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**KETUA PANITIA MATA PELAJARAN SEBAGAI
PEMIMPIN PENGAJARAN.**



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ABSTRAK

KETUA PANITIA MATA PELAJARAN SEBAGAI PEMIMPIN PENGAJARAN.

Kajian ini bertujuan mengenalpasti tahap kepimpinan ketua-ketua panitia di tiga buah daerah di bahagian pedalaman negeri Sabah. Seramai 152 orang responden guru dari lapan buah sekolah menengah yang dipilih di daerah Tambunan, Keningau dan Tenom terlibat dalam kajian ini. Instrumen kajian diubahsuai dan diadaptasi daripada LBDQ (*Leadership Behavior Description Questionnaire*) oleh University of Ohio untuk memenuhi objektif dan situasi kajian ini. Soal selidik terdiri daripada dua bahagian iaitu Bahagian A berkaitan ciri-ciri demografi ketua-ketua panitia dan Bahagian B berkaitan dengan kepimpinan ketua-ketua panitia. Kaedah deskriptif min dan inferensi Ujian t tidak bersandar serta Analisis Varians sehala (ANOVA) digunakan untuk menjawab objektif dan persoalan kajian. Dalam analisis inferensi, paras keertian kajian ditetapkan kepada $\alpha = 0.05$. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan tahap kepimpinan ketua-ketua panitia di tiga buah daerah sekolah menengah bahagian pedalaman negeri Sabah berada pada tahap tinggi (min = 3.933). Tahap kepimpinan ketua-ketua panitia mengikut daerah dan mengikut kumpulan subjek juga berada pada tahap yang tinggi. Analisis ujian t dan ANOVA sehala menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbezaan tahap kepimpinan ketua-ketua panitia berdasarkan pengalaman mengajar dan umur walau bagaimanapun, terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan bagi taraf pendidikan.

ABSTRACT

SCHOOL PANEL HEADS AS THE LEADERS IN TEACHING

The purpose of this research is to identify the level of leadership among the secondary school panel heads in the three districts of the interior area of Sabah namely Tambunan, Keningau and Tenom. 152 respondents who are teachers from eight selected schools in the three districts participated in this study. The data collection was done by using a set of questionnaire which was modified and adapted from LBDQ (Leadership Behaviour Description Questionnaire) used earlier by University of Ohio. The modification and adaptation of this research instrument was done in order to meet the objectives and the situation of this research. This questionnaire comprises two parts. Part A is on the demographics characteristics of the school panel heads and part B is on their leadership. The method of mean descriptive and also the inferential independent T-test and One-way ANOVA were used to meet the objectives and to answer the research questions. In the inferential analysis, the significant level of this study was fixed at $\alpha = 0.05$. The finding of this research indicated the level of leadership among the school panel heads of the secondary schools in the three districts of the interior area of Sabah at a high level (mean=3.933). The level of the school panel heads' leadership according to district and subjects group is also at a high level. The T-test and One-way ANOVA analyses have shown no difference in their leadership level based on the school panel heads' teaching experience and age. However, there is a significant difference in term of their level of education.