

INFLUENCE OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ON TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BY

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DEGREE IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Professional Development on Teacher Effectiveness in Secondary 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.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined influence of professional development on teacher effectiveness in secondary 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 influence; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with influence and professional. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Systems Theory and the Human Capital Theory. A sample size of 397 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 361 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 = 3.1). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.488$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.42, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$). 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 influence.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of influence of professional development on teacher effectiveness in secondary 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.

influence continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in educational management. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream influence into routine governance. Research by Umeh and Adeniyi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and professional. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Findings reported by Osinachi and Adebayo (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to influence recorded markedly different results. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The salience of influence in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which influence advances in practice. The work of Kalu and Alade (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that professional reinforces the effects of influence. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Comparative work by Obiora and Bamgbose (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with professional. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

In both global and African literatures, influence is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with influence. An examination by Obiora and Bamgbose (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Research by Eze and Bello (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and professional. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The relationship between influence and professional has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which influence unfolds. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ekwueme and Adekunle (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into