THEORIES, PRACTICES AND DIGITAL INNOVATIONS OF TEACHER EDUCATION



Dr. A.C. LAL KUMAR
Dr. R. JAYAKUMAR

Balaji Publication Delhi - India THEORIES, PRACTICES AND DIGITAL INNOVATIONS OF TEACHER

ISBN: 978-81-932129-6-7

First Edition: 10 February - 2017

Rs: 400/-



Copyright © All rights reserved to the Editors

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without prior permission of the author. Any person who does any unauthorized act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages. The responsibility for the facts stated, conclusions reached, etc., is entirely that of the author. The publisher is not responsible for them, whatsoever.

Published by

Balaji Publication House No. 169, C-11, Sector - 3, Rohini, Delhi, India Toll Free (India): 18001234070

Printed at

Pugalidam Graphics, No.225, Lawspet Main Road, Pakkamudaianpet, Puducherry - 605 008.

INDEX

Si.	Author Names & Title	Page
No		No
01	Dr. R. Jayakumar, A Design: Self- Regulated Learning Through Flipped Classroom Setting	01
02	Dr. A.C. Lal Kumar, Learning Styles in Education	11
03	Mr Bhimappa Rangannavar, The Role of Ethics, Values and Life Skills for Excellence in School Environment	25
04	Dr. D. P. Saravanan, Emerging Trends in ICT and Challenges to Educational Planning	38
05	Dr. K. Suresh, Identifying Learning Disabilities (LD): The Techniques	45
06	Dr. Jayanna C.T, Educational Leadership and Management: Theory, and Practice	52
07	Dr. Neena Sawhney, Accreditation Process in India and USA	62
08	Dr. (Mrs). K. Bhuvaneswari, Effectiveness of Language Lab in Enhancing the Listening Skills of B.Ed Trainees	76
09	Dr. Rita Singha Roy, The Role of Guidance and Counselling in School Education for Attaining Sustainable Lifestyle	86
10	M. Kalpana, Blended Learning	98
11	Dr. M. Rajakumar, Active Learning in the Classroom	108

EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT: THEORY, AND PRACTICE

Dr. Jayanna C.T. Assistant Professor SJM First Grade College, Chandravalli, HLK Road Chitradurga - 577 502, Karnataka State.

Introduction

There is great interest in educational leadership in the early part of the 21stcentury because of the widespread belief that the quality of leadership makes a significant difference to school and student outcomes. There is also increasing recognition that schools require effective leaders and managers if they are to provide the best possible education for their learners. Schools need trained and committed teachers but they, in turn, need the leadership of highly effective principals and support from other senior and middle managers. While the need for effective leaders is widely acknowledge d, there is much less certainty about which leadership behaviours are most likely to produce favourable outcomes. I examine the theoretic al underpinning s f or the field of educational leadership and management, assess different leadership models, and discuss the evidence of their relative effectiveness in developing successful schools.

The significance of educational leadership and management

There is great interest in educational leadership in the early part of the 21st century. This is because of the widespread belief that the quality of leadership makes a significant difference to school and student outcomes. In many parts of the world, including South Africa, there is recognition that schools require effective leaders and managers if they are to provide the best possible education for their learners. As the global economy gathers pace, more governments are realising that their main assets are their people and that remaining, or becoming, competitive depends increasingly on the

52

situation, rather than adopting a 'one size fits all' stance: This approach assumes that what is important is how leaders respond to the unique organizational circumstances or problems ... there are wide variations in the contexts for leadership and that, to be effective, these contexts require different leadership responses ... individuals providing leadership, typically those in formal positions of authority, are capable of mastering a large repertoire of leadership practices

Conclusion

Leadership can be understood as a process of influence based on clear values and beliefs and leading to a 'vision' for the school. The vision is articulated by leaders who seek to gain the commitment of staff and stakeholders to the ideal of a better future for the school, its learners and stakeholders. They provide distinctive but one-dimensional perspectives on school leadership. This means attempting to change the mind-set of leaders to regard the processes of teaching and learning as central to their role rather than simply leaving such matters to educators.

References

- Badat S 1995. Educational politics in the transition period. Comparative Education, 31:141-159.
- Bush T 1986. Theories of Educational Management. London: Harper and Row.
- Bush T, Bisschoff T, Glover D, Heystek J, Joubert R & Moloi K 2006. School Leadership, Management and Governance in South Africa: A Systematic Literature Review. Johannesburg: Matthew Goniwe School of Leadership and Governance.
- Caldwell B & Spinks J 1992. Leading the Self-Managing School. London: The Flamer Press.
- Caldwell B 1992. The principal as leader of the selfmanaging school in Australia. Journal of Educational Administration, 30:6-19.