The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



## THE INFLUENCE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP STYLE AND SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT TOWARDS SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT IN NIGERIAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS



### DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA

2018



Awang Had Salleh Graduate School of Arts And Sciences

#### Universiti Utara Malaysia

#### PERAKUAN KERJA TESIS / DISERTASI (Certification of thesis / dissertation)

Kami, yang bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa (We, the undersigned, certify that)

#### KHALIL YUSUF UTHMAN

calon untuk Ijazah (candidate for the degree of)

PhD

telah mengemukakan tesis / disertasi yang bertajuk: (has presented his/her thesis / dissertation of the following title):

"THE INFLUENCE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP STYLE AND SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT TOWARDS SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT IN NIGERIAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS"

> seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit tesis / disertasi. (as it appears on the title page and front cover of the thesis / dissertation).

Bahawa tesis/disertasi tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan, sebagaimana yang ditunjukkan oleh calon dalam ujian lisan yang diadakan pada : 09 Januari 2017.

That the said thesis/dissertation is acceptable in form and content and displays a satisfactory knowledge of the field of study as demonstrated by the candidate through an oral examination held on: January 09, 2017.

Pengerusi Viva: (Chairman for VIVA)	Prof. Dr. Norshuhada Shiratuddin	Tandatangan Shukada Ba
Pemeriksa Luar: (External Examiner)	Prof. Dr. Abdul Ghani Kanesan Abdullah —	Tandatangan (Signature)
Pemeriksa Dalam: (Internal Examiner)	Dr. Rafisah Osman	Tandatangan (Signature)
Nama Penyelia/Penyelia-penyelia: (Name of Supervisor/Supervisors)		Tandatangan (Signature)
Nama Penyelia/Penyelia-penyelia: (Name of Supervisor/Supervisors)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abd Latif Kasim	Tandatangan
Tarikh:		•
(Date) January 09, 2017		

### **Permission to Use**

I am presenting this dissertation in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Post Graduate degree from the Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). I agree that the Library of this university may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying this dissertation in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor or in his absence, by the Dean of Awang Had Saleh school of Arts and Sciences where I did my dissertation. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this dissertation or parts of it for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to the University Utara Malaysia (UUM) in any scholarly use which may be made of any material in my dissertation.

Request for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this dissertation in whole or in part should be addressed to:

> Dean of Awang Had Saleh School of Arts and Sciences Universiti Utara Malaysia 06010 UUM Sintok Kedah Darul Aman

### Abstrak

Kepimpinan transformational pengetua, dan persekitaran sekolah adalah faktor penting yang dikatakan berupaya mempengaruhi keberkesanan dan kecemerlangan sekolah. Cabaran dan perubahan dalam sistem pendidikan membolehkan pengetua mengamalkan amalan kepimpinan yang kreatif dan inovatif dalam menjayakan organisasi mereka. Persekitaran akademik yang kondusif membantu mewujudkan konsep baru dan pemahaman yang mendalam berkaitan proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran yang menyediakan para guru dengan tahap kepakaran yang cukup, mematuhi standard serta mempunyai elemen asertif untuk berusaha bersungguh. Walau bagaimanapun, hubungan kolaboratif antara persekitaran sekolah dengan penambahbaikan sekolah sukar ditentukan, dan melibatkan pelbagai faktor dan situasi. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti hubungan dan implikasi berkaitan gava kepimpinan pengetua dan persekitaran sekolah terhadap penambahbaikan sekolah menengah di Nigeria. Kajian ini juga dijalankan untuk mengkaji perbezaan antara sekolah menengah perpaduan dan bukan perpaduan di Nigeria berkaitan dengan aspek kepimpinan, persekitaran sekolah dan penambahbaikan sekolah. Kajian telah menggunakan tiga set instrumen kajian iaitu Multi-factor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ), School-Level Environment Questionnaire (SLEQ) dan School Improvement Questionnaire (SIQII). Seramai 550 guru daripada sekolah perpaduan dan sekolah bukan perpaduan telah dipilih sebagai responden. Statistik deskriptif dan statistik inferential telah digunakan dalam analisis data. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara aspek persekitaran sekolah dan penambahbaikan sekolah, dengan gaya kepimpinan transformational pengetua. Hasil kajian ini juga menunjukkan bahawa gaya kepimpinan pengetua di sekolahsekolah perpaduan mempunyai pengaruh yang besar ke atas persekitaran sekolah yang juga telah mempengaruhi penambahbaikan sekolah dan pencapaian akademik pelajar. Kajian ini memperluaskan skop terhadap kajian-kajian terdahulu, dengan mendalami aspek hubungan antara gaya kepimpinan transformasional, persekitaran sekolah dan penambahbaikan sekolah di Nigeria. Kesimpulannya, kajian ini telah menghasilkan satu kerangka teoretikal sebagai sumbangan terhadap gaya kepimpinan transformasional dan persekitaran sekolah terhadap penambahbaikan sekolah. Hasil kajian ini menyokong penglibatan pemimpin transformasional yang berkesan di sekolah menengah di Nigeria untuk menggunakan aspek persekitaran yang bersesuaian dalam perancangan penambahbaikan sekolah.

**Kata kunci**: Kepimpinan Transformational, Perpaduan Sekolah, Persekitaran Sekolah, Sekolah perpaduan dan bukan perpaduan, Penambahbaikan sekolah.

### Abstract

Transformational leadership and school environments are among the pertinent factors that will potentially influence the effectiveness and excellence of the school. Challenges as well as changes in the educational system mandate principals to exercise more creative and innovative leadership practices for the success of their organizations. A conducive and sound academic environment help to initiate new concepts and deep understanding regarding teaching and learning process, which will provide the teachers with an adequate level of expertise, standards, and assertiveness within their respective human endeavours. However, the collaborative linkages between school environment and school improvement among the teachers are difficult to determine, and it involves various factors and situations. The purpose of the study was to identify the relationship and implication of educational administrators' Leadership styles and school environment towards school improvement in Nigerian secondary schools. This study was also aimed to investigate whether there is a significant difference between the Nigerian unity and non-unity secondary schools regarding their leadership, school environment, and school improvement aspects. The study had used three sets of instruments namely Multi-factor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ), School-Level Environment Questionnaire (SLEQ) and School Improvement Questionnaire (SIQII). A total of 550 teachers from unity and non-unity schools were selected as respondents. Descriptive statistics and inferential were used for data analysis. The findings had shown that there was a significant relationship between school environment and school improvement, towards principals' transformational leadership style. The results of this study also revealed that the leadership styles of principals in unity schools had imposed major influence on the school environment, which had also influenced the school's improvement and students' academic achievement. This study has extended previous studies by exploring the relationship between transformational leadership style, school environment and school improvement in Nigeria. In conclusion, the study had drawn a significant theoretical framework to demonstrate the contribution of transformational leadership styles and school environment towards school improvement. The study supports the involvement of effective transformational leaders in Nigerian secondary schools to utilizing the appropriate environment for viable school improvement planning.

**Keywords**: Transformational Leadership, Unity Schools, School Environment, Unit and Non-unity schools, School Improvement.

### Acknowledgement

In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful and Most Compassionate. O my Lord (ALLAH), all praises be to you as it should be due to Your Mighty and the Greatness of Your Power. Praise be to Allah S.W.T. for granting me the strength, courage, patience, and inspiration to complete this work. Moreover, may peace and the blessing of Allah bestow upon the holy and seal of the Prophet Muhammad (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam).

I would like to say a very big thank you to my humble and kind supervisor in person of Associate professor Dr Yahya Don, the Dean of School of Education and Modern Languages, and my second supervisor Associate Professor Dr Abd Latif Kassim, for their constructive criticism, patience and critical insight, constructive feedback and encouragement, valuable academic and moral contributions to finish this study on the required timing.

I also extend my profound appreciation to my academic writing Lecturer Associate professor Dr. Hisham Dzakaria, and research methodology Dr. Ismail Hussain Amzat for Knowledge and thoughtful comments during lecture periods that help to improve my work. I am also indebted to Educational Trust Fund (ETF) for rendering scholarly assistance. My profound gratitude also goes to the zonal inspectorate division, Federal Ministry of Education (FME) North West Kaduna for giving me the opportunity to go round the two unity schools in their zone for data collection.

A special tribute to my late father, Madaki Khalil Uthman who passed away to the great beyond when I needed him most, my mother Hafsat Khalil Uthman who unbearably felt my absence, my late brother Badamasi Khalil Uthman, Sheik Khalil Uthman, my sister Bilkisu Khalil Uthman and Umar Khalil Uthman for their boundless energy and passion, prayers, and encouragement all the way through. I also would like to express tremendous gratitude to all my brothers, sisters, wives for encouraging me to fulfill my potential.

# **Table of Content**

Permi	ssion to	) Use	i
Abstrakii			
Abstr	act		iii
Ackno	owledge	ement	iv
Table	of Con	tent	v
List o	f Tables	s	xiii
List o	f Figure	es	xvi
List o	f Apper	ndices	xvii
List o	f Abbre	eviations	xviii
CHA	PTER	ONE INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Introdu	action	1
1.2	Backg	round of the Study	2
1.3		ent of the Problem	
1.4		ch Objectives	
1.5	Resear	ch Questions	
1.6	Resear	ch Hypothesis	
1.7	Research Conceptual Framework27		
1.8		etical Framework	
	1.8.1	Transformational Leadership	41
	1.8.2	Transformational Leadership theories	51
	1.8.3	School Environment	
	1.8.4	Cognitive theory of Environment	53
	1.8.5	School Improvement	54
	1.8.6	Achievement Goal theory and School Improvement	57
1.9	Study	Delimitations and Limitations	
	1.9.1	Delimitations	59
	1.9.2	Limitations	59
1.10	Signif	icance of the study	60
1.11	Operat	ional Definition	63
	1.11.1	Transformational leadership	63
	1.11.2	Transactional Leadership	64

	1.11.3 School Improvement	64
	1.11.4 School Environment	64
1.12	Summary	65
СНА	PTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW	67
2.1	Introduction	67
2.2	Leadership	67
2.3	Historical Overview of Leadership Positions	71
2.4	Contemporary Views of Leadership	74
2.5	Transformational Leadership	87
	2.5.1 Transformational and Transactional leadership compare	96
2.6	School Environment	106
	2.6.1 Leaders Shape Environment	113
2.7	School Improvement	116
2.8	Application of Transformational Leadership Styles to School Improvement	ent
	UTAR	119
	2.8.1 School Improvement the Scholar's perspective	124
	2.8.2 School Improvement and Leadership Styles	126
	2.8.3 Teaching as a Transformational tool for School Improvement	130
	2.8.4 Specialised Knowledge Groups and School Improvement	133
	2.8.5 Characteristics of Students who make the Schools Improve	133
	2.8.6 School Improvement and School Environment	134
	2.8.7 School performance and School Improvement	136
2.9	Summary	137
СНА	PTER THREE METHODOLOGY	139
3.1	Introduction	139
3.2	Research Design	140
3.3	Study Population and Sample Size	141
	3.3.1 Populations	141
	3.3.2 Samples Size	142
	3.3.3 Sampling Technique	142
3.4	Unit of Analysis	144
3.5	Instrument Translation Procedure	144
	3.5.1 Instrumentation	146

	3.5.2	Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (Form 5X)	147
	3.5.3	School-level Environment Questionnaire	
	3.5.4	School Improvement Questionnaire (SIQ-II)	152
3.6	Questi	onnaire Design	155
3.7	Data C	Collection Procedure	157
3.8	Techni	que of Data Analysis	158
3.9	Reliab	ility and Validity	158
	3.9.1	Reliability	
	3.9.2	Validity	
3.10	Pilot S	tudy (Test)	159
	3.10.1	Response Rate	160
	3.10.2	Respondents Profile	160
	3.10.3	Statistics of Study Variables	
3.11	Reliab	ility	163
	3.11.1	Pearson moment Correlation	
	3.11.2	Correlation Analysis	
		Data Screening	
		Multiple Regression	
	3.11.5	Regression Investigation	167
3.12	Survey	Instrument Response Rate and Data Collection Process	168
3.13	Data S	creening	169
	3.13.1	Data inspection	169
	3.13.2	Missing Data	170
	3.13.3	Means and Standard Deviations	171
3.14	Summ	ary	172
СНА	PTER 1	FOUR RESULTS	173
4.1	Introdu	action	173
4.2	The In	itial Screening	173
	4.2.1	Preliminary Analysis	174
	4.2.2	Treatment of Outliers	175
	4.2.3	Test of Normality	176
	4.2.4	Test of Multi-Collinearity	177
	4.2.5	Testing of Linearity	

	4.2.6	Homoscedasticity	179
	4.2.7	Independence of Error Term	179
4.3	Demo	graphic Analysis of Respondents	179
4.4	Descr	iptive Statistics	183
	4.4.1	Descriptive statistics for Transformational Leadership	184
	4.4.2	The Level of Principal's Transactional Leadership Dimensions	185
	4.4.3	Descriptive statistics for School Environment	187
	4.4.4	Descriptive statistics for School Improvement	188
4.5	Mode	l summary	189
4.6	Factor	r Analysis	190
	4.6.1	Factor Analysis for Leadership Styles	193
	4.6.2	Factor Analysis for School Environment	199
	4.6.3	Factor Analysis for School Improvement	204
	4.6.4	Correlation Analysis	208
4.7	Reliat	bility Test	211
	4.7.1	Reliability for Transformational Leadership	211
	4.7.2	Reliability Result for School Environment	212
	4.7.3	Reliability result for School Improvement	213
4.8	Level	of Each Component of Transformational Leadership Style	
	4.8.1	Principal's Level of Transformational Leadership	214
	4.8.2	The Principal's level of Idealized influence	215
	4.8.3	The Principal's level of inspirational motivation	216
	4.8.4	The Principal's level of intellectual stimulation	216
	4.8.5	The principal's level of individualized consideration	217
	4.8.6	Principal's Level of Transactional Leadership	218
	4.8.7	The Principal's Level of Contingency Reward	218
	4.8.8	The Principal's level of Management-by-exception	219
	4.8.9	The Principal's Level of Laissez-Faire	219
4.9	The L	evel of Each Component of School Environment	220
	4.9.1	Principal's level of school Environment	221
	4.9.2	The Principal's Level of Student Support	221
	4.9.3	The Principal's Level of Affiliation	222
	4.9.4	The Principal's Level of Professional Interest	222

	4.9.5	The Principal's level of Staff freedom	223
	4.9.6	The Principal's Level of Participatory Decision Making	223
	4.9.7	The Principal's Level of Innovation	224
	4.9.8	The Principal's Level of Resource Adequacy	224
	4.9.9	The Principal's Level of Work Pressure	225
4.10	The Lo	evel of Each Component of School Improvement	226
	4.10.1	Principal's Level of School Improvement	226
	4.10.2	The Principal's Level of Collegiality	226
	4.10.3	The Principal's Level of Collective Efficacy	227
	4.10.4	The Principal's Level of Personal Efficacy	227
	4.10.5	The Principal's Level of Job Satisfaction	228
	4.10.6	The Principal's Level of Policy-Say-So	228
	4.10.7	The Principal's Level of Teaming	229
4.11	The D	ifference of Transformational Leadership Style by school type	230
	4.11.1	The Difference of Transformational Leadership styles Dimension	IS
		by School type	231
	4.11.2	The Difference of Principal's Idealized influence (Attributed) by	
		School type	232
	4.11.3	The Difference of Principal's Idealized influence (Behaviour) by School type	
		School type	232
	4.11.4	The Difference of Principal's Inspirational motivation by School	
		type	233
	4.11.5	The Difference of Principal's Intellectual stimulation by School	
		type	234
	4.11.6	The Difference of Principal's Individualized consideration by	
		School type	234
	4.11.7	7 The Difference of Principal' Contingent reward by School type.	235
	4.11.8	The Difference of Principal's Management-by-exception (Active	)
		by School type	236
	4.11.9	The Difference of Principal's Management-by-exception (Passive	e)
		by School type	236
	4.11.1	0 The Difference of Principal's Laissez-Faire Leadership Styles by	у
		School type	237

4.12	The Difference of School Environment by School type	238
	4.12.1 The Difference of Principal's Student support by School type?	238
	4.12.2 The difference of Principal's Affiliation by School type	239
	4.12.3 The difference of Principal's Professional interest by School type	;
		240
	4.12.4 The difference of Principal's Staff freedom by School type	240
	4.12.5 The difference of Principal's Participatory decision making by	
	School type	241
	4.12.6 The difference of Principal's Innovation by School type	242
	4.12.7 The difference of Principal's Resource adequacy by School type 2	242
	4.12.8 The difference of Principal's Work pressure by School type	243
4.13	The Difference of School Improvement	244
	4.13.1 The Difference of Principal's Collegiality	245
	4.13.2 The difference of Principal's Collective efficacy by School type 2	245
	4.13.3 The difference of Principal's Personal efficacy by School type?	246
	4.13.4 The difference of Principal's Job satisfaction by School type	246
	4.13.5 The difference of Principal's Policy-say-so by School type	247
	4.13.6 The difference of Principal's teaming by School type	248
4.14	The Difference of Transformational Leadership by Gender	249
	4.14.1 The Difference of Transformational Leadership styles by Gender	
		249
	4.14.2 The Difference of Principal's Idealized influence (Attributed) by	
	Gender	250
	4.14.3 The Difference of Principal's Idealized influence (Behaviour) by	
	Gender	250
	4.14.4 The Difference of Principal's Inspirational motivation by Gender	
		251
	4.14.5 The Difference of Principal's Intellectual stimulation by Gender 2	252
	4.14.6 The Difference of Principal's Individualized consideration by	
	Gender	252
	4.14.7 The Difference of Principal' Contingent reward by Gender	253
	4.14.8 The Difference of Principal's Management-by-exception (Active	)
	by Gender	253

	4.14.9 The Difference of Principal's Management-by-exception (Passive)
	by Gender
	4.14.10 The Difference of Principal's Laissez-Faire Leadership Styles by
	Gender
4.15	The Differences of School Environment by Gender
	4.15.1 The Difference of Principal's Student support by Gender
	4.15.2 The difference of Principal's Affiliation by Gender
	4.15.3 The difference of Principal's Professional interest by Gender 257
	4.15.4 The difference of Principal's Staff freedom by Gender 258
	4.15.5 The difference of Principal's Participatory decision making by
	Gender
	4.15.6 The difference of Principal's Innovation by Gender
	4.15.7 The difference of Principal's Resource adequacy by Gender 259
	4.15.8 The difference of Principal's Work pressure by Gender
4.16	The Difference of School Improvement by Gender
	4.16.1 The difference of Principal's Collegiality by School type
	4.16.2 The difference of Principal's Collective efficacy by School type 262
	4.16.3 The difference of Principal's Personal efficacy by School type 263
	4.16.4 The difference of Principal's Job satisfaction by School type 263
	4.16.5 The difference of Principal's Policy-say-so by School type 264
	4.16.6 The difference of Principal's teaming by Gender
4.17	The Relationship of Transformational Leadership Styles with School
	Environment
	4.17.1 Relationship between Transformational Dimensions with
	Environment
	4.17.2 Relationship between Transactional and Laissez-faire Dimensions
	with Environment
4.18	The Relationship of Transformational Leadership Styles with School
	Improvement
	4.18.1 Relationship between Transformational with Improvement
	Dimensions271
	4.18.2 Relationship between Transactional and Laissez-faire Dimensions
	with Improvement

4.19	Relationship between School Environment Dimensions and School		
	Impro	vement Dimensions	275
4.20	The in	fluence of Transformational Leadership Styles, School Environ	ment
	and Sc	chool Improvement	277
4.21	Hypot	hesis Testing and Solution to Research Questions	
4.22	Summ	ary of Findings	290
СНА	PTER	FIVE DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	292
5.1	Introd	uction	292
5.2	Recap	italizations of the Study	292
5.3	Discus	ssions	294
	5.3.1	The Principals Level of Leadership Styles	294
	5.3.2	The Principals Level of School Environment	296
	5.3.3	The Principals Level of School Improvement	298
	5.3.4	The Difference between Leadership components and School	l
		Environment	300
	5.3.5	The Relationship between the Leadership components and S	School
		Environment	303
	5.3.6	The Relationship of Leadership Components on School	
		Improvement	304
	5.3.7	Influence of Transformational Leadership on School Enviro	nment
			305
	5.3.8	Influence of Transformational Leadership on School Improv	vement
			306
	5.3.9	The influence of Leadership components on School Improve	ement
			311
5.4	Implic	ation of Finding	317
	5.4.1	Theoretical Implications	319
	5.4.2	Educational and Policy Implications	320
5.5	Limita	ntions	321
5.6	Sugge	stions for Further Research	321
5.7	Conclu	usions	323
Refe	ences.		

# List of Tables

Table 1.1	World Bank ranking on financing education
Table 3.1	Types and number of Schools used
Table 3.2	Population and Sample143
Table 3.3	Teacher Population
Table 3.4	MLQ Dimensions and their items
Table 3.5	SLEQ Dimensions and their items
Table 3.6	Sample of original scoring keys
Table 3.7	SIQ Dimensions and their items SA155
Table 3.8	Demographic Information161
Table 3.9	Descriptive Statistics of Research Variable
Table 3.10	Reliability Statistics of the Research Variables164
Table 3.11	Correlation Analysis of the Instruments
Table 3.12	Collinearity Statistics
Table 3.13	Model Summary
Table 3.14	Response rate of both unity and non-unity schools
Table 4.1	Tolerance Value and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) Test 178
Table 4.2	Descriptive Statistics of Demographic Variable
Table 4.3	Level of Measurement
Table 4.4	Descriptive Statistics for Transformational Leadership 185
Table 4.5	Descriptive Statistics for Transactional Leadership and Laissez-faire186
Table 4.6	Descriptive Statistic for School Environment
Table 4.7	Descriptive Statistic for School Improvement
Table 4.8	Model summary: Durbin-Watson Statistical value
Table 4.9	Leadership Styles Sub-Dimensions and Number of Items194
Table 4.10	Exploratory Factor Loading for Transformational Leadership Styles196
Table 4.11	School environment Dimensions, and Number of Items 199
Table 4.12	Exploratory Factor Loading for School environment
Table 4.13	School Improvement Dimensions, Sub-Dimensions and Number of
	Items
Table 4.14	Exploratory Factor Loading for School Improvement

Table 4.15	The Correlation of Principal's Leadership with School Environment
	and School Improvement
Table 4.16	The Correlation of School Environment with Leadership Styles and
	School Improvement
Table 4.17	Reliability Results Transformational Leadership style
Table 4.18	Reliability result School Environment
Table 4.19	Reliability result School Improvement
Table 4.20	Level of each component of Leadership Style
Table 4.21	Level of Transactional Leadership and Laissez-faire
Table 4.22	Level of School Environment
Table 4.23	Level of School Improvement
Table 4.24	Differences of Transformational Leadership by School type
Table 4.25	Differences of Transformational Leadership dimensions by School
	type
Table 4.26	Differences of School Environment by School type
Table 4.27	Differences of School improvement by School type248
Table 4.28	Differences of Transformational Leadership by Gender249
Table 4.29	Differences of Transformational Leadership dimensions by Gender 255
Table 4.30	Differences of School Environment by Gender
Table 4.31	Differences of School improvement by Gender
Table 4.32	Pearson's correlation coefficient threshold
Table 4.33	The Relationship between Transformational Leadership Styles with
	Environment
Table 4.34	The Relationship between Transformational Leadership Styles
	Dimensions with Environment
Table 4.35	The Relationship between Transactional and laissez-faire Dimensions
	with Environment
Table 4.36	The Relationship between Transformational Leadership Styles with
	Improvement
Table 4.37	The Relationship between the Transformational Leadership Style and
	School Improvement dimensions
Table 4.38	The Relationship between Transactional and laissez-faire Dimensions
	with Improvement

Table 4.39	Relationship between the dimensions of School Environment and
	School Improvement
Table 4.40	The Influence of Leadership Styles on School Environment
Table 4.41	The Influence of Leadership Dimensions on School Environment 279
Table 4.42	The Influence of Leadership Styles on School Improvement
Table 4.43	The Influence of Leadership Dimensions on School Improvement 280
Table 4.44	The Influence of School Environment on School Improvement 281
Table 4.45	The Influence of School Environment Dimensions on School
	Improvement
Table 4.46	Correlation between Leadership Style and School Environment 283
Table 4.47	Ha 1, 2, 3 School Type Difference on the Three Variables
Table 4.48	Ha4, 5, 6 Gender Difference on the three variables
Table 4.49	The Correlation of Leadership Styles with School Achievement 287
Table 4.50	The Influence of School Environment on School Achievement 288
Table 4.51	Hypothesis Testing



# List of Figures

Figure1 1	Research/Conceptual	Framework	28
riguier.i	Research/Conceptual		20



# List of Appendices

Appendix A	Questionnaire after Factor Analysis	350
Appendix B	SPSS Results for Pilot Study	. 356
Appendix C	Questionnaire before Factor Analysis	.358
Appendix D	SPSS Results used for Data Analysis	. 370
Appendix E	Demographic output	377



# List of Abbreviations

CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CR	Contingent Reward
ETF	Education Trust Fund
EE	Extra Effort
EFA	Education for All
EFA	Exploratory Factor Analysis
EEF	Effectiveness
ICCLE	International Centre of Child Labor Education
IC	Individualized Consideration
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FME	Federal Ministry of Education
FGC	Federal Government College
FGGC	Federal Government Girls College
КМО	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin
LS	Leadership Style
MSA	Measuring of Sampling Adequacy
MLQ(5X)	Multifactor Leadership Questioner Form 5x
NCE	National Certificate of Education
NECO	National Examination Council
NPE	National Policy on Education
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
OLS	Ordinary Least Square
r	Correlation Coefficient
SA	School Achievement
SE	School Environment
SIQII	School Improvement Questioner
SLEQ	School Level Environment Questioner
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SS	Secondary School
SSCE	Senior Secondary Certificate Examination

TF	Transformational Leader
TL	Transactional Leader
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor
WES	Work Environment Scale



# CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

Education is a human right as declared in article 26 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights; a key to developing up distinct dimensions as well as accumulating their skills that are essential for techno-economic growth and development and a means for confidently tackling some of the persistent communal issues. In Nigeria education is regarded as a mechanism for changing characters, public and the country and as an instrument for knowledge and skills acquisition required for societal existence and growth (Kazeem, 2010). In a study conducted by three prominent scholars; Agba, Ushie, and Agba, (2007), it was discovered that education is a significant instrument for realising socio-economic as well as political development. Furthermore, in support of the findings, a government's white paper said that schooling is a perfect tool for the nation's economic, social reform and expansion (NPE, 2004). Schooling in Nigeria is an essential mechanism for accomplishing national growth. The nation's schooling aims have always been mentioned in the draft education policy in relation to their importance to the wishes of the single and distinct people and the populace (FGN, 2004). Going by the above, the drafted policy on education governing the implementation of it set up clear aspirations and targets that were aimed at simplifying growth of education in the nation at large. In promoting these wishes and goals, the school leader has an imperative function to perform. Among this functions include delivering operational secondary school's administration, thereby increasing better work presentation among teachers (FGN, 2014).

#### REFERENCES

- Austin, G, & Reynolds, D. (1990). Managing for improved school effectiveness; An International survey. School Organization, 10(2/3), 167-178.Retrieved September 23, 2013, from psycARTICLES database.
- A'Campo, C. (1993). Collaborative school environments: How principals make a difference. *School Organization, 13*, 119-127
- Andrews, R. L., & Soder, R. (1987). Student achievement and principal leadership. *Educational Leadership*, 44(6), 9-11.
- Adebayo, F. A. (2013). Stakeholders Perception of Teachers Integrity in Elementary Schools in Nigeria. *Literacy Information and Computer Education Journal* 4(4), 1123-1128
- Andrews, R. L., & Soder, R. (1987). Student achievement and principal leadership. *Educational Leadership*, 44(6), 9-11.
- Ash, R., & Persall, M. (1999). The principal as chief learning officer. *NationalAssociation of Secondary School Principals*, 84(616), 15-22.
- Asika, N. (1991). Research Methodology in the behavioral Sciences. Lagos. Longman Nigeria Plc.
- Aspridis, G. (2013). Introduction to the Political and Administrative Organization of the Greek State, Athens: Propobos (in Greek).
- Akinwumiju, J. A, Olaniyan DA (1996). Supervision, Leadership and administration; the evasive concepts in school Management" Ibadan; Education study and Research Group.Pp.21-45.
- Akinyemi A (1993). Job satisfaction among teachers in Ondo state secondary schools'. J. Educ. Leadership, 29; 10-22.
- Aibueku, S. O., & Ogbouma, S. (2013). Extent of implementation of the 2009 national sports policy of Nigeria: implications for sports science, exercise science, and sport medicine. *Academic Research International*, 4(2), 541.
- Agba, A. M. O. Ushie, M. A. & Agba, M. A. (2007). Effective Adult Education: A Panacea towards Poverty Reduction in Nigeria. *Giant of Academia*, 10 (8), 60-65.
- Adeyemi, T. (2011). Financing Education in Nigeria: An analytical Review. American Journal of Social and Management Sciences, 2(3), 295-303
- Ayeni, A. J. and Adelabu, M. (2012). Improving Learning Infrastructure and Environment for Sustainable Quality Assurance Practice in Secondary Schools of Ondo State Nigeria. *International Journal of Research Studies in Education* 1(1), 61-68

- Andrews, R. L., & Soder, R. (1987). Student achievement and principal leadership. *Educational Leadership*, 44(6), 9-11.
- Ash, R., & Persall, M. (1999). The principal as chief learning officer. *National* Association of Secondary School Principals, 84(616), 15-22.
- Asika, N. (1991). Research methodology in the behavioral sciences. Lagos. Longman Nigeria Plc.
- Asgharnezhad, L., Akbarlou. M., Karkaji, S. (2013). Influences of grazing and Enclosure on carbon sequestration puccenilla dastans (Jacq) par1 and soil carbon Sequestration (case study: Gornshan wetlands). *International Journal of Agronomy and Plant Production*, 4(8), 1936-1 94 1.
- Akinwumiju, J. A, Olaniyan DA (1996). Supervision, Leadership and administration; the evasive concepts in school Management" Ibadan; Education study and Research Group.Pp.21-45.
- Akinyemi A (1993). Job satisfaction among teachers in Ondo state secondary schools'. J. Educ. Leadership, 29; 10-22
- Alvesson, M. & Billing, Y.D. (1997). Understanding gender and organizations. London: Sage.
- Alrech, P. L, & Settle, R.B. (1995). The Survey Research hand Book (2"\* Ed.). Boston: llwin.
- Augspurger, B. A. (2014). Teacher perception of effective school leadership using twenty-first century skills and knowledge. Linden wood University, School ofEducation. ProQuest LLC.
- Avolio, B. J., Bass, B. M., & Jung, D. I. (1999). Re-examining the Components of Transformational and Transactional Leadership Using the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 72(4), 441-462.
- Awairitefe, O.D. (2005). Image difference betweer1 culture and nature destination Visitors in tropical Africa: Case of Nigeria. Current Issues in Tourism, 8(5), 363-393.
- Awang, A., Khalid, S.A., Yusuf, A., Kassim, K.M. Isma'ili, M., Zain, R.S., & Madar, A. S. (2009). Entrepreneurial orientation and performance relations of Malaysian Bumiputera SMEs: The impact of some perceived environmental factors. *International Journal of Business and management*, 4 (9), 84-96.
- Awang, A., Ismail, A., & Mansor. Z. (2014). Socioeconomic impact of Myanmar's Malay Muslim immigrant in Malaysia. *Asian Social Science*, *10*(4), *161 -1 72*.
- Ball, S. J. (1987), the micro-Politics of the School; towards a theory of school organization. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

- Barber, B. (1992). An aristocracy of everyone; the politics of education and the future of America. New York; Ballantine Books.
- Bandura, A. (1977). Self-efficacy: Toward a unifying theory of behavioural change. *Psychological Review*, 84, 191-215.
- Bandura, A. (1993). Perceived self-efficacy in cognitive development and functioning. *Educational Psychologist*, 28, 117-148.
- Bantwini B. D. (2015). Analysis of the state of Collaboration between natural science school district officials and primary school science teachers in South Africa. *Journal of Baltic Science Education*, 14(5):586–598.
- Bantwini B. D. & Diko N. (2011). Factors affecting South African district officials' capacity to provide effective teacher support. *Creative Education*, 2(3):226– 235. doi: 10.4236/ce.2011.23031
- Bantwini B. D. & Letseka M (2016). South African teachers caught between nation building and global demands: Is there a way out/forward? *Educational Studies*, 52(4):329–345. doi: 10.1080/00131946.2016.1190366
- Barth, R. S. (1980). Run school run. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Bass, B. (1985). Leadership and performance. N. Y. Free Press.
- Bass, B. (1990). From Transactional to Transformational Leadership: Learning to share the Vision. Organizational dynamics. 18, 19-31.
- Bass, B. M. (1985). *Leadership and performance beyond expectations*. New York: Free Press.
- Bass, B. M., & Avolio, B. J. (1990) Transformational leadership development: Manual for the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire. Palo Alto, Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Bass, B. M., & Avolio, B. J. (1993). Transformational leadership: A response to Critiques. In M. M. Chemers & R. Ayman (Eds.), *Leadership theory and Research: Perspectives and directions* (pp. 49-88). San Diego, CA: Academic.
- Bass, B.M, & Avolio, B, J. (1995) Multifactor Questionnaire Scoring Key (5x) short
- Bass, B. M, Avolio B. J (1994) Transformational Organizational Culture
- Bass B. M., Waldman, D. A., Aviolo, B. J., & Bebb, M. (1987). Transformational Leadership and the falling dominos effect. *Group and Organizational Studies*, 12, 73-87.
- Beare, H., Caldwell, B. J., & Milliken, R. H. (1989). *Creating an excellent school: Some new management techniques.* New York: Routledge.
- Bennis, W. (1989). On becoming a leader. Reading, PA: Addison-Wesley.

- Blanchard, K., Carlos, J., & Randolph, A. (1996). *Empowerment takes more than a Minute*. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler. 69
- Blasé, J., & Anderson, G. (1995). *The micropolitics of educational leadership: From Control to empowerment*. New York: Cassell.
- Blasé, J., & Blasé, J. (1996). *The fire is back: Principals sharing school governance*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
- Blase, J. & Blase, J. (2000). Effective instructional leadership: teachers' perspectives on how principals promote teaching and learning in schools. *Journal of Educational Administration*, 38, 130 – 141.
- Bolman, L. G., & Deal, T. (1984). *Modern approaches to understanding and managing organizations*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Bolman, L. G., & Deal, T. (1991). Reframing in action. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Bolman, L. G., & Deal, T. (1995). *Leading with soul: An uncommon journey of spirit*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Botha, R. J. (2004). Excellence in Leadership: Demands on the Professional School Principal. South African Journal of Education.
- Brewer, D. (1993). Principals and student outcomes: Evidence from U.S. high schools. *Economics of Education Review*, *12*, 281-292.
- Brussels M. D. (2011). Report of the Conference of the European Network on Education Councils (EUNEC) on participation and stakeholder involvement in education policy making. Retrieved from: www.eunec.eu
- Brookover, W. B., Schweitzer, J. H., Schneider, J. M., Beady, C. H., Flood, F. K., & Wisinbaker, J. M. (1978). Elementary school social climate and school Achievement. *American Educational Research Journal*, 15, 301-318.
- Bulach, C. R. (2001, April). A four-step process for identifying and reshaping school Culture. *Principal Leadership*, *1*, 48-51.
- Burns, J. (1978). Leadership. New York: Harper & Row.
- Boyce, H. C. (1991). Community service and civic education. Phi Delta Kappan, 72(10), 765-767.
- Blasé, J, & Blasé, J. (1994). Empowering teachers; what successful principals do? Thousand Oaks, CA; Corwin Press.
- Blumer, H. (1971).' Sociological Implications of the thought of George Herbert Mead, in Scosine, B. R. et-al (eds.) schools and society, London, Routledge & Keganpaul /Open University.

- Boumarafi, B. & Jabnoun, N. (2008). Knowledge management and performance in UAE Business organizations. *Knowledge Management Research and Practice*, 6, 233-238.
- Bolman, L, & Deal, T. (1991) Reframing Organizations; Artistry, choice and leadership. San Francisco, CA; Jossey-Bass.
- Bidwell CE (2000). Analysing Schools as organizations long-term performance and Short-term change. Sociology of Education. Extra. Pp. 100-114.
- Bolarinwa (2002). Motivation and teachers job performance in secondary schools in Lokoja local government Area of Kogi State". An unpublished M. Ed Thesis University of Ado-Ekiti. Pp.58-72.
- Brookover, W. B., & Lezotte, L. W. (1979). *Changes in School Characteristics Coincident with Changes in StudentAchievement. Occasional Paper*. Institute for Research on Teaching.
- Bandura, A. (1993). Perceived self-efficacy in cognitive development and functioning. *Educational Psychologist*, 28, 117-148.
- Barth, R. S. (1980). Run school run. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Bass, B. M. (1985). *Leadership and performance beyond expectations*. New York: Free Press.
- Bass, B. M., & Avolio, B. J. (1990) Transformational leadership development: Manual for the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Bass, B. M., & Avolio, B. J. (1993). Transformational leadership: A response to Critiques. In M. M. Chemers & R. Ayman (Eds.), *Leadership theory and Research: Perspectives and directions* (pp. 49-88). San Diego, CA: Academic.
- Bass B. M., Waldman, D. A., Aviolo, B. J., & Bebb, M. (1987). Transformational Leadership and the falling dominos effect. *Group and Organizational Studies*, 12, 73-87.
- Beare, H., Caldwell, B. J., & Milliken, R. H. (1989). *Creating an excellent school: Some new management techniques.* New York: Routledge.
- Bennis, W. (1989). On becoming a leader. Reading, PA: Addison-Wesley.
- Bichi, *M.Y.* (2004). *Introduction to Research method and statistics*. Kano-Nigeria:Debis-co Press and Publication company.
- Blanchard, K. Carlos, J. & Randolph, A. (1996). *Empowerment takes more than a Minute*. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler. 69.

- Blasé, J., & Anderson, G. (1995). *The micropolitics of educational leadership: From Control to empowerment*. New York: Cassell.
- Blasé, J., & Blasé, J. (1996). *The fire is back: Principals sharing school governance*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
- Bolman, L. G., & Deal, T. (1984). *Modern approaches to understanding and managing organizations*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Bolman, L. G., & Deal, T. (1991). Reframing in action. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Bolman, L. G., & Deal, T. (1995). *Leading with soul: An uncommon journey of spirit.* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Brewer, D. (1993). Principals and student outcomes: Evidence from U.S. high schools. *Economics of Education Review*, *12*, 281-292.
- Brookover, W. B., Schweitzer, J. H., Schneider, J. M., Beady, C. H., Flood, F. K., & Wisinbaker, J. M. (1978). Elementary school social climate and school Achievement. *American Educational Research Journal*, 15, 301-318.
- Bulach, C. R. (2001, April). A four-step process for identifying and reshaping school Culture. *Principal Leadership*, *1*, 48-51.
- Burns, J. (1978). Leadership. New York: Harper & Row.
- Bush, T (2007). Educational Leadership and Management: Theory, Policy and Practice.
- Bunyi, G. W. (2013). The quest for quality education: the case of curriculum innovations in Kenya. *European Journal of Training and Development*, 37(7), 678-691.
- Brans ford, J. D. L. and Le Page, P. (2005), "Introduction", in Darling-Hammond, L. and brans ford, J. (Ends), *Preparing Teachers for a Changing World: What Teachers Should Learn and be Able to Do*, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco, CA, pp. 1-39.
- Bandura, A. (1977). Self-efficacy: Toward a unifying theory of behavioural change *Psychological Review*, 84, 191-215
- Bandura, A. (1993). Perceived self-efficacy in cognitive development and functioning. *Educational Psychologist*, 28, 117-148.
- Barth, R. S. (1980). Run school run. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Bass, B. M. (1985). *Leadership and performance beyond expectations*. New York: Free Press.

- Bass, B. M., & Avolio, B. J. (1990) Transformational leadership development: Manual for the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Bass, B. M., & Avolio, B. J. (1993). Transformational leadership: A response to Critiques. In M. M. Chemers & R. Ayman (Eds.), *Leadership theory* and Research: Perspectives and directions (pp. 49-88). San Diego, CA: Academic.
- Bass B. M., Waldman, D. A., Aviolo, B. J., & Bebb, M. (1987). Transformational Leadership and the falling dominos effect. *Group and Organizational Studies*, 12, 73-87.
- Beare, H., Caldwell, B. J., & Milliken, R. H. (1989). *Creating an excellent school: Some new management techniques.* New York: Routledge.
- Bennis, W. (1989). On becoming a leader. Reading, PA: Addison-Wesley.
- Blanchard, K., Carlos, J., & Randolph, A. (1996). *Empowerment takes more than a Minute*. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler. 69
- Blasé, J., & Anderson, G. (1995). *The micropolitics of educational leadership: From Control to empowerment*. New York: Cassell.
- Blasé, J., & Blasé, J. (1996). *The fire is back: Principals sharing school governance*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
- Bolman, L. G., & Deal, T. (1984). Modern approaches to understanding and managing organizations. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Bolman, L. G., & Deal, T. (1991). Reframing in action. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Bolman, L. G., & Deal, T. (1995). *Leading with soul: An uncommon journey of spirit*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Brewer, D. (1993). Principals and student outcomes: Evidence from U.S. high schools. *Economics of Education Review*, *12*, 281-292.
- Brookover, W. B., Schweitzer, J. H., Schneider, J. M., Beady, C. H., Flood, F. K., & Wisinbaker, J. M. (1978). Elementary school social climate and school Achievement. *American Educational Research Journal*, 15, 301-318.
- Bulach, C. R. (2001, April). A four-step process for identifying and reshaping school Culture. *Principal Leadership*, *1*, 48-51.
- Burns, J. (1978). Leadership. New York: Harper & Row.
- Coleman, D (2002). The new leaders; transforming the art of leadership into the science of results, London; Little Brown.
- Coleman, M. (1998). The management style of female head teachers. *Educational* Management & Administration, 24, 163 – 74.

Collard, J. L. (2001). Leadership and gender: An Australian perspective.

- Carter M, McGee, R, Taylor, B, & Williams, s. (2007). Health outcomes in adolescence; Associations with family, friends and school engagement. Journal of Adolescence, 30, 51-62. Bandura, A. (1977). Self-efficacy: Toward a unifying theory of behavioural change. *Psychological Review*, 84, 191-215.
- Carless, S. A. (1998). Gender differences in transformational leadership: An examination of superior, leader and subordinate perspectives. *Sex Roles, 39*, 887–902.
- Caillods, F. (2010). Access to Secondary Education. Asia pacific: Secondary Education System Review Series.
- Centre for Research and Documentations (201 3, May 26). Over 20 indigenous Tanneries in Kano *are* dormant *Daily Trust News Paper p. 1*.
- Chong, S. (2014). Academic quality management in teacher education: a Singapore perspective. *Quality Assurance in Education*, vol. 22(1), 53-64.
- Christie P, Sullivan P, Duku N & Gallie M 2010. Researching the need: School leadership and quality of education in South Africa. Report prepared for Bridge, South Africa and Ark, UK.
- Cotton, Sk. (2003). Principals and student achievement; what the researcher says. Alexandria, VA; Association for supervision and curriculum Development.
- Cheng, Y. C. (1991). Leadership style of principals and organizational process in Secondary schools. *Journal of Educational Administration*, 29(2), 25-37.
- Cohen, M. (1982). Effective schools; accumulating research findings. American Education, 18, 13-16.
- Covey, S. (1989).The seven habits of highly successful people. Rockefeller Centre, NY; Simon & Schuster.
- Cunning Cheng, Y. C. (1991). Leadership style of principals and organizational process in secondary schools. *Journal of Educational Administration*,29(2), 25-37.
- Covey, S. A., Miller, R. & Miller, R. (1994). *First things first*. New York: Simon & Shuster .ham, L. (1976). Educational leadership; the curious blend.Educational leadership. 33, 324-332.
- Clark, R. W. &Waskey, P. A. (1999). Renewing Schools and Smarter kids; Promises for Democracy. Phi Delta Kappan, 80(8), 590-596.
- Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2007). *Designing and conducting mixed methods research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

- Creswell, J. W., Plano Clark, V., Gutmann, M. L., & Hanson, W. E. (2003). Advanced mixed methods research designs. In A. Tashakkori, & C. Teddie (Eds.), *Handbook of mixed methods in social & behavioural research* (p. 211). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Creswell, J., & Miller, D. (2000). Determining validity in qualitative inquiry. *Theory into Practice*, *39*(3), 124-131.92
- Creswell, J., & Plano Clark, V. (2011). *Designing and conducting mixed methods Research*. Thousand Oaks: Sage.
- Creswell, J.W., (2012). Educational Research, planning, conducting and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research (4'hed.). E dward brothers, inc.
- Cavana, R.Y, Delahaye, B.,: Sekaran., U. (2001). Applied Research: Qualitative and quantitative method. Alistralia. John Willey and sons.
- Dada, C. O. O. Arilkpo, A. and Kolawole, A. (2003), Making Nigerian Education Curriculum more relevant. Macmillan Nigeria Publishers
- D. Tilbury, (2011), Higher Education for Sustainability: A Global overview of Commitment and Progress
- D. A, Adeyemi, (2010), Emotional intelligence and Academic Achievement: The moderating influence of age
- D. U, Levine & L. W, Lezzotte, (1990), Unusually Effective Schools: A Review and Analysis of Research and Practice.
- David, C., and Don, A. (2002). Quality of Education: Dimensions and Strategies. *Education in Developing Asia* vol. 5
- Daft R. L. (1999), Leadership, Theory and Practice. The Drydan press: Orlando. FL.
- Davis, S. H. (1998). Superintendents' perspectives on the involuntary departure of public school principals: The most frequent reasons why principals lose their jobs. *Education Administration Quarterly*, 34, 58-90.
- Day, C. (2000). Leading schools in times of change. Philadelphia: Open University.
- Deal, T. E., & Kennedy, A. A. (1982). Corporate cultures: The rite and rituals of Corporate life. Reading: Addison-Wesley.
- Deal, T. E., & Peterson, K. D. (1990). *The principal's role in shaping school environment*. Washington, DC: United States Department of Education.
- Deal, T. E., & Peterson, K. D. (1999). *Shaping school environment: The heart of leadership.* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. 70.

Depree, M. (1989). Leadership is an art. New York: Bantam Doubleday Dell.

- Donmoyer, R., & Wagstaff, L. (1990). Principals can be effective managers and Instructional leaders. *NASSP Bulletin*, 74 (525), 20-29.
- Dong I.J & Bruce J. Avolio, (2000), Opening the Black box: an experimental investigation of the mediating effects of trust and value congruence on transformational and Transactional Leadership.
- Duke, D. L. (1987). *School leadership and instructional improvement*. New York: Random House.
- Dewey, J. (1916). Democracy and Education. New York; Free press.
- DeBevoise, W. (1984).Synthesis of research on principal as instructional leader. Educational leadership. (41)5, 14-20.
- DuFour, R., &DuFour, R. (2003). Building a professional learning community.School Administrator, 60(5), 13-18. Retrieved September 12, 2013, from professional Development database.
- DuFour, R, & Faker, R. (1998). Professional learning communities at work' Best practices for enhancing student achievement. Bloomington, IN; National Education Services.
- Duke, D, & Leitwood, K. (1994).Functions of school leadership. [Review]. Technical report prepared for the Connecticut State Board of Education, Leadership Standards Project.
- Earley, P. & Weindling, D. (2007). Do school leaders have a shelf life? Career stages and head teacher performance. *Educational Management Administration and Leadership*, 35, 73 – 88.
- Edmonds, R. R. (1982) Programs of School Improvement: An overview.
- Eberts, R. W., & Stone, J. A. (1988). Student achievement in public schools: Do Principals make a difference? *Economics of Education Review*, 7, 291-299.
- Elmore, R. F. (Jan. /Feb. 2002). The limits of "change." *Harvard Education Letter*, *18*(1), 8-15.
- E. Pharo, & K. Bridle, (2012), Does interdisciplinary exist behind the façade of traditional disciplines? A study of natural Resource Management Teaching. Journal of Geography in Higher Education
- Erickson, F. (1987). Conceptions of school environment: An overview. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 23(4), 11-24.
- Eberts, R. W., & Stone, J. A. (1988). Student achievement in public schools: Do Principals make a difference? *Economics of Education Review*, 7, 291-299.

- Erickson, F. (1987). Conceptions of school environment: An overview. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 23(4), 11-24.
- Evans I (1998). Teachers' morale, job satisfaction and motivation. A guide for school leaders. Riddles Ltd, London pp.41-52.
- Elmore, R. (2000). Building a new structure for school leadership. Washington, DC; the Albert Shanker Institute.
- Elmore, R (2002). Hard questions about practice. Educational leadership, 59(8), 22-25. Retrieved November 8, 2013, from Academic Search Elite database.
- Eyal, O. & Roth, G (2004), Principals' leadership and teachers' motivation: Selfdetermination theory analysis. *Journal of Educational Administration* 49(3), 256-27
- Fidler, B. & Atton, T. (2004). *The headship game: The challenges of contemporary School leadership.* London: Routledge Falmer.
- Fielder, F. (1967). A theory of leadership effectiveness. New York; McGraw-Hill.
  Finnegan, K. S. (2011). Principal leadership in low-performing schools: A closer look through the eyes of teachers. *Education and Urban Society*, 44(2), 183-202. Doi: 10.1177/0013124511431570
- Finnigan, K.S. (2010). Principal leadership and teacher motivation under high-stakes 201 accountability policies. *Leadership and Policy in Schools*, 9, 161–189.
- Finnegan, K. S. (2011). Principal leadership in low-performing schools: A closer look through the eyes of teachers. *Education and Urban Society*, 44(2), 183-202. Doi: 10.1177/0013124511431570
- Fredericks, J, A, Blumenfeld, P. C, & Paris, A. H. (2004). School engagement; Potential of the concept, state of the evidence. Review of educational research Journal, 19, 498-518.
- Freire, P. (1990). Pedagogy of the oppressed. New York; Continuum.
- Fraenkel, J. & Wallen, N. (2003).How to design and evaluate research in education. New York; McGraw-Hill Higher Education .
- Firestone, W. A., & Wilson, B. L. (1995). Using bureaucratic and cultural linkages to Improve instruction: The principal's contribution. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 21(2), 7-30.
- Fullan, M. (1993). Change forces. New York: Palmer.
- Fuller, J. F. (1989). Decision-making patterns of elementary school principals and the Improvement of student achievement. Doctoral dissertation, University of California, Santa Barbara.

- Fullan, M. (2001). The new meaning of educational change. (3<sup>rd</sup>ed.). Columbia University, NY; Teachers college press.
- Gable, R. (1986). Measurement development in the affective domain. Boston, MA; Kluwer-Nijhoff.
- Gardner, H. (1990). On leadership. New York: Free Press.
- Garfield, C. (1986). *Peak performers: The new heroes of American business*. New York: Avon.
- Gagne, R. M. (1984) Learning outcomes and there effects: useful categories of human performance. American Psychologist 1984
- Gepford, J. (1996). *Relationship between school success and the leadership style of the principal in low socio-economic schools*. Doctoral Dissertation, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Glickman, C. D. (2003). Holding sacred ground. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Grace, L., Buser, R., & Stuck, D. (1987). What works and what doesn't: Characteristics of outstanding administrators. *NASSP Bulletin*, *71*(502), 72-76.
- Griffith, J. (1999). The school leadership/school climate relation: Identification of school configurations associated with change principals. *Education Administration Quarterly*. 35, 267-291.
- Grogan, M. (2000). Laying the groundwork for the preconception of the superintendence from Feminist Postmodern Perspectives. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 36, 117–142.
- Guskey, T. R., & Passaro, P. D. (1994). Teacher efficacy: A study of construct
- Dimensions. American Educational Research Journal, 31, 627-643 71.
- Glasman L, & Glassman, N. (1997).Connecting the preparation of school leaders to the practice of school leadership. Peabody Journal of Education. 72(2), 20.
- Glicman, C (1987). Good and/or effective schools; what do we want? Phi Delta Kappan, 68(8), 622-624.
- Glicman, C., Gordon, S., & Ross-Gordon, T., (1998). Supervision of instruction; a developmental approach. (4<sup>th</sup>ed). Boston, MA; Allyn and Bacon.
- Goleman, D, Boyatzis, R, & McKee, A. (2002). Principal leadership; Realizing the power of emotional intelligence. Boston, M. D; Harvard Business School Press.

- Goaill, M..M. Perumal S. & Noor, A. Z. M.(2014). The impact of retailers economic And social satisfaction on its commitment and moderating effect of Manufacturer's brand Strength. *Asian Social Science*, 10(8), 140-155.
- Groon, P. (2000). Distributed properties; a new architecture for leadership. Educational Management and Administration, 28(3), 317-338.
- Gronn P (2012). Distributed leadership as a unit of analysis. *Leadership Quarterly*, 13: 423–451.
- Green, P., Tull, D., & Albaum, G. (1988). Research *for marketing decisions*. Eaglewood Cliffs, NJ: I'rentice Hall.
- Green, S.B., Salkind, N.J. (2008). Using SPSS for Windows clr7d Mucinro.sh:Analyzing and Understanding data (6th Ed.). Upper Saddle River. NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Gardner, H. (1990). On leadership. New York: Free Press.
- Garfield, C. (1986). *Peak performers: The new heroes of American business*. New York: Avon.
- Gepford, J. (1996). Relationship between school success and the leadership style of the Principal in low socio-economic schools. Doctoral Dissertation, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Glickman, C. D. (2003). Holding sacred ground. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Grace, L., Buser, R., & Stuck, D. (1987). What works and what doesn't: Characteristics Of outstanding administrators. *NASSP Bulletin*, 71(502), 72-76.
- Griffith, J. (1999). The school leadership/school climate relation: Identification of school Configurations associated with change principals. *Education Administration Quarterly*. 35, 267-291.
- Guskey, T. R., & Passaro, P. D. (1994). Teacher efficacy: A study of construct Dimensions. *American Educational Research Journal*, *31*, 627-643.71
- Hallam, P. & Brown, B. L. (2013). Comparing the effects of instructional and transformational leadership on student achievement: Implications for practice. *Educational Management* 207 Administration & Leadership. Published online 29 October 2013. Doi: 10.1177/1741143213502192/
- Hallinger, P, Bickman, L, & Davis, K. (1996). School context, principal leadership and student achievement. Elementary School Journal, 96(5), 527-549.
  Hallinger, P. & Heck, R. (1998). Exploring the principal's contribution to school effectiveness; 1980-1995. School Effectiveness and School Improvement, 9(8), 157-191.

- Hallinger, P., Chung, W. W., & Wen, C.C. (2012). Assessing the measurement properties of the principal instruction management rating scale: A of reliability studies. *Gateways to leading learning: APCLLC monograph series* (4), 1-53.
- Hallinger, P., & Heck, R. H. (1996). Reassessing the principal's ro effectiveness: A review of empirical research, 1980-1995. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 32, 5-44.
- Hallinger, P., & Heck, R. H. (2010, April). Collaborative leadership and school Improvement: understanding the impact on school capacity and student learning. *School Leadership and Management*, 30(2), 95-110.
- Hallinger, P. (2011). Leadership for learning: Lessons from 40 years of empirical research; Journal of Educational Administration, 49 (2), 125-142. Doi: 10.1108/09578231111116699
- Hallinger, P., Chung, W. W., & Wen, C.C. (2012). Assessing the measurement properties of the principal instruction management rating scale: A metanalysis of reliability studies. *Gateways to leading learning: APCLLC monograph series (4),* 1-53.
- Hair, et. al. (2010). Multivariate data analysis (7<sup>th</sup>ed) Upper Saddle River, N. J: Person Prentice Hall.
- Hair, J.F. Black, Andersen. R. E, & Tatham R. L. & Black. W C. (1998) Multivariate data analysis (5th ed). N3: Pearson Education international, Inc.
- Hair, J.F., Wolfinbarger, M.F., & Ortinall, D.J. (2008). *Essential of marketing Research*. Boston: McGraw Hill/Irwin.
- Hair, J.F., Money, A.H., Samuell, P.. & Page, M. (2007). Research method for Business. West Susex, England: John Wiley and Sons Ltd.
- Harris A (2015). Distributed Leadership: Implications for the Role of the Principal. From <a href="http://www.emeraldinsight.com/0262-1711.htm">http://www.emeraldinsight.com/0262-1711.htm</a>> (Retrieved on 9 June 2015).
- Hater, J. J., & Bass, B. M. (1988). Superiors' evaluations and subordinates' perceptions of transformational and transactional leadership. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 73, 695-702.
- Heck, R., Larsen, T., & Marcoulides, G. (1990). Principal leadership and school Achievement: Validation of a causal model. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, Boston.
- Helle, D. L. M., and Marinda, W., (2011). Perception of knowledge of rules and respect among educators: teachers as an indicator of integrity. (Online) available: <a href="https://www.un.org/tisda">www.un.org/tisda</a>

- Hinkle DE, Wiersma W, Jurs SG (2003). *Applied statistics for the behavioural sciences*. 5th ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
- Huck, S.W. (2004). Reading statistics and Research. Boston, MA: Pearson.
- Hulpia H, DeVos G, Van Keer H (2010). The influence of distributed leadership on teachers' school commitment: a multilevel approach. *The Journal of Educational Study*, 103(1): 40–52.
- Huff, S., Lake, D., & Schaalman, M. (1982). Principal differences: Excellence in school leadership and management. Boston: McBer.
- House, R, (1971). A path-goal theory of leadership effectiveness .Administrative Quarterly.16, 321-339.
- House, R. (2002) Understanding Cultures and Implicit Leadership Theories across the Globe: An introduction to project. Glove Journal of World Business.
- Hopkins, D, Ainscow, M & West, M, (1994). School Improvement in an Era of Change, London, Cassell.
- Hoy, W.K., Tarter, C.J., & Hoy, W.A. (2006). Academic optimism of schools: A force for student achievement. American Educational Research Journal, /43(3), 425- 446.
- Hoy, W. & Sweetland, S. (2000). School bureaucracies that work: Enabling, not coercive. *Journal of School Leadership 10*(4), 525-41.
- Hinely, C. B, (1974) an analysis of Individual patterns of DQ and IQ covering from6 months to 17 years. British Journal of Psychology
- Jacobson, S. (2011). Leadership effects on student achievement and sustained school success. *International Journal of Educational Management*, 25(1), 33-44.
- Jacobson, S. L, Brooks, S., Giles, C., Johnson, L. & Ylimaki, R. (2005). Successful leadership in challenging US schools: Enabling principles, enabling schools. *Journal of Educational Administration*, 43(6), 607-618.
- Jacobson, S. (2011). Leadership effects on student achievement and sustained school success. *International Journal of Educational Management*, 25(1), 33-44.
- James H. M. (1996). Educational research: Fundamentals for the consumer. (Second edition). Virginia; Harper Collings College Publishers.
- James, J. (1996). Thinking in the future tense. New York: Simon & Shuster.
- Jones M, Harvey S, Lefoe K, Ryland N (2015). Distributed Leadership. From <a href="http://emedia.rmit.edu.au/distributedleadership/?q=node/10">http://emedia.rmit.edu.au/distributedleadership/?q=node/10</a>> (Retrieved on 9 June 2015).

- Johnson, B. J. (1996). Types of educational leadership in a post-industrial society. *The Urban Review*, 28, 213-232.
- Joseph, C, and Russell, K, S. (2012). Research Methods in Education. Washington D C Sage Publication, Inc.
- Jencks, C. (1972). Inequality; A reassessment of the effective of family and schooling in America. New York; Basic Books.
- Kahne, J. &Westheimer, J. (2003). Teaching democracy; what schools need to do? Phi Delta Kappan, 85(1), 34-4-, 57-66.
- Kark, R. (2004). The transformational leader: who is (s) he? A feminist perspective.
- Kathlyn, P. (2010). From Falling to Effective: A case study of transformational Leadership and Teaching at a township High school in Durban, South Africa. Independent Study Project. *Journal of Organizational Change Management*, 17, 160 – 176.
- King M. I. (1989). Extraordinary leadership in education: Transformational and Transactional leadership as predictors of effectiveness, satisfaction and Organizational climate in K-12 and higher education. Doctoral dissertation, University of New Orleans, LA.
- Koh, W. L., Steers, R., & Terborg, J. (2006, November 21). The effects of Transformational leadership on teacher attitudes and student performance in Singapore. *Journal of Organizational Behaviour*.
- Kotter, J. (1990). A force for change: How leadership differs from management. New York: Free Press.
- Krejcie, Robert V. and Morgan, Daryle W. "Determining Sample Size for Research Activities." Educational and Psychological Measurement 30 (1970): 607-610.
- Kelly, R. (2005). Relationship between Measures of Leadership and School Climate.
- Kerr, S. (1978). Substitute for leadership; Some Implications for organizational design. Organizational and Administrative Sciences. 8, 136-146.
- King, B., & Newman, F. (2000) will teacher learning advance school goals? Phi. Delta Kappan, 81(8), 576-580.
- Krosnick, J. A., & Fabrigar, L. R. (1997). Designing rating scale for effective Measurement in Surveys. In L. Lyberg, P. Biemer, M. Collins, E. De Leeuw.
  C. Dippo, N. Schwars and D. Trewin (Eds.), *Survey Measurement and quality*. New York: Johri Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Kumar, M., Abdul Talib, S., & Ramayah, T. (2013). *Business research method*,^. New York: Oxford University press.
- Lambert, L (1998).Building Leadership capacity in schools. Alexandria, VA; Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

Lambert, L. (2003).Leadership capacity for lasting school improvement. Alexandria; VA; Association for supervision and Curriculum Development.

Lambert, L. (2003) Leadership capacity for lasting school Improvement.

- Larusdottir, S. H. (2007). The fact that I'm a woman may have been the defining factor: The moral dilemma of an academic head teacher. *Educational Management Administration and Leadership*, *35*, 261 276.
- Le Clear. A. (2005) Relationships among Leadership Styles, School Cultures and Student Achievement.
- Lenshie, N. E. (2013). Politicization of Education in Nigeria: Implications for National Transformation. *Global Journal of Human and Social Science* 13(5), pp. 23-33
- Leithwood, K, &Jantzi, D. (1998). Leadership for school Restructuring. Educational Administration Quarterly, 30(4), 498-518.
- Leithwood, K., &Jantzi, D. (1998).Distributed leadership and student engagement in school. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, San Diego, and CA. Retrieved October 4, 2013 from ERIC database.
- Leithwood, K., & Montgomery, D. J. (1986). *Improving principal effectiveness: The Principal profile*. Toronto: OISE Press.
- Leithwood, K, &Jantzi, D. (1999). Transformational school leadership effects; a reproduction. School effectiveness and School Improvement, 10(4), 451-479.
- Leithwood, K, &Jantzi, D. (2000). Principal and teacher leadership effects; a reflection. Leadership and Management, 20(4).
- Leithwood, K, & Montgomery, D. (1982). The role of the elementary school principal in program empowerment. Reviewed of educational research. 52(3), 309-339.
- Leithwood, K, & Riehl, C (2003). What we know about successful school leadership. Retrieved September 13, 2013, from www.cepa.gse.rutgers.edu/what we know.pdf.
- Leithwood K 2010. Characteristics of school districts that are exceptionally effective in closing the achievement gap. *Leadership and Policy in Schools*, 9(3):245– 291. doi: 10.1080/15700761003731500
- Leithwood, K., & Sun, J. (2012). The nature and effects of transformational school leadership: A meta-analytic review of unpublished research. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 48(3), 387-423.
- Leithwood R, Reihl C (2013). *What We Know About Successful School Leadership*. Philadelphia: Temple University.

- Lewin, K, Lipitt, R, & White, R. (1939). Patterns of aggressive behaviour experimentally created social climates. Journal of social psychology 10, 271-299.
- Levine, D. & Lezotte, L. (1995). Effective schools research. In J. A. Banks & C. A. M. Banks (Eds.), *Handbook of research on multicultural education* (pp. 525-547).New York: MacMillian.
- Levy, P. S, & Lemewshow, S. (1999). Sampling of Populations: Methods and applications (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.) New York: John Wiley.
- Lezotte, L. W., & Bancroft, B. A. (1985). Growing use of effective schools model for school improvement. *Educational Leadership*, 43, 23-27.
- Lightfoot, S. L. (1996). On goodness of schools: Themes of empowerment. *Peabody Journal of Education, 63*(3), 9-28.
- Likert, R. (1967), the human organization; its management and value. New York; McGraw-Hill.
- Limerick, B. & Anderson, C. (1999) 'Female Administrators and School-Based Management. *Educational Management & Administration*, 27, 401 414.
- Lunenburg, F., & Ornstein, A (2004).Educational Administration; Concept and Practice (4<sup>th</sup>ed).Belmont, CA; Thompson Learning Inc.
- Louis, K. S., Dretzke, B., & Wahlstrom, K. (2010). How does leadership affect student achievement? Results from a national us survey. School Effectiveness and School Improvement, 21(3), 315-336.
- Loukas, A., & Murphy, J. L. (2007). Middle school student perceptions of school climate: Examining protective functions on subsequent adjustment problems. *Journal of school psychology*, 45(3), 293-309.
- Maehr, M. L., & Midgley, C. (1996). *Transforming school environments*. Boulder, CO: Westview
- Marsh, D. D. (1992). Enhancing educational leadership. *Education and Urban* Society, 24, 386-409.
- Marshall, C. (1988). Analysing the culture of school leadership. *Education and* Urban Society, 20, 262-273.
- Marshal, C., Patterson, J., A., Rogers, D. L., & Steele, J. R. (1996). Caring as a career: An alternative perspective for educational administration. *Education Administration Quarterly*, 32, 271-294.
- Marsh, D. D. (1992). Enhancing educational leadership. *Education and Urban Society*, 24, 386-409.
- Marshall, C. (1988). Analysing the culture of school leadership. *Education and Urban Society*, 20, 262-273.

- Marshal, C., Patterson, J., A., Rogers, D. L., & Steele, J. R. (1996). Caring as a career: An alternative perspective for educational administration. *Education Administration Quarterly*, 32, 271-294.
- Meyerson D. Weick K. Kramer R, (1996), Swift Trust and temporary groups.
- Mbath, A. (2013). Exploring the potential electronic commerce tools in South African SME Tourism service Providers. *Information Development*, 2Y(I),IO-23.
- McCall, J. R. (1994). The principal's edge. New Jersey: Eye on Education.
- McEwan, E. (1998). Seven steps to effective instructional leadership. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
- McLaughlin, W. M., & Talbert, J. E. (1993). *Contexts that matter for teaching and Learning*. Stanford, CA: Center for Research on the Context of Secondary School Teaching, Stanford University.
- Murphy, J. (1998). Methodological, measurement, and conceptual problems in the study of instructional leadership. *Education Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, 10, 117-139.
- McCall, J. R. (1994). The principal's edge. New Jersey: Eye on Education.
- Murphy, J. (1998). Methodological, measurement, and conceptual problems in the
- McMillian, M. (2003). Is no child left behind 'wise schooling' for African American Male students? *The High School Journal*, 25 – 33.
- McMillan, R. B. (1998). Approaches to leadership: What comes with experience? *Educational Management and Administration*, 26, 173 – 184. Study of instructional leadership. *Education Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, 10, 117-139.
- Mortimore, P., Sammon, P., Stoll, L., Lewis, D., & Ecob, R. (1988). School Matters. Berkley, CA; University of California Press.
- Mouton, J., & Blake, R. (1984).Synergy; a new strategy for education, training and development. San Francisco; Jossey-Bass.
- Moolenaar, N.M., Daly, A.J., & Sleegers, P.J.C. (2010). Occupying the principal 206 position: Examining relationships between transformational leadership, social network position, and schools' innovative climate. *Administration Quarterly* 46, 623-670. Doi: 10.1177/0013161X10378689
- National Commission on Excellence in Education. (1983). A Nation at Risk; the Imperative for Educational Reform. Washington, DC; Government Printing Office.
- Neuman, W., & Robson, K. (2008). *Basics* of *social research- Qualitative and Quantitative approaches*. Pearson Canada, Toronto.

- Newman, M., & Simmons. (2000).Leadership for Student learning. Phi Delta Kappan, 82(1), 9-12.
- Nik Muhammad, N.M., Jantan, M., & M. D. 'Taib, F. (2010). Moderating effect of Information processing capacity to investment decision making and environmental scanning. *Business Management quarterly review, I (I),* Y-22.
- Nolon, J., & Harty, H. (2001).Followership > leadership. Education 104(3), 311-312.
- Ogawa, R., & Bosset, S. (1995). Leadership as an Organizational quality. Educational Administration Quarterly, 31(2), 224-243.
- Noor, N. A. M. (2012). Trust ad commitment: do they influence e- customer Relationship performance'? *International Journal of 'Electronic Commerce Studies*, 13(2), 281 -296.
- Noor. N.A. M., & Muhammad, A. (2085). Individual factors that predict customer Orientation behavior of Malaysian insurance agents. *Journal Pengurusan* 24, , 125-149.
- Nwagwu, C. C, (1995), the Environment of Crisis in the Nigerian Education System.
- Nunally, J. C. (1967). Psychometric Theory. New York, N. Y.: McGraw-Hill.
- Nunally, J. C. (1978). Psychometric Theory (2<sup>nd</sup> ed) New York, N. Y: McGraw-Hill.
- Olaleye, F. O. (2012). Management Competence, need for effective Professionalization of Nigeria Secondary School Principals. Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review, 2(10), 49-54
- Olatunji, S. A. (2012). Appraisal of School Plant Adequacy for Primary Education in Ayoade Local Government Area of Osun State, Nigeria. *Asian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*
- Osokoya, O. (2003) Education in Nigerian History.
- Owens, R. G. (1995). *Organizational behaviour in education* (5th Ed.). Needham Heights, MA: Prentice-Hall.
- Ozaralli, N. (2003). Effects of transformational leadership on empowerment and team effectiveness. *Leadership and Organization Development Journal*, *24*, 335 344.
- Pallant, (2000). SPSS Survival manual. Philadelphia, PA; Open University Press.
- Parker, W. (1996). 'Advanced' Ideas about democracy; towards a pluralist conception of citizen education. Teachers College Record, 98, 104-125.
- Pajares, F. (1996). Self-efficacy beliefs in achievement settings. *Review of EducationalResearch*, 66, 543-578.

Peter, N. (2010). Research method for education. London; Longman.

- Peter, I. (2015). Problems and Impact of Politics on Education Planning in Nigeria. International Journal of Political and Administrative Studies, 1(3), 1-6
- Peter, J. O. and Isaac, E. (2013). Adequacy and Inadequacy of Education funding in Nigeria. Universal Journal of Education and General Studies, 2(8), 239-254
- Peterson, K. D. (1988). Mechanisms of culture building and principals' work. *Education and Urban Society*, 20, 250-261.
- Perilla, N. (2013/2014). Leading the future: rethinking principal preparation and Accountability frameworks. *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy*, *26*, 59-69.
- Phillips, J. (2003). Powerful Learning; creating learning communities in urban School Reform. Journal of Curriculum and Supervision. 18(3), 240-258.
- Pintrich, P. R. (1999) the role of Motivation in promoting and sustaining selfregulated Learning. International Journal of Educational Research
- Purvey, S & Smith, M. (1983). Effective Schools; A review. Elementary school-Journal, 83, 427-452.
- Printy, S. (2010). Principals' influence on instructional quality: Insights from U.S. Schools. *School Leadership and Management*, 30(2), 11-126.
- Robinson, V.M.J., Lloyd, C.A., & Rowe, K.J. (2008) the impact of leadership on student outcomes: An analysis of the differential effects of leadership types. *Educational Administration Quarterly* 44, 635-674. Doi: 10.1177/0013161X08321509
- Razik, T., & Swanson, A (1995).Fundamental concept of educational leadership and management. London; Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Rawls, J. (1971). A theory of justice. Cambridge; Harvard University Press.
- Rentol, B. J & Fraser, A. J. (1983) Review of existing School Environment Questionnaire.
- Reitzug, U. C., & Revves, J. E. (1992). "Miss Lincoln doesn't teach here": A descriptive narrative and conceptual analysis of a principal's symbolic leadership behaviour. *Education Administration Quarterly*. 28, 185-219.
- Rosenholtz, S. (1989). *Teacher's workplace: The social organization of schools*. New York: Longman.
- Rowan, B., Bossert, S. T., & Dwyer, D. C. (1983). Effective schools: A cautionary note. *Educational Researcher*, *12*, 24-31.
- Rice, E. M. & Schneider, G. T. (1994). A decade of teacher empowerment: an empirical analysis of teacher involvement in decision making, 1980-1991. *Journal of Educational Administration*, 33, 43 – 58.

Rmgim, K.J. (2012). Effect of the business process reengineering factors on Information and technology capabilities on organizational performance.

Unpublished doctoral Thesis, University Utara Malaysia.

- Sackney, L. (1988). Enhancing school learning climate: Theory, research and practice. SSTA Research Centre report # 180. Retrieved June 30, 2003, from <u>http://www.ssta.sk.ca/research/school\_improvement/180.htm#issues</u>.
- Saphier, J., & King, M. (1985). Good seeds grow in strong cultures. *EducationalLeadership*, 42(7), 67-73.
- Sashkin, M., & Sashkin, M. G. (1993). Principals and their school environments: Understandings from quantitative and qualitative research. In M. Sashkin & H. J.Walberg (Eds.), *Educational leadership and school environment* (pp. 100-123).
- Schein, E. (1992). Organizational culture and leadership: A dynamic view. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Schmoker, M. J. (1996). *Results: The key to continuous school growth*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Shatzer, R. H., Caldarella, P., Hallam, P. R., & Brown, B. L. (2013). Comparing the effects of instructional and transformational leadership on student achievement: Implications for practice. *Educational Management* 207 *Administration & Leadership*. Published online 29 October 2013. Doi: 10.1177/1741143213502192/ Shatzer, R. H., Caldarella,
- Shields, C.M. (2011) Transformative leadership: Working for equity in diverse contexts. *Educational Administration Quarterly* 46, 558-589. Doi: 10.1177/0013161X10375609
- Shehu, A.M., & Mahmood, R . (2014a). Determining the effects of organizational culture on small and medium enterprises performance: A SEM Approach. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 5(17), 1-9.
- Shehu, A.M., & Mahmood, R. (2014b). Market orientation and organizational
- Culture's impact on SME performance: A SEM Approach. International Affairs and Global Strategy, 24, 1 10.
- Shehu, A.M., & Mahmood, R. (2014~) Influence of Entrepreneurial orientation and Business environment on Small and Medium Enterprises performance: A PLS Approach. Advances in Management and Applied Economics, 4(4), 101 - 114.
- Shehu, A.M., & Mahmood, R. (20 14d). Market orientation, knowledge management and entrepreneurial orientation as predictors of SME performance: Data Screening and preliminary Analysis. *Information and Knowledge Management*, 4(7), 12-23.

- Shehu, A.M., & Mahmood, R. (2014e). The impact of Business environment on SME performance in Nigeria. International Journal of Management Sciences, 3(8), 582-592
- Semple, A. (2000). Learning theories and their influence on the development and use of educational technologies. *Australian Science Teachers Journal*, 46(3), 21.
- Senge, P. (1990). The fifth discipline. New York: Doubleday Currency.
- Sergiovanni, T. J. (1990). Value-added leadership: How to get extraordinary Performance in schools. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Sergiovanni, T. J. (1995). Small School great expectations. Educational Leadership, 1995.
- Sergiovanni, T. J. (1995). The principal ship. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Sergiovanni, T. J. (1996). *Leadership for the schoolhouse. How is it different? Why is it important?* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Sergiovanni, T. J., & Corbally, J. E. (1984). *Leadership and organizational culture*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press.
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2010). *Research methods for business: A skill building Approach (5<sup>'''</sup> cd)* Chichester: John Willey and Sons Ltd.
- Sekaran, U. (2003). *Research method for business (4" ed.)* New York: John Wiley and sons, inc.
- Sizer, T. R., & Sizer, N. F. (1999). *The students are watching: Schools and the moral contract*. Boston: Beacon Press.
- Snyder, K. J., Wolf, K. M., Acker-Hocevar, M. (1995). Changing schools to quality work cultures: Issues and dilemmas. Paper presented at the annual Meeting of the British Educational Management and Administration Society, Oxford, England.
- Sifuna, D.N. (2009), "Concept and function of quality education", paper presented at the Japan Education Forum VI, National Center of Science Building, Chiyodaka/Tokyo, and 6 February.
- Sacilotto, V. M., (2013). Bologna process and initial teacher education reform in France. *International Perspectives on Education and Society*, 19, 3-24.
- Soodak, L. C., & Podell, D. M. (1996). Teacher efficacy: Toward the understanding of a multi-faceted construct. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, *12*, 401-411.
- Stolp, S. W. (1994). Transforming school environment: Stories, symbols, values & the leader's role. Eugene,, OR: ERIC Clearinghouse.74.

- Stroud, V. (2005). Sustaining skills in headship: Professional development for Experienced head teachers. *Educational Management Administration and Leadership*, 34, 89 – 103.
- Sweetland, S. R., & Hoy, W. K. (2000). School characteristics and educational outcomes: Toward and organizational model of student achievement in the middle schools. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 36, 703-729.
- Sergiovanni, T. (2000). The lifeworld of leadership; Creating culture, community, and personal meaning in our schools. Sanfrancisco, CA; Jossey-Bass Publishers.
- Shariff, S. B. (2012). Aspiring for school excellence and best practices for school leadership; Selected paper for proceedings on management and educational leadership National Seminar 2003-2010.
- Shatzer, ET. al. (2014).Comparing the effects of instructional and transformational leadership on student achievement: Implication for practice.
- Sheppard, B. (1996). Exploring the transformational nature of instructional leadership. The Alberta Journal of Educational Research. 4, 235-344.
- Sheppard, B. (2003). If to do in Schools were as easy as to know what good to-do was? Education Canada, 43(4).
- Silberman, C. (1971). Crisis in the classroom; the remaking of American Education. New York; random House.
- Smith, P., & Peterson, M. (1989). Leadership, organization and culture; an event management model. London; SAGE; Publication.
- Sofoluwe, A. O. (2012). Innovative Strategies for Financial Management in Nigerian Public Secondary Schools. US-China Education Review, 2, 224-235
- Southworth, G. (2002). Instructional leadership in schools; Reflections and Empirical evidence, school leadership and management. 22(1), 73-91.
- Spillane, J., Halverson, R. & Diamond, J. (2004). Towards a theory of school leadership practice; Implication of a distributed perspective. Journal of curriculum studies. 36(1), 3-34.
- Stipek, D. (2006). Relationships Matter. Educational leadership, 64(1), 46-49.
- Stogdill, R. (1948). Personal factors associated with leadership; a survey of the literature. Journal of Psychology. 25, 35-71.
- Stogdill, R. (1974). Hand book of leadership (1<sup>st</sup>ed), New York; Free Press.
- Spaull N. (2013). South Africa's education crisis: The quality of education in South Africa, 1994-2011. Report commissioned by CDE. Johannesburg,
- Tabachnick, B. & Fidel, L. (2001). Using Multivariate statistics (4<sup>th</sup>ed) Boston, MA; Alyn & Bacon.
- Tabanchick, B.G., & Fidell, L.S. (2007). *Using Multivariate statistics (5th ed.)*. Boston: Pearson Education Inc.

- Tabanchnick, B.G., & Fidell, L.S. (2014).*using multivariate statistics (6th ed.)*. Boston: Pearson Education Limited.
- Tacey, D. (1997). *Remaking men: The revolution in masculinity*. Ringwood: Viking-Penguin.
- Taylor, P (1994). Leadership in education. Emergency librarian, 21(3), 9.Retrieved November5, 2013.From Academic Search Elite database.
- Taiwo, S. C., (2012). Financing University Education in Nigeria: Implications for Staff and Student's Management in the South-West Geo-Political Zone, vol. 4, pp. 19-30
- The Wallace Foundation. (2012). *the making of the principal: five lessons in leadership training*. The Wallace Foundation.
- Thompson, J. (1967). Organizations in action; Social science bases of administrative theory. New York; McGraw-Hill.
- Trice, H. M. (1993). Occupational subcultures in the workplace. New York: Cornell University Press. U. S. Department of Education (2002, January). No Child Left Behind Actof2001. Law 107-110, 107<sup>th</sup> congress. Retrieved October7, 2013 from Connecticut State Department of Education Online accessed at http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/107-110.pdf chaotic world, (2<sup>nd</sup>ed). Sanfrancisco, CA; Berrett-Kochler Publishers.
- Urdan, T. C. & Maehr M. L. (1995) Beyond a Two Goal Theory of Motivation and Achievement: A case study of Social Goals.
- Urdan, T. C. (1997) Achievement Goal Theory: Pat results, Future directions. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (1999). Education Sector Analysis. Retrieved from: <u>http://www.unesco.org/education/educprog/erd/english/com/news/workshop al</u> <u>b.html</u>
- Vafee, B., Narimani, S., & Tahmasebpour, B. (2011). Recognition, determination of Density and phenology of dominant weeds in East Azerbaijan fields. *International journal of Agronomy and plant production*, 2(4), 141-144.
- Valentine, J.W. & Prater, M. (2011) Instructional, transformational, and managerial leadership and student achievement: High school principals make a difference. *NASSP Bulletin* 95(5). Originally published online 19 April, 2011. Doi: 10.1177/0192636511404062
- Vanderhaar, J. E., Muñoz, M. A., & Rodosky, R. J. (2006). Leadership as accountability for learning: The effects of school poverty, teacher experience, previous achievement, and principal preparation programs on student achievement. *Journal of Personnel Evaluation in Education*, 19, 17 – 33.

- Venkatraman, N. (1989). The concept of fit strategic research: Toward verbal and Statistical Correspondence, *Academy of Management Review*, 14(1), 423.
- Venkatraman, N. (1989) Strategic orientation of business enterprises: the construct, Dimensionality and Measurement. *Management Science* 35(8), 941-962.
- Wahab, S., Noor. N.A.M., & Ali, J. (2009). Relationship between customersRelation Management performance and e- banking adoption: A look at Malaysian Banking industry. International Journal of Business and Management, 3(12), 122-128.
- Warner, T. L. (2014) Enhancing Student Achievement: Examining the extent Principal Leadership characteristics influence Student Achievement in North Virginia elementary School.
- Webb, R. B., & Pajares, F. (1996), School Improvement Questionnaire. Gainesville, FL: Center for School Improvement, University of Florida.
- Weber, G. (1971). *Inner-city children can be taught to read: For successful schools*. Washington, DC: Council for Basic Education.
- Wendel, F., Hoake, F., & Joekel, R. (1993). Project success: Outstanding principals Speak out. *The Clearing House*, 67(1), 52-54.
- Wilson, B. L., & Corcoran, T. B. (1988). *Successful secondary schools*. London: Falmer.
- Wolcott, H. F. (1984). The man in the principal's office. Prospect Heights: Waveland.
- World Bank, (2012). World Bank Selected 20 countries' annual Budgetary Allocation to Education. Washington D.C.: The World Bank.
- Woods, R. (2003). Enchanted Head teachers: Sustainability in primary school headship. NCSL. Retrieved June 14, 2007 from <u>http://www.ncsl.org.uk</u>.
- Zabidi, Z.N., Ibrahim, S., & Ismail, F. (2007). A comparative study of investor to Small island destination in Malaysia. *Science International*, *19*(2), *157-165*.
- Zembylas, M. & Papanastasiou, E. (2004). Job satisfaction among school teachers inCyprus. *Journal of Educational Administration*, 42, 357 374.
- Zikrnund, G.W. (2000). *Business Research Method'* (7<sup>th</sup> ed.). USA: South Western College Publishing.
- Zikmund, G. W., Babin, B.J., Carr, J C. & Griffin, M. (2010). *Business research Methods* (8<sup>th</sup> ed).U SA: South Western College Publishing.





#### THE INFLUENCE OF LEADERSHIP STYLES TOWARDS SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT AND SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT IN NIGERIAN UNITY SCHOOLS

This survey is conducted as part of the PhD thesis requirement for the Doctor of philosophy programme at Universiti Utara Malaysia. The general objective of this study is to examine the influence of leadership styles towards school environment and school achievement in Nigerian unity schools. This study will take fifteen minutes of your valuable time, and your participation in this survey is voluntary. All information provided will be held in strict confidence and used for evaluation purposes only.

Complete This Form Only If You Are Working In One Of The Federal Government Colleges In Nigeria (Unity Schools).

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Yours Sincerely

KHALIL YUSUF UTHMAN (S. 95412) PhD Candidate Awang Had Saleh School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia. +601667970972, +601114464013, +2348036880123.

# **SECTION A**

1. Gender

Male	$\bigcirc$
Female	$\bigcirc$
2. Nationality	
3. Age	
20 - 30	$\bigcirc$
31 - 40	$\bigcirc$
41 - 50	$\bigcirc$
51 - 60	0
61 – Above	0
4. Educational le	evel
Secondary	0
Degree	Ouniversiti Utara Malaysia
Masters	$\bigcirc$
PhD	$\bigcirc$
5. Department	
(Please specify)	
6. How long have ye	ou been working in FGC in Nigeria

7. Are you

Part time	$\bigcirc$
Full	$\bigcirc$

#### **SECTION B**

#### **LEADERSHIP STYLES**

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of following statement. Circle a number from 1 to 5 that best represents your level of agreement with the statement.

#### Please Circle Only One (1) Number or Answer to Described Your Opinion

- **{1}** = Strongly Disagree
- {2} = Disagree
- {3) = Neutral {4} = Agree {5} = Strongly Agree
- 1 My principal provide others with assistance in exchange 1 2 3 4 5 for their efforts.
- 2 My principal re-examines critical assumptions to 1 2 3 4 5 questions whether they are appropriate
- 3 My principal fail to interfere until problems become 1 2 3 4 5 serious.
- 4 My principal focus attention on irregularities, mistakes, 1 2 3 4 5 exceptions and deviations from standards.
- 5 My principal avoid getting involved when important 1 2 3 4 5 issues arise.
- 6 My principal talk about my most important values and 1 2 3 4 5 beliefs.

- 7 My principal is absent when needed. 1 2 3 4 5
- 8 My principal seek differing perspectives when solving 1 2 3 4 5 problems.
- 9 My principal talk optimistically about the future. 1 2 3 4 5
- 10 My principal instil pride in others for being associated 1 2 3 4 5 with me.
- 11 My principal discuss in specific terms who is responsible 1 2 3 4 5 for achieving performance targets.
- 12 My principal wait for things to go wrong before taking 1 2 3 4 5



# **SECTION C**

## SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

13	There are many disruptive, difficult students in the school.	1	2	3	4	5
14	I seldom receive encouragement from colleagues.	1	2	3	4	5
15	Teachers frequently discuss teaching methods and strategies with each other.	1	2	3	4	5
16	I am often supervised to ensure that I follow directions correctly.	1	2	3	4	5
17	Decisions about the running of the school are usually made by the principal or a small group of teachers.	1	2	3	4	5
18	It is very difficult to change anything in this school.	1	2	3	4	5
19	There is constant pressure to keep working.	1	2	3	4	5
20	Most students are helpful and cooperative to teachers.	1	2	3	4	5
21	I feel accepted by other teachers.	1	2	3	4	5
22	Teachers avoid talking with each other about teaching and learning.	ip	2	3	4	5
23	I am not expected to conform to a particular teaching style.	1	2	3	4	5
24	I have to refer even small matters to a senior member of staff for a final answer.	1	2	3	4	5
25	Teachers are encouraged to be innovative in this school.	1	2	3	4	5
26	The supply of equipment and resources is inadequate.	1	2	3	4	5

#### **SE4CTION D**

#### SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT

Your answer to the following statements will assist us in understanding what is like to teach in unity schools and the zone you are posted.

- 27 Teachers in this school are continually learning and seeking 1 2 3 4 5 new ideas,
- 28 You can count on most teachers to help out anywhere, 1 2 3 4 5 anytime-even though it may not be part of their official assignments.
- 29 There is a great deal of cooperating among teachers at this 1 2 3 4 5 school.

30 Teachers maintain high standards at this school.12345

- 31 This school seems like a big family, everyone is so close and 1 2 3 4 5 cordial.
- 32 In this school we solve problems; we don't just talk about 1 2 3 4 5 them.
- 33 My job provides me continuing professional stimulation and 1 2 3 4 5 growth.
- 34 In this school I am encouraged to experiment with my 1 2 3 4 5 teaching.

#### THANK YOU

# Appendix B SPSS RESULTS FOR PILOT ST Reliability

# Scale: ALL VARIABLES

# **Case Processing Summary**

		Ν	%
	Valid	10	100.0
Cases	Excluded	0	.0
	Total	10	100.0

a. List wise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

# **Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based	N of Items	
SILUT	on Standardized Items		
.814	.882	6	

**Inter-Item Correlation Matrix** 

CLAND BUD	Environmen t	Leadership	ethical	political	network	teacher
Environmen t	1.000	.564	.558	.519	.813	.537
Leadership	.564	1.000	.809	.210	.471	.523
Ethical	.558	.809	1.000	.437	.448	.766
Political	.519	.210	.437	1.000	.551	.488
Network	.813	.471	.448	.551	1.000	.610
Teacher	.537	.523	.766	.488	.610	1.000

# **Item-Total Statistics**

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Variance if	Item-Total	Multiple	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Environmen t	142.5000	209.389	.778	.730	.824
Leadership	207.6000	452.489	.612	.774	.797
Ethical	201.0000	460.222	.706	.870	.796
Political	212.3000	445.344	.561	.472	.798
Network	203.4000	355.378	.805	.781	.735
Teacher	189.2000	397.067	.677	.747	.769

**Scale Statistics** 

# **Appendix C QUESTIONER BEFORE FACTOR ANALYSIS**



#### THE INFLUENCE OF LEADERSHIP STYLES TOWARDS SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT AND SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT IN NIGERIAN UNITY SCHOOLS

This survey is conducted as part of the PhD thesis requirement for the Doctor of philosophy programme at Universiti Utara Malaysia. The general objective of this study is to examine the influence of leadership styles towards school environment and school achievement in Nigerian unity schools. This study will take fifteen minutes of your valuable time, and your participation in this survey is voluntary. All information provided will be held in strict confidence and used for evaluation purposes only.

Complete This Form Only If You Are Working In One Of The Federal Government Colleges In Nigeria (Unity Schools).

Yours Sincerely

🔹 Universiti Utara Malaysia

#### KHALIL YUSUF UTHMAN (S. 95412)

PhD Candidate

Awang Had Saleh School of Graduate Studies,

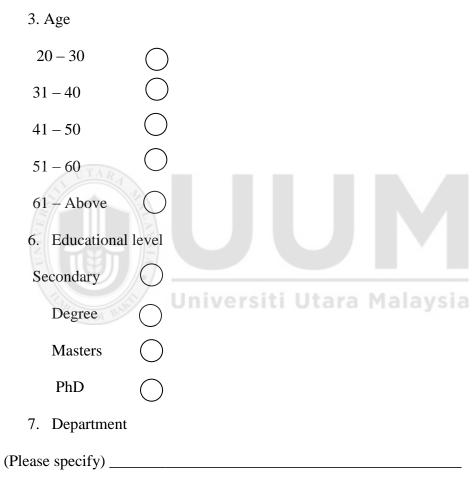
Universiti Utara Malaysia.

+601667970972, +601114464013, +2348036880123.

#### **SECTION A**

3. Gender	
Male	$\bigcirc$
Female	$\bigcirc$

4. Nationality



- 6. How long have you been working in FGC in Nigeria
- 7. Are you

Part time	$\bigcirc$
Full	$\bigcirc$

#### **SECTION B**

#### **LEADERSHIP STYLES**

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of following statement. Circle a number from 1 to 5 that best represents your level of agreement with the statement.

## Please Circle Only One (1) Number or Answer to Described Your Opinion

# {1} = Strongly Disagree

{2} = Disagree

# **{3)** = Neutral **{4}** = Agree **{5}** = Strongly Agree

1	My principal provides others with assistance in exchange for their efforts.	1	2	3	4	5
2	My principal re-examines critical assumptions to questions whether they are appropriate	1	2	3	4	5
3	My principal fails to interfere until problems become serious.	1	2	3	4	5
4	My principal focus attention on irregularities, mistakes, exceptions and deviations from standards.	1	2	3	4	5
5	My principal avoids getting involved when important issues arise.	1	2	3	4	5
6	My principal talks about my most important values and beliefs.	1	2	3	4	5
7	My principal is absent when needed.	1	2	3	4	5
8	My principal seeks differing perspectives when solving problems.	1	2	3	4	5
9	My principal talks optimistically about the future.	1	2	3	4	5
10	My principal instills pride in others for being associated with me.	1	2	3	4	5

11	My principal discuss in specific terms on who is responsible for achieving performance targets.	1	2	3	4	5
	achieving performance targets.					
12	My principal wait for things to go wrong before taking action.	1	2	3	4	5
13	My principal talks enthusiastically about what needs to be accomplished.	1	2	3	4	5
14	My principal specifies the importance of having a strong sense of purpose.	1	2	3	4	5
15	My principal spends time teaching and coaching.	1	2	3	4	5
16	My principal make clear what one can expect to receive when performance goals are achieve.	1	2	3	4	5
17	My principal show that I am a firm believer in "if it ain't broke, don't fix it"	1	2	3	4	5
18	My principal go beyond self-interest for the good of the group.	1	2	3	4	5
19	My principal treats others as individuals rather than just as a member of a group.	1	2	3	4	5
20	My principal demonstrates that problems must become chronic before he takes action.	B	2	3	4	5
21	My principal act in ways that build others' respect for me.	1	2	3	4	5
22	My principal concentrates his full attention on dealing with mistakes, complaints and failures.	1	2	3	4	5
23	My principal considers the moral and ethical consequences of decisions.	1	2	3	4	5
24	My principal keeps track of all mistakes.	1	2	3	4	5
25	My principal display a sense of power and confidence,	1	2	3	4	5
26	My principal articulates a compelling vision of the future.	1	2	3	4	5
27	My principal directs his attention toward failures to meet standards.	1	2	3	4	5

28	My principal avoid making decisions	1	2	3	4	5
29	My principal considers an individual as having different needs,	1	2	3	4	5
	abilities and aspirations from others.					
30	My principal get others to look at problems from many different	1	2	3	4	5
	angles.					
31	My principal helps others to develop their strengths.	1	2	3	4	5
32	My principal suggests new ways of looking at how to complete	1	2	3	4	5
	assignments.					
33	My principal delay responding to urgent operations.	1	2	3	4	5
34	My principal emphasized the importance of having a collective	1	2	3	4	5
	sense of mission					
35	My principal express satisfaction when others meet expectations	1	2	3	4	5
36	My principal express confidence that goals will be achieved	1	2	3	4	5
37	My principal is effective in meeting others job-related needs	1	2	3	4	5
38	My principal use methods of leadership that is satisfying.	1	2	3	4	5
39	My principal gets others to do more than they expected to do.	1	2	3	4	5
40	My principal is effective in representing others to higher	1	2	3	4	5
	authority.					
41	My principal work with others in a satisfactory way.	1	2	3	4	5
42	My principal heighten others desire to succeed.	1	2	3	4	5
43	My principal is effective in meeting organizational	1	2	3	4	5
	requirements.					
44	My principal increases others' willingness to try harder.	1	2	3	4	5
45	My principal needs a group that is effective.	1	2	3	4	5

# **SECTION C**

# SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

46	There are many disruptive, difficult students in the school.	1	2	3	4	5
47	I seldom receive encouragement from colleagues.	1	2	3	4	5
48	Teachers frequently discuss teaching methods and strategies with	1	2	3	4	5
	each other.					
49	I am often supervised to ensure that I follow directions correctly.	1	2	3	4	5
50	Decisions about the running of the school are usually made by the	1	2	3	4	5
	principal, or a small group of teachers.					
51	It is very difficult to change anything in this school.	1	2	3	4	5
52	It is very difficult to change anything in this school.	1	2	3	4	5
53	There is constant pressure to keep working.	1	2	3	4	5
54	Most students are helpful and cooperative to teachers.	1	2	3	4	5
55	I feel accepted by other teachers.	1	2	3	4	5
56	Teachers avoid talking with each other about teaching and learning.	1	2	3	4	5
57	I am not expected to conform to a particular teaching style.	1	2	3	4	5
58	I have to refer even small matters to a senior member of staff for a	1	2	3	4	5
	final answer.					
59	Teachers are encouraged to be innovative in this school.	1	2	3	4	5
60	The supply of equipment and resources is inadequate.	1	2	3	4	5
61	Teachers have to work long hours to complete their entire task.	1	2	3	4	5
62	Most students are pleasant and friendly to teachers.	1	2	3	4	5
63	I am ignored by other teachers.	1	2	3	4	5
64	Professional matters are seldom discussed during staff meetings.	1	2	3	4	5
65	It is considered very important that I closely follow syllabuses and	1	2	3	4	5
	lesson plans.					

66	Action can usually be taken without gaining the approval of the	1	2	3	4	5
	subject department head or a senior member of staff.					
67	There is a great deal of resistance to proposals for curriculum	1	2	3	4	5
	change					
68	Video equipment, tapes and films are readily available and	1	2	3	4	5
	accessible.					
69	Teachers don't have to work very hard in this school.	1	2	3	4	5
70	There are many noisy, badly-behaved students.	1	2	3	4	5
71	I feel that I could rely on my colleagues for assistance if I need it.	1	2	3	4	5
72	Many teachers attend in-service and other professional development	1	2	3	4	5
	courses.					
73	There are few rules and regulations that I am expected to follow.	1	2	3	4	5
74	Teachers are frequently asked to participate in decisions concerning	1	2	3	4	5
	administrative policies and procedures.					
75	Most teachers like the idea of change.	1	2	3	4	5
76	Adequate duplicating facilities and services are available to	1	2	3	4	5
	teachers.					
77	There is no time for teachers to relax.	1	2	3	4	5
78	Students get along well with teachers.	1	2	3	4	5
79	My colleagues seldom take notice of my professional views and	1	2	3	4	5
	opinions.					
80	Teachers show little interest in what is happening in other schools.	1	2	3	4	5
81	I am allowed to do almost everything as I please in the classroom.	1	2	3	4	5
82	I am encouraged to make decisions without reference to a senior	1	2	3	4	5
	member of staff.					
83	New courses or curriculum materials are seldom implemented in	1	2	3	4	5
	the school.					

84	Tape recorders and cassettes are seldom available when needed.	1	2	3	4	5
85	You can take it easy and still get the work done.	1	2	3	4	5
86	Most students are well-mannered and respectful to the school staff.	1	2	3	4	5
87	I feel that I have many friends among my colleagues at this school.	1	2	3	4	5
88	Teachers are keen to learn from their colleagues.	1	2	3	4	5
89	My classes are expected to use prescribed textbooks and prescribed resource material	1	2	3	4	5
90	I must ask my subject department head or senior member of staff before I do most things.	1	2	3	4	5
91	There is much experimentation with different teaching approaches.	1	2	3	4	5
92	Facilities are inadequate for catering for variety of classroom activates and learning groups of different sizes.	1	2	3	4	5
93	Seldom are there deadlines to be met	1	2	3	4	5
94	Very strict discipline is needed to control many of the students.	1	2	3	4	5
95	I often feel lonely and left out of things in the staffroom.	1	2	3	4	5
96	Teachers show considerable interest in the professional activities of their colleagues.	1	2	3	4	5
97	I am expected to maintain very strict control in the classroom.	1	2	3	4	5
98	I have very little say in the running of the school.					5
99	New and different ideas are always being tried out in this school.	1	2	3	4	5
100	Projectors for filmstrips, transparencies and films are usually available when needed.	1	2	3	4	5
101	It is hard to keep up with your work load.	1	2	3	4	5

#### **SECTION D**

# SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT

Your answer to the following statements will assist this research in understanding what is like to teach in unity schools and the zone you are posted.

102	Teachers in this school are continually learning and seeking new ideas,	1	2	3	4	5
103	You can count on most teachers to help out anywhere, anytime even	1	2	3	4	5
	though it may not be part of their official assignments.					
104	There is a great deal of cooperation among teachers at this school.	1	2	3	4	5
105	Teachers maintain high standards at this school.	1	2	3	4	5
106	This school seems like a big family. Everyone is so close and	1	2	3	4	5
10	cordial.	1	2	2	4	~
107	In this school we solve problems; we don't just talk about them.	1	2	3		
108	My job provides me continuing professional stimulation and growth.	1	2	3	4	5
109	In this school I am encouraged to experiment with my teaching.	1	2	3	4	5
110	The principal is interested in innovation and new ideas.	1	2	3	4	5
111	I can get good advice from other teachers in this school when I have	1	2	3	4	5
	a teaching problem.					
112	If I try really hard, I can get through to even the most difficult or	1	2	3	4	5
	unmotivated students.					
113	I would accept almost any class or school assignment in order to	1	2	3	4	5
	keep working for the zone.					
114	It will take very little change in my present circumstances to cause	1	2	3	4	5
	me to leave this zone.					
115	I feel that this zone inspires the very best in the job performance of	1	2	3	4	5
	its teachers.					
116	Often I find it difficult to agree with this zone's policies on	1	2	3	4	5
	important matters relating to its teachers.					
117	I am proud to tell others that I work for this zone.	1	2	3	4	5
118	The zone is a source of considerable dissatisfaction with my	1	2	3	4	5
	teaching job.					

Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with these statements regarding your present teaching job generally.

119	At this school, stress and disappointment take the joy out of	1	2	3	4	5
	teaching.					
120	I am willing to put in a great deal of effort beyond what is	1	2	3	4	5
	expected of teachers.					
121	If I could get a higher paying job, I'd leave teaching.	1	2	3	4	5
122	In general, I really enjoy my students.	1	2	3	4	5
123	I don't seem to have as much enthusiasm now as I did when I	1	2	3	4	5
	began teaching.					
124	I fell little loyalty to the teaching profession.	1	2	3	4	5

Regarding your classroom teaching, indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

125	I adjust assignments to fit the learning styles of individual	1	2	3	4	5
	students.					
126	How confident are you thatStudent in this school will improve	1	2	3	4	5
	their percentile ranking on the SSCE/NECO reading test this year?	sia				
127	How confident are you thatStudents in this school will improve	1	2	3	4	5
	their percentile ranking on the SSCE/NECO mathematics test this					
	year?					
128	How confident are you thatstudents in this school will improve	1	2	3	4	5
	their scores on SSCE/NECO writing test this year?					
129	How confident are you thatminority students in this school will	1	2	3	4	5
	improve their percentile ranking on the SSCE/NECO reading test					
	this year?					
130	How confident are you that minority students in this school	1	2	3	4	5
	will improve their percentile ranking on the SSCE/NECO					
	mathematics test this year?					
131	How confident are you thatminority students in this school	1	2	3	4	5
	will improve their scores on the SSCE/NECO writing test this					
	year?					
132	How confident are you that student in this school will improve	1	2	3	4	5

their school attendance rates this year?

safe in this school.

133	How confident are you thatstudents in this school will have	1	2	3	4	5
	fewer suspensions than they did last year.					
134	How confident are you that students will report that they feel	1	2	3	4	5

- **135** How confident are you that...students in this school will report 1 2 3 4 5 being more satisfied with this school than they were last year?
- **136** How confident are you that.... parents will report being more 1 2 3 4 5 satisfied with this school than they were last year?
- **137** How confident are you that...students with disabilities *assigned to* 1 2 3 4 5 *regulate classes* will improve their academic performance this year?
- 138 How confident are you that...student with disabilities assigned to 1 2 3 4 5 regulate classes will improve their percentile ranking on the SSCE/NECO reading test this year?
- 139 How confident are you that....student with disabilities assigned to 1 2 3 4 5 regulate classes will improve their percentile ranking on the SSCE/NECO mathematics test this year?
- 140
   How confident are you that...students with disabilities assigned to 1
   2
   3
   4
   5

   regulate classes will improve their scores on SSCE/NECO writing test this year?

Using the scale provided, please indicate how much say or influence you have on each of the following areas.

141	How much say do you have in policy making at your school?	1	2	3	4	5
142	How much say do you have in how you teach?	1	2	3	4	5
143	How much say do you have in deciding what you teach?	1	2	3	4	5
144	How much say do you have in team or department decisions?	1	2	3	4	5
145	How much can you influence the principal's decisions?	1	2	3	4	5
146	How much can you influence the discipline policies at your school?	1	2	3	4	5
147	How much say do you have about the form and content of in- service programs?	1	2	3	4	5
148	How much can you influence your student's motivation to learn?	1	2	3	4	5

149	How much can you influence the grading policy at your school?	1	2	3	4	5
150	How much can you influence how your colleagues teach?	1	2	3	4	5
151	How much can your colleagues influence how you teach?	1	2	3	4	5
152	How much can your colleagues influence what to teach?	1	2	3	4	5

The following questions ask about the STUDENTS YOU ARE TEACHING THIS YEAR using the scale provided, please indicate your degree of confidence that your students will improve their performance on various indicators:

- 153 How confident is that.... student you teach will improve 1 2 3 4 5 their school attendance rate this year?
- **154** How confident are you that.... students you teach will have 1 2 3 4 5 fewer suspensions than they did last year?
- 155 How confident are you that...student you teach will report 1 2 3 4 5 being more satisfied with this school than they have been in the last two years?



# Appendix D SPSS RESULTS USED FOR DATA ANALYSIS

S/N	Country	Percentage Allocation	Position
1	Ghana	31 %	$1^{st}$
2	Cote d'Ivoire	30 %	$2^{nd}$
3	Uganda	27 %	$3^{rd}$
4	Mexico	26.4 %	$4^{\text{th}}$
5	South Africa	25.8 %	$5^{th}$
6	Swaziland	24.6 %	$6^{th}$
7	Mexico	24.3 %	$7^{\text{th}}$
8	Kenya	23 %	$8^{th}$
9	United Arab Emirate	22.5 %	$9^{\text{th}}$
10	Botswana	19 %	$10^{\text{th}}$
11	Iran	17.7 %	$11^{\text{th}}$
12	United States of America	17.1 %	$12^{\text{th}}$
13	Tunisia	17 %	13 <sup>th</sup>
14	Lesotho	17 %	$14^{\text{th}}$
15	Burkina Faso	16.8 %	$15^{\text{th}}$
16	Norway	16.2 %	$16^{\text{th}}$
17	Columbia	15.6 %	$17^{\text{th}}$
18	Nicaragua	15 %	$18^{\text{th}}$
19	India	12.7 %	19 <sup>th</sup>
20	Nigeria	8.4 %	$20^{\text{th}}$

Table 1.1: world Bank ranking on financing education

Source: World Bank, 2012

Universiti Utara Malaysia

#### APENDIX C OUT PUT RESULTS

# MULTIPLE REGRESSION

# **Descriptive Statistics**

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
ACHIEVEME NT	3.8127	.38727	559
LEADERSHI P	3.7456	.40440	559
ENVIRONME NT	3.7814	.40798	559

SI UTARA		ACHIEVEM ENT	LEADERSH IP	ENVIRONM ENT						
13/			IF	EINI						
	ACHIEVEME NT	1.000	.953	.937						
Pearson Correlation	LEADERSHI P	.953	1.000	.955						
(In)		rsiti Uta	ra Malay	'sia						
BUDI	ENVIRONME NT	.937	.955	1.000						
Sig. (1-tailed)	ACHIEVEME NT		.000	.000						
	LEADERSHI P	.000		.000						
	ENVIRONME NT	.000	.000							
	ACHIEVEME NT	559	559	559						
Ν	LEADERSHI P	559	559	559						
	ENVIRONME NT	559	559	559						

#### Correlations

# Variables Entered/Removed

Model	Variables	Variables	Method
	Entered	Removed	
1	ENVIRONM ENT, LEADERSHI P <sup>⁵</sup>		Enter

a. Dependent Variable: ACHIEVEMENT

b. All requested variables entered.

# Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

Model	R	R	Adjusted R	Std. Error	Change Statistics					Durbin-
		Square	Square	Square of the		F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F	Watson
				Estimate	Change				Change	
1	.957 <sup>a</sup>	.916	.916	.11246	.916	3030.670	2	556	.000	1.787

a. Predictors: (Constant), ENVIRONMENT, LEADERSHIP

b. Dependent Variable: ACHIEVEMENT

	S A		ANOVA <sup>a</sup>				
Model		Sum of	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
IZ		Squares					
P	Regression	76.656	2	38.328	3030.670	.000 <sup>b</sup>	
1	Residual	7.032	556	.013	lavsia		
	Total	83.687	558	cara ma	raysia		

a. Dependent Variable: ACHIEVEMENT

b. Predictors: (Constant), ENVIRONMENT, LEADERSHIP

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>												
Model	Unstandardize d Coefficients		Standardize t d Coefficients		Sig. 95.0% Confidence Interval for B			Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
	В	Std. Error	Beta				Upper Boun d	Zero - orde r	Partia I	Part	Toleranc e	VIF
- (Constant)	.344	.045		7.677	.00. 0	.256	.433					
1 LEADERSHIP	.626	.040	.654	15.82 8	.00. 0	.548	.704	.953	.557	.19 5	.089	11.29 2
ENVIRONMEN T	.297	.039	.313	7.574	.00. 0	.220	.374	.937	.306	.09 3	.089	11.29 2

#### a. Dependent Variable: ACHIEVEMENT

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition	Variance Proportions						
			Index	(Constant)	LEADERSHIP	ENVIRONMEN				
						Т				
	1	2.992	1.000	.00	.00	.00				
1	2	.008	19.961	1.00	.02	.02				
	3	.001	75.799	.00	.98	.98				

#### **Collinearity Diagnostics**

a. Dependent Variable: ACHIEVEMENT

Case	Std.	ACHIEVEM	Predicted	Residual				
Number	Residual	ENT	Value					
514	-4.721	3.65	4.1790	53089				
515	-3.897	3.28	3.7160	43822				
539	-3.419	3.48	3.8660	38449				
544	-3.018	3.57	3.9135	33940				
548	4.273	4.15	3.6676	.48051				
550	-3.541	3.74	4.1390	39821				
559	4.393	3.96	3.4689	.49406				

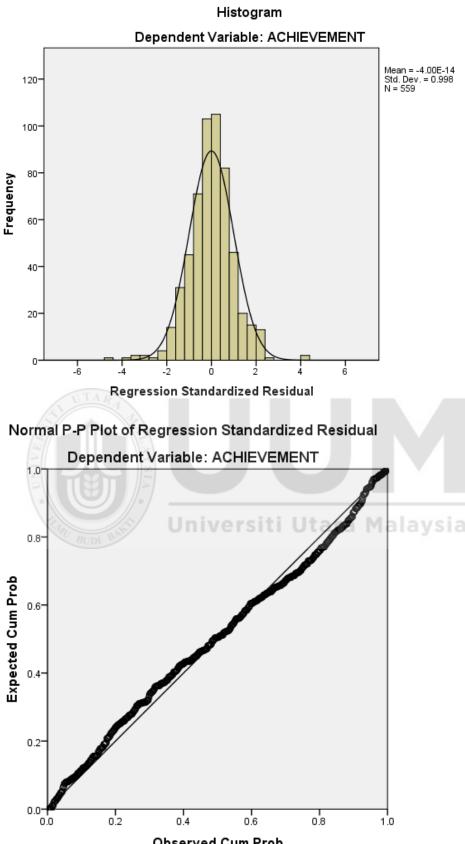
#### **Casewise Diagnostics**<sup>a</sup>

a. Dependent Variable: ACHIEVEMENT

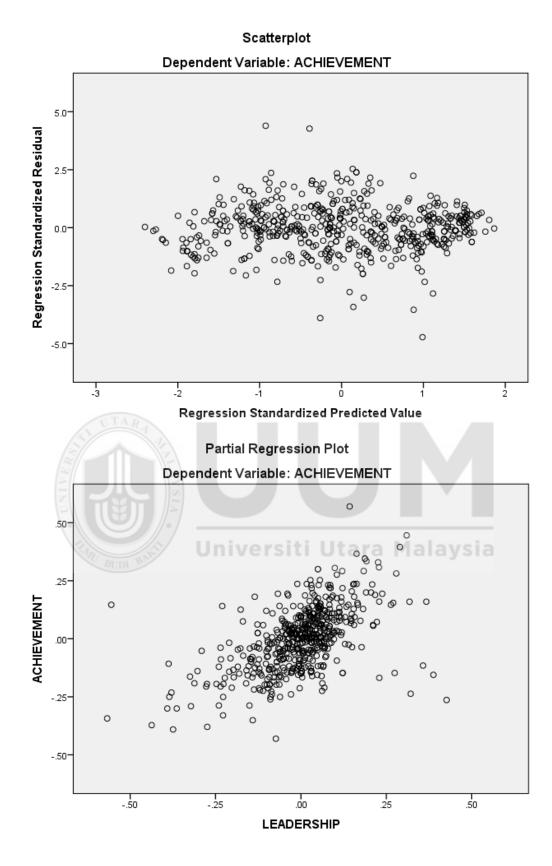
# **Residuals Statistics**<sup>a</sup>

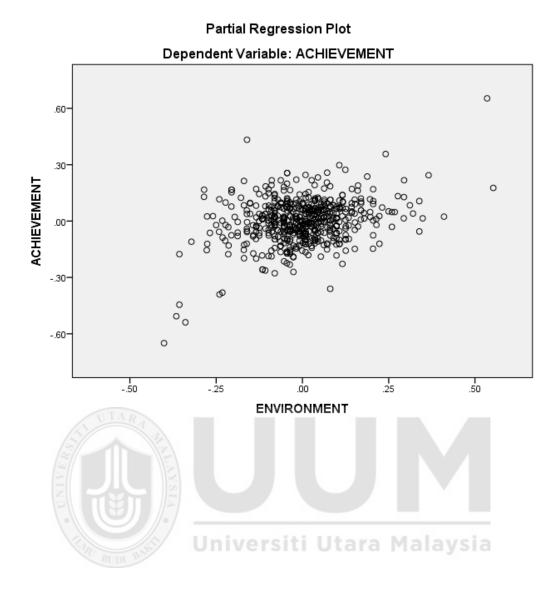
	Minimu	Maximu	Mean	Std.	Ν
	Umve	rsmil	tara I	Deviation	
Predicted Value	2.9225	4.5038	3.8127	.37064	559
Std. Predicted Value	-2.402	1.865	.000	1.000	559
Standard Error of Predicted Value	.005	.023	.008	.003	559
Adjusted Predicted Value	2.9224	4.5038	3.8128	.37065	559
Residual	53089	.49406	.00000	.11226	559
Std. Residual	-4.721	4.393	.000	.998	559
Stud. Residual	-4.780	4.484	.000	1.002	559
Deleted Residual	54419	.51462	00003	.11316	559
Stud. Deleted Residual	-4.877	4.563	.000	1.006	559
Mahal. Distance	.000	22.258	1.996	2.348	559
Cook's Distance	.000	.279	.003	.016	559
Centered Leverage Value	.000	.040	.004	.004	559

a. Dependent Variable: ACHIEVEMENT



**Observed Cum Prob** 





# Appendix E DEMOGRAPHIC OUT PUT

SchoolType							
		Frequenc	Percent	Valid	Cumulative		
		у		Percent	Percent		
	Unity School	384	68.7	68.7	68.7		
Valid	Non Unity School	175	31.3	31.3	100.0		
	Total	559	100.0	100.0			

#### GENDER

		Frequenc	Percent	Valid	Cumulative
		у		Percent	Percent
	MALE	331	59.2	59.2	59.2
Valid	FEMAL E	228	40.8	40.8	100.0
12	Total	559	100.0	100.0	

# NATIONALITY

and some star	Frequenc	Percent	Valid Ta	Cumulative
aum	У		Percent	Percent
Valid NIGERIA N	559	100.0	100.0	100.0

	AGE								
		Frequenc	Percent	Valid	Cumulative				
	-	у		Percent	Percent				
	20- 30YEARS	47	8.4	8.4	8.4				
	31- 40YEARS	198	35.4	35.4	43.8				
Valid	41- 50YEARS	235	42.0	42.0	85.9				
	51 - 60 YEARS	79	14.1	14.1	100.0				
	Total	559	100.0	100.0					

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL								
-		Frequenc	Percent	Valid	Cumulative			
		у		Percent	Percent			
	NCE	30	5.4	5.4	5.4			
	DEGREE	270	48.3	48.3	53.7			
Valid	MASTER S	213	38.1	38.1	91.8			
	PHD	46	8.2	8.2	100.0			
	Total	559	100.0	100.0				

# EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

		Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	VOC/TEC H	105	18.8	18.8	18.8
Valid	SCIENCE	233	41.7	41.7	60.5
1	ARTS	221	39.5	39.5	100.0
VE	Total	559	100.0	100.0	

#### HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN WORKING IN FGC IN NIGERIA (IN YEARS)

-		Frequenc	Percent	Valid	Cumulative			
		у		Percent	Percent			
	1-10	399	71.4	71.4	71.4			
	11-20	130	23.3	23.3	94.6			
Valid	21-30	24	4.3	4.3	98.9			
	31 and above	6	1.1	1.1	100.0			
	Total	559	100.0	100.0				

#### ARE YOU

		Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	PART TIME	68	12.2	12.2	12.2
Valid	FULL TIME	491	87.8	87.8	100.0
	Total	559	100.0	100.0	

#### RELIABILITY

**Case Processing Summary** 

		<u> </u>	
		Ν	%
	Valid	559	100.0
Cases	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	0	.0
	Total	559	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

#### Reliability Results Leadership style

Variable	Dimension	No of Items	n
Leadership Style	Idealized influence-(Attributed)	4	.727
	Idealized influence-(Behaviour)	4	.718
Total	Idealized influence A & B	8	.892
	Inspirational motivation	4	.819
	Intellectual stimulation	r4a Mala	809
	Individualized consideration	4	.832
	Contingent reward	4	.752
	Management-y-exception(Active)	4	.833
	Management-by-exception(Passive)	4	.883
Total	MBE A & P	8	.806
	Laissez-faire	4	.763
	Transformational LS	24	.724
	Transactional LS	12	.785
	Total Leadership Style	36	.853

Variable	Dimension	No of items	n
School Achievement	Student support	7	.837
	Affiliation	7	.885
	Professional interest	7	.847
	Staff freedom	7	.876
	Participatory decision making	7	.722
	Innovation	7	.704
	Resource adequacy	7	.825
	Work pressure	7	.884
	Total	56	.906

# Reliability result School Environment

Reliability result School Achievement

Variable	Dimensions	No of items	N
School Achievement	Collegiality	9	.868
	Collective efficacy	9	.896
	Personal efficacy	9	.6813
	Policy-say-so	9	.853
	Job satisfaction	9	838
	Teaming	9	.851
	Total	54	.898

Exploratory Factor Loading for School environment

No of items	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SE15	.796							
SE7	.729							
SE11	.714							
SE43	.666							
SE6	.643							
SE1	.643							
SE49	.611							
SE33	.480							
SE34		.801						
SE36		.751						
SE10		.794						
SE32		.748						
SE41	IJ	.664						
SE51			.878	vers	siti (	Utar	a M	alaysi
SE17			.871					
SE13			.771					
SE55				.887				
SE21				.889				
SE9				.829				
SE4				.543				
SE44				466				
SE5					.796			
SE45					502			
SE27						.709		
SE26						.614		

SE25	.563		
SE24	.504		
SE29	.498		
SE38	.678		
SE16		.902	
SE50		.901	
SE47		.595	
SE53			.881
SE19			.878
SE48			.726

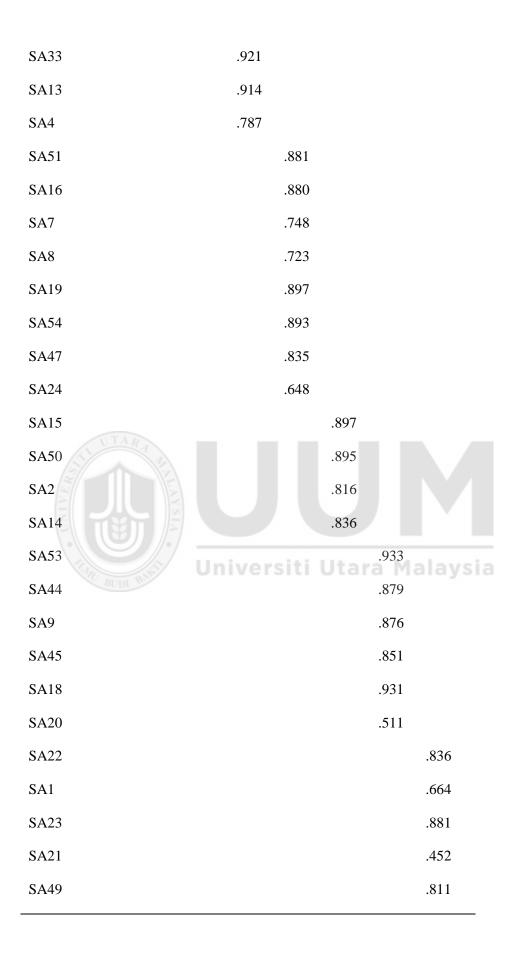
## KMO and Bartlett's Test

Percentage of variar	74.94	
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin	.679	
	Approx. Chi-Square	25661.014
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df	1540
ophenetry	Sig.	.000

# Universiti Utara Malaysia

# Exploratory Factor Loading for School Achievement

No of items	1	2	3	4	5	6
SA37	.802					
SA35	.796					
SA42	.768					
SA32	.749					
SA36	.692					
SA40	.668					
SA41	.454					
SA17	,400					
SA48		.925				



## KMO and Bartlett's Test

Percentage of varia	75.12	
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkir	.540	
	Approx. Chi-Square	29695.817
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df	1431
Sphencity	Sig.	.000

#### Model summary

Model	R	Square	Adjusted R. Square	Standard error of the estimate
1	.957 <sup>a</sup>	.916	.916	11246

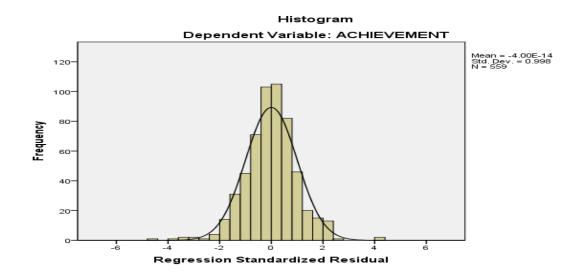
#### Descriptive Statistics (N=388)

Variables	Ν	Mean	Std. Deviation
Leadership Style	559	3.74	.556
School Achievement	559	3.80	.510
School Environment	559	3.81	.956
	Univer	siti Utar	a Malavsia

#### Correlation analysis

	LEADERSHIP	ENVIRONMENT	ACHIEVEMENT
LEADERSHIP	1	.955**	.953**
		.000	.000
	559	559	559
ENVIRONMENT	.955**	1	.937**
	.000		.000
	559	559	559
ACHIEVEMENT	.953**	.937**	1
	.000	.000	
	559	559	559

**\*\***. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).



Statistic Values of Skewness and Kurtosis (Descriptive Statistics)

VARIABLES	SKEWNESS		KURTOSIS	
	statistics	Std error	statistics	Std error
LEADERSHIP	-196	.103	-861	.206
ENVIRONMENT	-137	.103	-930	.206
ACHIEVEMENT	-238	.103	-684	.206
Valid N (Listwise) 55	9 Univ	versiti U	ltara Ma	laysia