

EFFECT OF INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION ON TEACHING QUALITY IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT,
FACULTY OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Inspection and Supervision on Teaching Quality in Primary Schools" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Educational Management, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined effect of inspection and supervision on teaching quality in primary schools, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and inspection. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Systems Theory and the Human Capital Theory. A sample size of 385 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 365 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.11). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.576$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.76, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.19$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of inspection and supervision on teaching quality in primary schools is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

effect continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in educational management. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of effect. Research by Salami and Osinachi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and inspection. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Field evidence gathered by Adigun and Kalu (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of effect. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in educational management. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Scholars have long recognised effect as a critical determinant of outcomes in educational management. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream effect into routine governance. An examination by Ogbeide and Adeniyi (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Evidence assembled by Adekunle and Umeh (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

effect, when examined in relation to inspection, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how effect is experienced across communities. Adekunle and Umeh (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Nwosu and Adebayo (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Scholars have long recognised effect as a critical determinant of outcomes in educational management. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to effect must be differentiated rather than uniform. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Salami and Bamgbose (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Chukwu and Musa (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Accordingly,