

ABSTRACT

This Study conducted in the police stations of the Metropolitan Police explores the perceived leadership effectiveness of chiefs of police stations, which was evaluated by their subordinates: commissioned (except chief of police station) and non-commissioned police officers, via these criteria: demographic subordinate factor, work setting and leadership behavior affecting the effective leadership behavior in the police station, complying with the Path-Goal theory.

The main objective of this research is to find out the effective leadership behavior of chief of police station accepted by the subordinate police officers which is one of the most important elements of the management within the organization: the police station. The results from the findings will point out the management strategies of chiefs of police station, and will also determine the policy to develop their organization.

The data from quantitative methods were analyzed to answer 5 research hypotheses (H1-H5) by the process of SPSS system.

From the analysis, there were no significant differences at $\alpha = .05$ level as assessed through responses to an adapted effective leadership behavior in the police station. The finding revealed that the tendency of effective leadership behavior of chiefs of police station are directive, which is related to subordinate demographic factor, work setting at the police station and the perceived effective leadership behavior of subordinate. It can be said that the most accepted effective leader in police station must be the one who can remove the obstructions or solve the problems which prevent his subordinates from reaching their goals of performance.