond Islands of Excellence: What Districts can do to Improve Instruction and Achievement in All schools-A Leadership Brief. Washington DC: Learning First Allience.

Van der Merwe, P. (1996). The Research Process: Problem Statement and research design. In Garbers, J.G. (Ed.). *Effective Research in the Human Sciences*. Pretoria: Van Schaik

Vick, R.C. (2004). The use of SREB leadership development framework in preservice preparation programmes: A Qualitative study. Dissertation. Department of Educational Leadership and Policy Analysis, East Tennessee University.



Waters, T., Marzano, R.J. & McNulty, B. (2003). *Balanced Leadership: What 30 years of research tells us about the effect of leadership on student achievement.* McRel.

Weber, J. (1996). Leading the instructional program. In C.S. Smith & P.K. Piele (Eds.). *School Leadership*, pp253-278.

Weber, M. (1987). The theory of social and economic organizations. T. Press.

Weinreich, N.K. (2009). *Integrating Quantitative and Qualitative Methods in Social Marketing Research*. http://www.social-marketing.com.

Weller, L.D. (1999). Quality middle school leadership: Eleven central skill areas. Lancaster, PA: Technomic.

Whitaker, T. (1997). What great teachers do differently: fourteen things that matter most? Richard, H. Adin Freelance Editorial Service.

Wikely, F. & Murillo, J. (2005). Effective School Improvement: An Introduction. *School Effectiveness and School Improvement*, Vol. 16(4) pp355-358.

Wildy, H. & Dimmock, C. (1993) Instructional leadership in primary and secondary schools in Western Australia. *Journal of Educational Administration*, Vol. 31(21), 43-61.

Wildy, H. & Louden, W. (2000). School restructuring and the dilemmas of. Educational *Management and Administration*, Vol.28 (2) pp173-184.

Willis, J., Jost. M. & Nilakanta, R. (2003). *Qualitative research methods for education and instructional Technology.*

Wimpelberg, R., Teddlie, C. & Stringfield, S. (1989). Sensitivity to context: The Past and future of effective schools research. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 25, pp82-107.



Witziers, B., Bosker, R.J. & Kruger, M.L. (2003). Educational Leadership and Student Achievement: The Elusive search for an Association. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 39(3) pp398-425.

Wong, K. & N.G.H. (2003). On Hong Kong: The Making of secondary school Principals. *International Studies in Educational Administration*, Vol. 31(2), pp 35-53.

Wong. P. (2004). The Professional Development of School Principals: Insights from Evaluation Programme in Hong Kong. *School Leadership and Management*, Vol.24(2), pp139-162.

Worthen, B.R. & Sanders, R. (1987). *Educational evaluation: alternative approaches and practical guidelines*. New York and London: Longman.

Wrigley, T. (2004). School Effectiveness: the problem of reductionism. *British Educational Research Journal*, Vol. 30(2), pp227-244.

Yukl, G. (2002). *Leadership in Organizations*. Upper Saddle River: New Jersey, Prentice Hall.

---000---



APPENDICES

Appendix A:

Ethical clearance certificate

Appendix B:

Thesis Title

Appendix C:

Application letter to the Provincial Head of Department to conduct research in the region

Appendix D:

Letter of permission to conduct research from the Provincial Head of Department

Appendix E:

Letter of informed consent

Appendix F:

Principals' questionnaire

Appendix G:

Deputy principals' and HOD's questionnaire

Appendix H:

Interview schedule for principals

Appendix I:

Raw data from structured interviews

Appendix J:

Certificate of proof of editing

---oOo---



APPENDIX A:

ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE



UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE CLEARANCE NUMBER: EM09/08/01

DEGREE AND PROJECT PhD

Variables related to instructional leadership and its contribution to

learner performance.

INVESTIGATOR(S) Barber Mbangwa Mafuwane

DEPARTMENT Department of Education Management and Policy Studies

DATE CONSIDERED 24 August 2010

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE APPROVED

Please note:

For Masters applications, ethical clearance is valid for 2 years For PhD applications, ethical clearnace is valid for 3 years.

CHAIRPERSON OF ETHICS COMMITTEE Prof L Ebersohn

DATE 24 August 2010

CC Dr K Bipath

Ms Jeannie Beukes

This ethical clearance certificate is issued subject to the following conditions:

- 1. A signed personal declaration of responsibility
- 2. If the research question changes significantly so as to alter the nature of the study, a new application for ethical clearance must be submitted
- It remains the students' responsibility to ensure that all the necessary forms for informed consent are kept for future queries.

Please quote the clearance number in all enquiries.



APPENDIX B: THESIS TITLE



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Faculty of Education Student Administration

31 August 2011

STUDENT NO: 20229667/04315391

Mr BM Mafuwane PO Box 979 Mkhuhlu 1246

Dear Mr Mafuwane

APPROVAL OF TITLE: THESIS

DEGREE: PhD: Education Management, Law and Policy

I have pleasure in informing you that the following has been approved:

TITLE: The contribution of instruct leadership to learner performance

SUPERVISOR:

Dr K Bipath

CO-SUPERVISOR: Dr M Gallie

The requirements for theses are listed in the General Information and Regulations of the University. Consult Regulations G.45 to G.61 which are related to theses and the assessment thereof.

Summarised guidelines for the submission and technical details of theses, a checklist as well as a "Notice of Submission" are attached. Kindly note that, in accordance with Regulation G.60 1(a), your written "Notice of Submission" should reach the Student Administration three months prior to submission.

Your registration as a student must be renewed annually before 28 February until you have complied with all the requirements for the degree. You will only be entitled to the guidance of your supervisor if annual proof of registration is submitted.

Yours sincerely

for **DEAN**

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA FAKULTEIT OPVOEDKUNDE/FACULTY OF EDUCATION

2011 -09- - 5

STUDENTE/STUDENTADMIN

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

Administration Building, H09 Groenkloof Campus, University of Pretoria PRETORIA 0002 Republic of South Africa

(012) 420 5695 (012) 420 5933

liza.vanbaalen@up.ac.za www.up.ac.za/education



APPENDIX C:

LETTER OF APPLICATION TO THE PROVINCIAL HOD TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE BUSHBUCKRIDGE REGION

Ref: 81035811 P.O. Box 979

Enq: Mafuwane B.M MKHUHLU

Cell: 082 594 7679 1246

Email: barbermafuwane@webmail.co.za 20 April 2009

The Head of Department

Department of Education

Mpumalanga Provincial Government

Private Bag x11341

NELSPRUIT

1200

Sir/Madam

RE: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE BUSHBUCKRIDGE REGION

I, B.M. Mafuwane, persal number: 81035811, hereby request permission to conduct research in secondary schools in the Bushbuckridg Region. I am probing into the following topic: *Variables related to instructional leadership and its contribution to learner performance in the matriculation examination*.

My research will have two phases during which I will interact with principals of secondary schools. The first phase will involve distributing questionnaires to all the principals of public secondary schools in the region. The second phase will involve structured interviews with five principals who will be sampled according to the performance of their schools in the grade 12 examinations from 2004 to 2008.

I would like to assure your office that if permission is granted, I will ensure that my research activities do not interfere with my own work as an employee of the Department and that



teaching and learning in the affected schools are not affected. I will further ensure that on completion of the study, a copy of the thesis is made available to the employing authority.

hope your office will find this request to be in order	
Yours faithfully	
Barber M. Mafuwane	



APPENDIX D:

LETTER OF PERMISSION FROM THE PROVINCIAL HOD TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE BUSHBUCKRIDGE REGION

MPUMALANGA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Government Boulevard Building 5, Upper Ground Floor Riverside Park NELSPRUIT Republic of South Africa



Private Rag X11341 NELSPRUIT 1200 South Africa

Department of Education Office of the HOD

Litiko LeTemfundvo

Umnyango weFundo

Departement van Onderwys

Umnyango weze Mfundo

Enquiries: A.H. Baloyi@013 766 5476

21 July 2009

Mr. Mafuwane B.M. (81035811) P.O. Box 979

MKHUHLU

1246

RE: APPLICATION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN OUR POST PRIMARY SCHOOLS. (BUSHBUCKRIDGE REGION).

Your application (dated 10 July 2009) to conduct scientific research in the selected schools in Mpumalanga Province (Bushbuckridge Region) was received on the 10 July 2009.

Your motivation for the research demonstrates that the findings and the subsequent recommendations will also benefit the Department and the schools in particular. Based on the strength of your motivation the Department therefore approves your application and further wishes you a successful research study in our schools. Attached is the Department of Education's research manual which helps to regulate all research activities in our schools. I therefore request that you observe the guidelines as provided in the manual as far as possible.

We request that after the completion of your research project you prepare a presentation of the findings and recommendations to the Mpumalanga Department of Education.

If you need more support, please contact Mr. A.H. Baloyi at 013 766 5476 or 072 201 4043.

Best wishes with this important research.

Dr. T. NGOMANE

ACTING HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

DATE





APPENDIX E: LETTER OF INFORMED CONSENT



Pretoria 0002 Republic of South Africa Tel (012) 420 4111 Fax (012) 362 5168 /362-5190 http://www.up.ac.za

> Faculty of Education School of Educational Studies Department of Education Management and Policy Studies

INFORMED CONSENT

RESEARCH TOPIC: Variables related to instructional leader	ership and their				
contribution to the improvement or learner achievement.					
DATE:					
Dear Participant					
You are invited to participate in a research project aimed at investigating the leadership and the contribution of these variables to the improvement of the Nation	variables related to instructional onal Senior Certificate results.				
Your participation in this research project is voluntary and confidential. You will not be asked to reveal any information that will allow your identity to be established, unless you are willing to be contacted for individual follow-up interviews. Should you declare yourself willing to participate in an individual interview, confidentiality will be guaranteed and you may decide to withdraw at any stage should you wish not to continue with an interview. Also note that the interviews will be recorded for data capturing purposes and that the results of this study may be published in a journal. In both instances, your identity will always be protected.					
If you are willing to participate in this study, please sign this letter as a declaration of your consent, i.e. that you participate in this project willingly and that you understand that you may withdraw from the research project at any time. Under no circumstances will your identity be made known to any parties or organizations that may be involved in the research process.					
STATEMENT OF CONSENT					
I					
Participant's signature	DATE				
Researcher's signature	DATE				
Supervisor's signature	DATE				



APPENDIX F: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRINCIPALS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRINCIPALS

CONSENT

I participated in this study out of my own free will and voluntarily shared my thoughts and experiences in this questionnaire. The researcher explained to me the purpose of the research and guaranteed my right to confidentiality. I agree for the researcher to publish the information contained in this questionnaire provided that my name and that of my school will not be revealed in any form of documentation. I fully acknowledge that this information should be used solely for PhD studies and not for commercial purposes and thereby give consent to the researcher to use this information.

Signature	Date



Respondent no	umber				For o	office use only	,
					Vo [
A.DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS							
INSTRUCTIN	S: For ALL the o	questions put a	cross next	t to the			
appropriate re	esponse or write y	our response i	n the spac	e provided;			
1. Gender:							
	1.Male				V1 [
	2.Female						
2. Age in year	nrs				V2		
					L		
3. Marital st	atus:						
	1.Married				V3.1		
	2.Single				V3.2		
	3.Co-habiting				V3.3		
	4.Widowed				V3.4		
	5.Divorced				V3.5		
				l			
4. Highest qu	ualifications attain	ned:					_
	1.Teachers' dip	loma			V4.1		
	2.Bachelor's deg	ree			V4.2		
	3.Bachelor of Ed	lucation /					
	B.Ed Honours				V4.3		
	4.BA Honours				V4.4		
	5.Master's degree	ee					
	6.Doctor's degre	e (PhD)			V4.5		\exists
	7 Other: Specify				V4.6		_
					V4.7		
				'			



_		_					
5.	Indicate						
	position		V5.1				
		1.CS1	educator				V5.2
		0					V5.3
		2.HO					V5.4
			uty Princi	pal ————			
		4.prin	cipal				
6.	Type of	school					
		1.Pub	lid ordina	ry secondai	ry		V6.1
		school					
		2.pub	lic compre	hensive			V6.2
		school	l				
						<u> </u>	
7.	Your sc		tuated in a	•••••			N/A
			al area				V7
		2.Urb	an area				
		3.Tow	nship				
		4.Info	rmal settle	ement			
8.	This que	estion and	d the accor	mpanying s	sub-question	ns may	V8.1 2004
	require	you to co	nsult scho	ol records	which may	require you	
	to secur	e the assi	stance of a	another stat	ff member.	It is	V8.1 2005
	importa	nt that y	ou get the	correct rec	ords so that	the	
	informa	V8.1 2006					
	as accur	ately as p	possible.				
							V8.1 2007
8.1			•		earners wh	o enrolled for	
	the grad	V8.1 2008					
	2	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	

						V8.2 2005
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
						V8.2 2006
						V8.2 2007
						Г
						V8.2 2008
		_	ntage of lea	_		V9A
	from the to 100%	_	ackground	s (the perce	entage should	V9B
iuu up │	100 100 /	o).		Percei	ntage	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\
_	1.Econor	mically				
		antaged ho	mes			
		nically afflu				
	homes					
L				l		
L Langua			your schoo	l:		V10
∟ angua	1.Englis	sh	your schoo	l:		V10
∠angu:	1.Englis	sh aans		l:		V10
angu	1.Englis 2.Afrika 3.Dual r	sh aans medium (tw	0	1:		V10
L angu :	1.Englis 2.Afrika 3.Dual r languag	sh aans medium (tw ges simultan	o eously)	1:		V10
Langu	1.Englis 2.Afrika 3.Dual r languag 4.Parall	sh aans medium (tw ges simultan el medium	o eously) (two			V10
angu:	1.Englis 2.Afrika 3.Dual r languag 4.Parall languag	sh aans medium (tw ges simultan el medium ges for some	o eously)			V10
angu:	1.Englis 2.Afrika 3.Dual r languag 4.Parall languag	sh aans medium (tw ges simultan el medium	o eously) (two			V10
	1.Englis 2.Afrika 3.Dual r languag 4.Parall languag differen	aans medium (tw ges simultan el medium ges for some at classes).	o eously) (two subjects in		in-service	
o you	1.Englis 2.Afrika 3.Dual r languag 4.Parall languag differen	aans medium (tw ges simultan el medium ges for some at classes).	o eously) (two subjects in	you attend		V10
o you	1.Englis 2.Afrika 3.Dual r languag 4.Parall languag differen have a c	aans medium (tw ges simultan el medium ges for some at classes).	o eously) (two subjects in	you attend		



12. If your answer to 11 abo		,				V12
 Greatly Partially Not at all 						
13. What is the total inst breaks, in a typical d 14hours and	ay?		for grade	12 excl	uding	V13H V13M
14. By end of the year, appropulation of the year, appropriation of the yea	ll you h	ave spo	ent on the f	ollowi	ng	V14.1
Activities 14.1 Administ 14.2 Instruction			% p			V14.3 V14.4
14.3 Supervis 14.4 Teaching 14.5 Public re 14.6 Other (S	lations					V14.5 V14.6
15. How would you char your school?	acterize Very	e each o	of the follow	wing w	ithin Very	V15.1
1. Teachers' job satisfaction 2. Teachers'	high 1	2	3	4	low 5	V15.2
understanding of the school's curricular goals						

	3. Teachers' degree of	1	2	3		4	5		
	success in							V15.3	
	implementing the								
	school's curriculum								
	4. Teachers'	1	2	3		4	5		
	expectations of							V15.4	
	learners'								
	performance								
	5. Parental support	1	2	3		4	5		
	for learners'	1				-		V15.5	
								V 13.3	
	performance		1				<u> </u>		
	6. Parental	1	2	3		4	5	V115 C	
	involvement in							V15.6	
	school activities								
	7. Learners' desire to	1	2	3		4	5		
	do well in their							V15.7	
16	studies	woo wa	wh	ot nove	ontogo	of you	n anada		
		ved in	pro	fession	Ü	•	C		
12	studies During the past four educators have been invol	ved ir	n pro	ofession :	nal dev	elopme	nt		
12	studies During the past four educators have been invol	ved ir	pro	fession	Ü	•	C		
12 орг	studies During the past four educators have been invol	ved ir	n pro	ofession :	al deve	elopme.	76-		
12 opp	studies During the past four educators have been involuent portunities targeted at the	ved ir follov	n pro	ofession : 25%	26- 50%	51- 75%	76- 100%	V16.1	
12 opp	During the past four educators have been involventunities targeted at the Supporting the	ved ir follov	n pro	ofession : 25%	26- 50%	51- 75%	76- 100%	V16.1	
12 opp	During the past four educators have been involved to be at the contunities targeted at the supporting the applementation of the NCS. Designing and/or	ved ir follov	n pro	25%	26- 50%	51- 75% 3	76- 100% 4	V16.1 V16.2	
12 opp	During the past four educators have been involved portunities targeted at the Supporting the applementation of the NCS. Designing and/or apporting the school's own	ved ir follov	n pro	25%	26- 50%	51- 75% 3	76- 100% 4		
12 opp	During the past four educators have been involved portunities targeted at the Supporting the applementation of the NCS. Designing and/or apporting the school's own approvement goals.	ved ir follov	n pro	25%	26- 50%	51- 75% 3	76- 100% 4		
12 opp	During the past four educators have been involved portunities targeted at the Supporting the applementation of the NCS. Designing and/or apporting the school's own	ved ir follov	n pro	25% 1	26- 50% 2	51- 75% 3	76- 100% 4		
12 opp	During the past four educators have been involved portunities targeted at the supporting the applementation of the NCS. Designing and/or apporting the school's own approvement goals. Improving content	ved ir follov	n pro	25% 1	26- 50% 2	51- 75% 3	76- 100% 4	V16.2 V16.3	
12 opp	During the past four educators have been involved portunities targeted at the supporting the appearance of the NCS. Designing and/or apporting the school's own approvement goals. Improving content nowledge.	ved ir follov	n pro	25% 1 1	26- 50% 2	51- 75% 3	76- 100% 4	V16.2	
12 opp	During the past four educators have been involved portunities targeted at the supporting the appearance of the NCS. Designing and/or apporting the school's own approvement goals. Improving content nowledge.	ved ir follov	n pro	25% 1 1	26- 50% 2	51- 75% 3	76- 100% 4	V16.2 V16.3	



techno educat	information unication blogy for tional purp dicate the evaluate the	exten	at to		1 the				in your	V16.5
17.1 Obser	vation by	the p	rinc	cipal o	or ser	nior s	taff			
	No	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very larg	ge	V17.1
	extent							extent		
17.2 Obser the school	No extent	circu	uit m	anag	er or	other	r per	Very larg		V17.2
17.3 Learn	er achieve	men	t							V17.3
	No	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very larg	ge	
	extent							extent		
17.4 Teach	ier peer rev	view								V17.4
	No	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very larg	ge	
	extent							extent		
Thank you	ı for compl	etin	g thi	s que	stion	naire	•			



APPENDIX G: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DEPUTY PRINCIPALS AND HODS

DIRECTIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire consists of questions that must be answered by HODs and Deputy Principals ONLY. The purpose of this part is to gather information regarding your perceptions about instructional leadership practices in your schools. There are no correct or wrong answers. The researcher is only interested in your frank opinion.

This part of the questionnaire is structured according to FOUR variables which are related to effective school leadership and school effectiveness. Familiarize yourself with each variable and then indicate your responses on the questionnaire.

- A. Promoting frequent and appropriate school-wide teacher development activities.
- B. Defining and communicating shared vision and goals
- C. Monitoring and providing feedback on the teaching and learning process
- D. Managing the curriculum and instruction

Please answer each of the following questions by marking the appropriate box. The following scale is used for all items.

1. No extent

2. Very small extent

3. Small extent

4. Moderate extent

5. Large extent

6. Very large extent

Example:

To what extent is your principal accessible to educators?

(If you believe that your principal is accessible to a large extent, put a cross next to 5 as shown below)

No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large extent
					X		



Res	pondent numb	er							For office use only
									V0
A.	Promoting for	equ	ent	and	ap	prop	riat	e school-wide	
	teacher deve	lopr	nen	t act	<u>tivit</u>	<u>ies.</u>			
1.	Does your pri	ncip	al e	nco	urag	e tea	cher	rs to attend	V1
	professional o	leve	lopr	nent	acti	ivitie	s tha	at are aligned to	
	school goals?								
	No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
								extent	
									V2
2.	Does he/she p	olan	for j	prof	essi	onal	deve	elopment around	
	teacher needs	and	wa	nts?					
	No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
								extent	
		1	1	1		1	ı		
3.	To what exter	nt do	oes l	ne/sł	ne su	ippoi	rt inc	dividualized	
	professional o	leve	lopr	nent	t?				V3
	No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
								extent	
						u.	1		
4.	To what exter	nt do	oes l	ne/sł	ne pl	lan p	rofes	ssional development	
	in-service wit	h te	ache	ers?					V4
	No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
								extent	
									N.5
5.	To what exten	nt do	oes l	ne/sł	ne pi	rovid	le pro	ofessional materials	V5
	and resources	to t	eacl	ners'	?				
	No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
								extent	
		1					1		

To what exte	nt do	oes h	ne/sł	ne pi	ovid	le fo	r in-house	V6
professional				-				
instructional		-						
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
110 CALCIL	1			•			extent	
							CATCHE	
	. 1		/ 1			1 .		Ma
						ile ti	me on in-service	V7
collaboration						1		
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
							extent	
Defining and	l cor	<u>nmı</u>	<u>ınic</u>	<u>atin</u>	g sh	ared	l vision and goal	
To what exte	nt do	oes y	our	prir	icipa	l use	e data on learners'	V8
achievement	to gu	ıide	facı	ılty	discu	ıssic	on on the	
instructional	prog	ram	?					
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
							extent	
		<u>l</u>	<u> </u>			1		
To what exte	nt do	oes l	ne/sł	ne er	icou	rage	teachers to use data	V9
analysis of le	arne	rs' a	cad	emio	e pro	gres	s?	
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
							extent	
		<u> </u>						
To what exte	nt de	166 t	/Olir	nrir	cina	1 co	nmunicate the	V10
school's acad		•		•	•		immumoate tile	V 10
							Normalow	
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
							extent	
To what exte	nt do	oes h	ne/sł	ne w	ork v	with	teachers to interpret	V11
assessment d	ata f	or in	ıstru	ctio	nal i	mpli	cations?	
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
	1		5	7		U	very large	

decisions?								Error!
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large extent	
						•	hool goals that	V13
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large extent	
Does he/she s	set h	igh l	but a	achie	evab	le sta	andards for all	V14
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large extent	
Monitoring a				ng fo	eedb	ack_	on the teaching	
							assroom visits to s with school goals?	V15
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large extent	
					m pr	actic	ees for alignment	V16
		ricul 2	um'	4	5	6	Very large extent	
	1				1	1	1	
with regional No extent		wit	h le	arne	rs or	n aca	demic tasks?	



No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
							extent	
Γo what exte	nt do	oes l	ne/sł	ne ol	oserv	e te	achers for	
orofessional o	leve	lopr	nent	inst	tead	of e	valuation?	V19
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
							extent	
	•	•	•	•	•	•		
	evalı	ıate	teac	hers	to i	mpro	ove instructional	
oractice?				1				V20
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
							extent	
							extent	
Does he/she p	prov.	ide f	feed 3	back	of l	earn 6	er effort? Very large	V22
				ı		1	er effort?	V22
	1 ne Cont do	urri Des y	culu/our	ım a princons	and incipa	nstr	er effort? Very large extent uction. sure that the	V22 V23 V23
No extent Managing the Co what extered classroom objects	1 ne Cont do	urri Des y	culu/our	ım a princons	and incipa	nstr	er effort? Very large extent uction. sure that the	
No extent Managing the Company of the Classroom object the Classroom ob	ne Cont do	urri pes y ves	culu/our	m a princons	and incipal	6 nstr l ens	er effort? Very large extent uction. sure that the th the stated	
No extent Managing the Company of the Classroom object the Classroom ob	ne Cont do	urri pes y ves	culu/our	m a princons	and incipal	6 nstr l ens	er effort? Very large extent uction. sure that the th the stated Very large	

No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
							extent	
		ı		I.				
• •	-						responsible for	
oordinating								V25 L
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
							extent	
Daga ba/aba		- :		.4:	1 !	41		
oes ne/sne pelection of c		•			•	ı ıne	review and/or	V26
No extent	1	2 2	3	4	5	6	Very large	7
140 CAUIII	1	4	3	4	3	U	extent	
							Chicaro	
No extent	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very large	
							extent	
					1 .			
eachers to as							nsultation with e's instructional	V28
eachers to as								V28
Fo what extended on the control of t	sess	and	rev	ise e	each	grad	e's instructional	V28



Activities	P	F	Е	
1. Knowledge of current	1	2	3	V29.1
developments in the curriculum.				
2. Attendance and participation in	1	2	3	
curriculum related workshops.				V29.2
3. Communication of curriculum	1	2	3	
goals to teachers.				V29.3
THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING TH QUESTIONNAIRE	IS			



APPENDIX H: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR PRINCIPALS

This study is underpinned by **FOUR VARIABLES** which are related to instructional leadership, namely:

- Promoting frequent and appropriate school-wide teacher development activities;
- Defining and communicating shared vision and goals;
- Monitoring and providing feedback on the teaching and learning process; and
- Managing the curriculum and instruction.
- 1. As an instructional leader, can you arrange these variables in order of their importance and indicate how they contribute to the achievement of your school's goals.
- 2. How much time do you devote to the enactment of your instructional leadership roles, e.g. time spent on teacher development activities?
- 3. What, in your opinion, is the purpose of supervision and do you view supervision of the teaching and learning process as part of your responsibilities as a principal?
- 4. As a principal, what support do you need in order to be a better instructional leader and to what extent does the department provide such support (if any) to your school and to you as principal.
- 5. As a principal, how do you support your teachers with regard to their instructional obligations?
- 6. Comment on the following statements:

7.

- 6.1 "the higher the qualifications of the/a principal, the better the results of his/her school will be."
- 6.2 "there is a degree of compatibility between the performance expectations of the principal and the support that the department gives to the principal."
- 6.3 "the improvement/decline in the achievement of learners in the National Senior Certificate is influenced by the enactment of instructional leadership by the principal."



- 8. How do you distribute your leadership/management activities from Monday to Friday?
- 9. Do you conduct a weekly, monthly, or quarterly audit of your leadership/management activities and if you do, on which activity/activities do you spend most your time in a week, month or quarter.
- 10. On the basis of your response to the above question, to what extent do you think that the activity/activities on which you spend most of your time contribute to the improvement of teacher effectiveness and learner performance?



APPENDIX I: RAW DATA OF THE RESPONSES OF PRINCIPALS ON THE STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS

(D)	Responses of the Principals				
Themes	Mr Platinum	Mr Gold	Mr Gold Dollar	Mr Silver	Mr Sylvester
5.3.1 Theme one: the amount of time that the principal devotes to the enactment of IL.	It is not easy to give an appropriate answer to this question. Interference from the department disturbs all forms of planning. I would like to devote 60% of my time on IL.	I spend three hours teaching every day. One and a half hours is spent on administrative issues and interacting with stakeholders. I spend one hour everyday supporting educators and dealing with identified gaps from interacting with teachers.	I cannot say in terms of figures but I spend the largest percentage of my time on IL.	I am not satisfied with the amount of time that I spend dealing directly with matters related to IL. I spend 15% of my time on IL and the rest is spent on the department's accidental meetings which derail most principals from their programs.	I spend 50% of my time everyday on administration, 10% on teacher development, 15% on monitoring, evaluation and providing feedback, 20% on other activities such as parents, and the SGB, and 5% on teaching.
5.3.2 Theme two: the principal's opinion with regard to supervision and whether the principal views supervision as part of his/her responsibilities.	Supervision ensures that all teachers and learners comply with the set standards. It also ensures that there is no deviation from the norm. My view is that supervision is part of my responsibilities as an instructional leader.	I regard supervision as one of my responsibilities. It is also a policy directive of the department of education. Supervision, like monitoring, works towards the achievement of the school goals. A school that does not supervise or monitor its activities is working towards its downfall.	Where there is no vision, people perish, where there is no supervision, people perish. Supervision to me is very significant because it is through supervision that we are able to align our curriculum goals to the vision of the school.	The Employment of Educators Act refers to the principal as Chief Supervisor. I regard supervision as my responsibility and I do it to give support and motivation to my staff.	Yes, I regard supervision as my responsibility. It assists me to identify gaps and challenges so that I can provide development/assistance. Supervision also ensures that teacher and learner performance are up to the expected standards.
5.3.3 Theme three: the type of support that principals need in order to be better instructional leaders and the extent to which the department provide such support.	The department is not offering enough support to capacitate me as a principal. I would like to be capacitated on monitoring and evaluation skills because these two aspects are crucial for the success of the school.	The department of education is made up of many systems. The principal needs to be supported to understand all these systems, e.g governance workshops, refresher workshops, workshops where principals share their successes and frustrations. Curriculum implementers should arrange workshops on a quarterly basis and invite	There is support from the department. Instead of providing support, the department checks on shortfalls. I would like to see the department offering close monitoring tools to support me as an instructional leader. This would go a long way into assisting me to assist my staff and build their	I need a lot of support. Any school principal, irrespective of their teaching experience, needs support. I personally need support with regard to the following aspects: Implementation of the set goals by the department; Managing the curriculum which is the heart of	I need support in the area of human resource provision. I need teachers who are qualified to teach the learning areas which they are teaching. I also need curriculum support and skills development support and this should be done after working hours to avoid sacrificing contact time in favour of skills development.



Themes	Responses of the Principals					
	Mr Platinum	Mr Gold	Mr Gold Dollar	Mr Silver	Mr Sylvester	
		both HODs and teachers so that they can all have the same information. The planning of the workshops by the department should take into consideration the plans of the individual schools to avoid the accidental departmental meetings which in most cases frustrate the planning of the principals.	capacity to carry out their instructional obligations.	education; • Accessing resources, which is a challenge in deep rural schools.		
5.3.4 Theme four: the amount of support that the principal provides his/her teachers with regard to their instructional obligations.	I supply my staff with all the necessary documents, support materials, policy documents, and syllabi to enable them to perform their instructional obligations.	The SMT puts up plans for each quarter for all aspects pertaining to ensuring effectiveness of all teachers in the school. Teachers are encouraged to indicate areas of need for support. We also invite sections from the department to intervene if we experience further challenges.	I believe in an open door policy and open lines of communication with the staff. Communication ensures talking about challenges and once we are able to talk about our challenges, we are then able to deal with them.	I try my best to give support to my staff. Even though much of my time is spent attending departmental meetings, when I have free time I try to engage with the teachers in order to ensure that I move along with them in terms of addressing their daily challenges.	Teachers have the necessary resources to assist them in their teaching. A time table is in place to ensure contact time with learners. LTSM is supplied or borrowed from other schools and we have enough staff according to our staff establishment.	



Themes	Responses of the Principals						
	Mr Platinum	Mr Gold	Mr Gold Dollar	Mr Silver	Mr Sylvester		
5.3.5.1 The impact of the principal's qualifications on learner achievement.	The high qualifications of the principal do not mean that the principal will influence the school to get good results. many things, other than the qualifications play a role, such as leadership and management skills of the principal. It is not the qualifications but the principal himself/herself that can improve the results.	Principal's qualifications go a long way into assisting the principal to drive the processes of the school. The principal uses the acquired knowledge to plan and to impart the same knowledge to the staff. The principal can also use his qualifications to motivate the staff. It is however important to indicate that it is not necessarily the qualifications that matters but the character and skills of the principal holding the qualifications matters most.	It is not the qualifications of the principal that matters but the commitment of the principal to the teaching and learning enterprise is very important.	The principal must be qualified and he/she must be exposed to knowledge. The principal must have knowledge on matters pertaining to education by acquiring current knowledge in order to keep abreast of and in line with the changes in education. The new curriculum, for example, needs knowledgeable principals. The question of principals with higher qualifications failing to make a difference in their schools indicates that such principals are failing to put their academic knowledge into practice.	Higher qualifications may better the results because the principal is in a better position to manage the school. The principal's qualifications alone without commitment, discipline, and the ability to work with people, the principal may not make any impact. This implies that it is not the qualifications alone that can make a difference but the person himself/herself.		



Themes	Responses of the Principals					
	Mr Platinum	Mr Gold	Mr Gold Dollar	Mr Silver	Mr Sylvester	
5.3.5.2 The degree of compatibility between the performance of expectations of the department and the support that the department gives to the principals.	There is no compatibility. The department provides minimum support to the school and the principal. Innovative skills and initiatives by the principal make a difference.	There is no compatibility between the input of the department with the department expects the principal to offer as an output. The department always expects more than it can provide.	If the fault finding stance of the department can be removed, there can be compatibility between the amount of support that principals need from the department in order to perform their IL duties.	There is no compatibility between the level of support that the department offers to the principals and teachers. The curriculum advisors who are supposed to give support to the teachers are not giving it their best.	There is no compatibility. The support from the department is not enough because of insufficient resources. The department cannot enforce discipline on teachers who are not cooperative. Teachers reneging on their contractual obligations are not disciplined.	
5.3.5.3 It has a marked effect on the improvement or decline of learner achievement.	I agree to a certain extent. It is not actually the principal per se but if standardised exams, properly moderated can be given to our learners, even the quality of learners who will come out of such exams will enviable.	The lack of IL has a marked effect on the decline of learner achievement. If the principal is not hands on, not defining the goals of the school, not motivating, there will be no improvement in learner achievement. The principal must put plans, evaluate, monitor, and motivate both teachers and learners and by so doing, learner achievement will improve.	A lack of IL may impact negatively on the teachers' performance and learner achievement, especially with regard to the new curriculum. It is therefore important that the principal must be knowledgeable on the new curriculum in order to support the teachers.	Aspects that contribute to the decline in the pass rate include management of disturbances by the principal and the staff. It is important for the principal and his/her staff to put system in place to deal with disturbances particularly dealing with lost time.	I partly agree. The practice of IL may not be the only factor that that can lead to the decline of learner achievement. The practice of IL may lead to the improvement of learner achievement but the working environment may inhibit the principal's use of IL skills and this may lead to a decline in learner achievement.	



Themes	Responses of the Principals					
	Mr Platinum	Mr Gold	Mr Gold Dollar	Mr Silver	Mr Sylvester	
5.3.6 Theme six: distribution of the principal's leadership/manageme nt activities in a week, month, and/or quarter.	Om Mondays I have a meeting with the deputy principals; on Tuesdays I meet with the HODs; on Wednesdays I meet the administration personnel; on Thursdays I meet with the general workers, and on Fridays I meet with the Representative Council of Learners (RCL). Each of the above components provides reports related to their spheres of work.	Every Monday I put up a program for the week. Every Friday reports for the week are compiled and before we table the program for the following week, we reflect on the activities of the previous week in terms of achievable and non achievable aspects. This approach enables me to avoid "working on accidents."	Time tabling my activities as an instructional leader is essential. On Mondays I check the finance books and on Wednesdays I check activities from different grades to monitor the progress of the teachers and learners. This latter exercise assists me to draw up intervention activities to assist the teachers where they have difficulties.	Some activities need to be monitored on a weekly, monthly, and quarterly basis. Learner attendance is done on a daily and weekly basis. Learner achievement is done on a monthly basis.	My leadership and management activities are not clearly demarcated. I carry out ALL my leadership and management obligations everyday and any time of the working day.	
5.3.7 Theme seven: leadership activities on which the principal spends most of his/her time and the impact of such activities on learner achievement.	Drawing from the meetings that I hold with the different components of the school in 5.6.6 above, I am able to monitor the progress of each component, check on their challenges and together with each component, we deal with the challenges and the identified gaps.	My planning in 5.6.6 above enables me to audit the monthly and quarterly achievements of the school. I spend more time on curriculum implementation which is the core business of the school. In my view, spending more time on curriculum implementation impacts on the improvement of learner achievement.	The core business of the school is the curriculum. I therefore spend more time on this aspect, checking teachers' and learners' work. I believe that this exercise has an impact on learner achievement.	I spend most of my time on teacher/learner attendance. Learners learn what they observe. Punctuality on the part of the staff will have a marked impact on the learners. Learners use their educators as frames of reference. They develop commitment as learned from their teachers. Teacher visibility in the classrooms has a strong impact on the learners.	I spend more time on administration, supervising the activities of the school and attending to teacher/learner accidental problems. My IL obligations are overpowered by my administrative engagements.	



APPENDIX J: CERTIFICATE OF PROOF OF EDITING



BrainWaves

Research & Training cc.

CK 97/20575/23 VAT Reg. No. 4290171067

> Oxford, United Kingdom 7 November 2011

To whom it may concern

Certificate of language editing

This is to certify that I have edited the thesis "The contribution of instructional leadership to learner performance" by Barber Mafuwane, in terms of language usage, style, expression and consistency.

I focused on grammar, tenses, consistency of terminology, sentence construction, and logical flow. I inserted comments and suggestions for the attention of the student, where meaning needed to be clarified, or where points of confusion could arise for the reader.

I did not edit or format the List of References or the Appendices, which was outside the scope of my brief.

I wish the candidate success with his final submission and future career.

Jill W. Fresen (PhD) jill.fresen@gmail.com