

How leadership and management dynamics contribute to school effectiveness

by

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment for the award of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D)

In the Department of Education Management and Policy Studies
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March, 2012



Declaration of Originality

by me for a d design, execu so, all researc	egree or diploma at this or any other university. Hence, this is my own work in and every source used in this thesis has been duly acknowledged. More the procedures reported in this thesis received the approval of the relevant ethics the University of Pretoria (see Appendix 2).
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Abstract

This study compares an effective school and ineffective school, in terms of how internal leadership and management of each school contribute its effectiveness. As a result, the study explores why one of two schools located within the same socio-economic environment, funded uniformly and controlled by the government at same levels of commitments is effective, while the other seems ineffective. Therefore, this thesis raises questions to know how internal school stakeholders' leadership and management practices contribute to school effectiveness in each of the schools. A comparison was undertaken by firstly exploring how school leadership and management practices of School Leadership and Management Teams (SLMT) and secondly, understanding how teachers' classroom leadership and management contribute to school effectiveness respectively. Therefore, in an attempt to answer the main research question: How do leadership and management dynamics contribute to school effectiveness? Other identified sub-questions were raised. Furthermore, a review of relevant literature uncovered what makes good and quality school leadership, management and; classroom leadership and management in ensuring school effectiveness. Data was collected from identified key role players within the two sampled schools. They include a school principal, vice-principal, Head of Departments (HOD), a teacher and classroom student leader (class captain) each, making-up a total of ten participants in the study - (five participants from each school). The researcher utilised one-on-one semi-structured interview, observations and document analysis or review in order to obtain rich qualitative data. By adopting the a-priori approach of data analysis, codes were generated manually from the interviews, observations and documents analysis/reviewed and measured against identified school leadership and management and; classroom leadership and management sub-themes/criteria in the literature reviewed in this study. From the data obtained, analysed and discussed, it was found that School A was exceptional in terms of leadership and management practises compared to School B. Although School A and B showed similar, but negligible characteristics in school planning, organising, management of change and; coordination of school teaching and learning, School A's strength in terms of management of the school, lies in its availability of school policy on teaching, decision-making, delegating, control, motivating, communicating, management of interpersonal relationships, school climate, culture, change, management of conflict and school school-community relationships. In addition, even though School A and B teacher exhibited similar elements like, teaching methods ability, planning of



their teaching and they both lack written classroom policy in their classroom leadership and management practices, differences like classroom leadership, motivation, communication, classroom climate and control exhibited by School A teacher during teaching and learning makes him far better, in comparison to School B teacher. Conclusively, the exceptional leadership and management practices by the School Leadership and Management (SLMT) of School A and its teacher in comparison to School B brought about multiplicity of other findings in this study. In the overall, it is believed that the interrelatedness of the exceptional leadership and management behaviour and practices of school A SLMT and teacher, is a consequence of the culture of the school, which has been built and maintained over the years and thus, influenced its climate in contributing to school effectiveness.



Acknowledgements

I am grateful to almighty God who enabled me to come this far in my studies, stemming from his abundant grace. I also wish to express my gratitude to my Supervisor, Dr. I. J. Prinsloo and Co-supervisor, Professor W. J. Fraser for their critical, generous academic assistance, advice and guidance throughout my study. They provided me with mentorship and other means of academic growth and exposure in my area of study specialization.

My gratitude also goes to Mrs Selina Davids, Mrs M. Nieman, Mrs Marthie Barnard, Mrs Susan Smith, Mrs Daphney Mabuza, Mr. L. Mnguni, Mrs M. M. M. Kazeni, Mareliza Naude, Lizzy Jane Mafora, Dr. F. R. Aluko. In addition, I acknowledge other members of staff in the Department of Education management and Policy Studies and the entire staff of the Faculty of Education, University of Pretoria. Their kind words and assistance gave me courage and strength to carry on with my studies. My gratitude also goes to my colleagues and friends, Mr. Hammed Adesanya, George Fringe, Mr. Kolawole Elutilo, Mr. Charles Adebanji, Mr. Innocent Mulalo, Mr. Mabasa Highton Akani and Mr Mokoinihi Nelson.

My penultimate thanks go to my immediate family, especially to my special wife, Mrs N. M. Shonubi, Masters Habeeb Oluwafemi and Hakeem Oluwashina'yomi Shonubi. They all tolerated my long journey away from home, to study at the University of Pretoria in South Africa. I also express my gratitude to my parents, cousins, extended family members, brothers and sisters; friends and some of my colleagues at work whose calls to check on me rekindled my motivation to go-on with my studies.

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Key Words

School leadership

School management

School effectiveness

Classroom leadership

Classroom management

Secondary schools

Principal

Vice-principal

Head of Department (HOD)

Teacher

Student

Departmental

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List of abbreviations

SLMT: Senior Leadership and Management Team

HOD: Head of Department

FME: Federal Ministry of Education

TESCOM: Teaching Service Commission

JSS: Junior Secondary School

SSS: Senior Secondary School

Ofsted: Office for standard in education

SER: School Effectiveness Research

SBM: School Based Management



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