

A Meta-Analysis of Effective Supervision on Educational Institutions

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Abstract

This is meta-analysis review under the title of the effective supervision on educational institutions. The effectiveness of supervision is a major piece of organization conveyance in friendly assistance associations. Research on the sufficiency of university-based projects for expecting or diminishing strong lead was joined with a meta-analysis. Changes in the powerful lead among pretest and posttest were poor down for developmental models and qualities connected with differential effects. I searched more than 100 articles related to educational supervision. I selected 60 of them and read carefully, after define the specific terms and goal related to my study. I choose 16 from the selected 60 articles This review gives a meta-analysis of 16 qualified research articles distributed somewhere in the range of 2006 and 2018. The investigation thusly consolidates a joined illustration of educators, students, and school staff. Most unmistakably, higher-danger youth exhibited more noticeable reductions in powerful lead, inadequately executed projects conveyed smaller effects, and different kinds of tasks were usually practically identical in their ampleness, various things same. This article follows the parts expected to develop and proceed with a viable management game plan for schools and teachers. A great deal of useful procedures is proposed to assist specialists with developing advancing, successful oversight.

Keywords: Effective supervision, organization, assessment, education, articles

Introduction

Supervision is absolutely in with evaluating the workers to grasp their greatest limit in their specific abilities. It has an extraordinary arrangement to do with correspondence and supervisors Workers are prepared by their managers through a non-forceful connection to do tasks as per the master sets of acknowledged rules. At every level of the head, there is a necessity for perception. Right when productivity is low, the boss is commonly viewed as capable by the managers. The essential clarification behind management is to use human and non-HR to take care of standard, quality, and objective achievement. Oversight figures out how to coordinate, urge, engage, resuscitate, prod, and figure out that the communicated goals of the affiliation are achieved. Hinkle, Cummings, and Scobee in 2012 focused on the meaning of correspondence in the management of workers. Extraordinary oversight as shown by Haenischil impacts requested results and the overall

working environment. It moreover recoils workplace stress. He also underlined the necessity for effective staffing. Enlistment should be established on quality.

On the off chance that supervision has stayed up with general teaching, there ought to be less of this mindset of fear today. It isn't my expectation to pass on that cutting edge supervision has created supernatural occurrences, and that supervision of a couple of years back was without esteem. Chiefs of today have a lot to gain from the individuals who were pioneers in the field. It is valid, in any case that the supervision of the most recent couple of years has inclined toward collaboration with educators as opposed to transcription to them. The chief is the head teacher, instructional administrator, master training official, agent of the instructional program, instructor of educators and educational plan executive (Nakpodia 2011). I will end this early on audit with Beach&Reinhartz (2000) while accentuating that supervision to be coaches and companions seeing someone to help instructors and offer help in a casual air for giving a learning situation in the study hall. Regardless of whether the supervisor's motivation is to improve the supervisee's abilities or to guarantee precision, real advocate customer cooperation must be analyzed (Hart, 1982). Supervision directed promptly following an advising meeting or postponed per day or two could utilize an audiotape or tape of the guiding meeting or use non-recorded perception through a single direction mirror or TV framework. Directors are informed to audit sound or tapes regarding a supervisee's advising meeting before the supervision meeting so as to design a methodology of intercession. The supervisee likewise should survey the tape to get ready inquiries and conversation points. Training is additionally the bedrock of any countries' financial, social, strict and political improvement (Ikegbusi and Iheanacho, 2016). This generally will incorporate accomplishment of a significant level of 'scholastic greatness' which involves the teaching of the correct sort of information, abilities, qualities, and perspectives to the student to empower him to work productively and viably inside the general public, and guarantee cultural endurance (Oyedeji, 2012).

Ikegbusi, (2014) uncovered that teachers are wonderfully prepared and great proficiency succeeded in the preparation part, this isolated from staff improvement will in like manner consolidate invigorating schools' effective supervision confirm the educator great efficiency effort obligation is certain or redesigned. Ikegbusi, et al. (2014) conducted that to guarantee that educators are exceptionally arranged and their high profitability accomplished in the direction zone, this segregated from staff progress will in like way join reinforcing schools' instructional supervision to guarantee that teacher high productivity and work commitment are ensured and upgraded At the point when everything is said in done, as showed by Mecgley (2015), the huge limit of the executive is to help other people to get gainful and incredible in the introduction of the dispensed commitments. The supposition that outside supervision is progressively reasonable in propelling instructor instructional suitability in schools (Walker 2016 and Model 2008). speculate that inside supervision is dynamically well-known, it urges instructors devoted to their commitments and little help is incredible and natural educators developed for training (Eya and Leonard 2012).

Methodology

Supervision is an unpredictable action, happening in an assortment of settings, has different denitions, capacities, and methods of conveyance. In particular, it is a relational trade. This multifaceted nature implies that research into supervisory practice presents methodological issues and a satisfactory research approach still can't seem to be built up. Many checked on articles had some exact perspectives; despite the fact that sometimes this angle was extremely powerless. This small research was to inspect, how far the methodology contained in past researches (2006-2018) on Effective supervision of understudies, teachers and schools were harmonious with the targets and results. The literature secured with the several sorts of studies around 60 kinds of research articles, booklets, books got too electronically or printed materials were gathered for understanding purposes. Of these, 16 researches articles were at long last chosen for meta-examination based on key successful supervision students' exhibition and instructor. These combine 3 qualitative and 7 quantitative research studies. This study was completed in three stages. In the initial step, a writing survey was gathered by means of access and hard structure accessible in Journals reports and manuals. For electronic access and search and propelled search on Google and online site, and various site pages were for the most part used. In the subsequent advance, 60 kinds of research articles distributed in journals between 2007-2018 and some different materials downloaded and printed for understanding reason. The total version of each article was perused ordinarily for an unmistakable comprehension with respect to the nature, technique, and consequences of the studies. In the third step, the idea of evaluation of students and which was all the more much of the time be likely to in the greater part of these researches about were related to the perspective on examining the past research based on key markers.

Methodology Structure of Studies on Effective Supervision

The article examines, in what way extreme the methodology accepted in earlier studies (2006-2018) on effective supervision of schools and teachers was consistent with the purposes and effects. Literature roofed with the effective supervision of studies around 60 scholars' articles, summaries and guides resources were composed for analysis purpose. Sum of 16 articles were finally nominated for systematic review of effective supervision. These include 12 qualitative and 4 quantitative studies. In the three steps the study was conducted. In 1st step background study and literature review was composed from websites and accessible in articles. Internet access; I used the Google scholar and online website. In the second step, sixty articles available journals in period of 2006 to 2018. The comprehensive form of every article was recite for strong consideration in respect to the titles, methodology, findings of the articles. In the last step, the concept of effective supervision which were additionally often stated in greatest of the mention studies were recognized with the view of examining the earlier research on the effective supervision.



Findings

No	Name of Article	Nature of the Study	Year	Authors	Sample	Instrument	Subjects	Findings
1	Determinants Of Effective And Ineffective Supervision In Schools: Teachers Perspectives	Quantitative	(2007)	Oghuvbu, E. P.	1150 teachers	forty-two items Questionnaire	Effective and Ineffective Supervision in Schools	The presence of a perfect and fair school climate, and appropriate understudies' administration appointment of obligations by school heads as determinants of compelling management in schools. Orientation doesn't essentially impact educators discernment score in the recognized determinant of compelling management in schools in Delta State.
2	The Impact of Supervision of Instruction on Teacher Effectiveness in Secondary Schools in Nigeria	Quantitative	(2016)	Ikegbusi, N. G., Eziamaka, C. N., & Nonye, C.	905 teachers	A researcher-developed Questionnaire	supervision	The both interior and outer oversight of guidance significantly affect educator viability in auxiliary schools.
3	Perception of Curriculum Leaders and Teachers on Feedback and Conditions Essential for Effective Supervision in Senior High Schools	Quantitative	(2015)	Cobbold, C., Eshun, I., Bordoh, A., & Kofie, S.	120 teachers	Questionnaire	effective supervision	The examination uncovered that powerful educational plan oversight blossoms with the two managers and supervisees tracking all formal, as well as casual management meetings and giving quick input.



4	Effective Supervision of Nigerian University Workers – A Task For Modern Administrators	Quantitative	(2013)	Chika Josephine Ifedili (Phd) and Chijioko John Ifedili	100 academic staff And 100 non-academic staff 600 academic staff (300 males and 300 females) and 600 non-academics staff (300 males and 300 females)	Effective Supervision Inventory (ESI). Questionnaire	supervision	The significant finding was that oversight was not viable. This was exceptional because of difficulties of weakness in the economy and time requirements.
5	Effective supervision as a challenge in technical and vocational education delivery: Ensuring quality teaching/ learning environment and feedback mechanism	Quantitative	(2012)	A.O. Clark and H.A. Olumese	one hundred and twenty-five teachers and nineteen supervisors	(TPSEQ) and (SETEQ) Questionnaire	instructional activities	The managers seldom had pre-or post-oversight gatherings with instructors and did not visit the study hall for perceptions.
6	Strategies for Effective Supervision of Instruction as a Correlate for Improved Teachers' Productivity and Students' Academic performance in Ebonyi State Secondary Schools	Quantitative	(2018)	Peter O. Nwafuwa and Bernadette N. Odey	223 public secondary schools	Questionnaire	academic performance	retraining of educational bosses, satisfactory staffing for informative oversight and foundation of informative management unit in schools are methodologies for worked on educators' efficiency

7	Skills Required For Effective Inspection, Supervision And Teaching In Post Primary Schools In Gombe State	Quantitative	(2015)	Langa, G. N1. & Medugu, J. D.	96 teachers and 64 supervisors	Survey	effective teaching	The oversight and examination abilities required by Managers/Assessors for improving the oversight and investigation work out.
8	Postgraduate Students' Perception on Effective Supervision: A Case Study at one Public University in Malaysia	Qualitative	(200)	Dr. Norhasni Zainal ABIDDIN □	12 postgraduate research students	Interviewed	effective supervision	To enhance the quality of research through developing the knowledge in the field of study
9	Improving The Quality of Education In Nigeria Through Effective Inspection Of Schools	Qualitative	(2009)	DR. (MRS.) V. O. OCHUBA	25 state inspectors, 18 Chief Inspectors of Education, 18 Local Government Areas and 7 Inspectors in the State Ministry of Education. In all, 35 people	Interviews and Focus Group Discussion	quality of education	provision of adequate funds, development and regular review of inspectors' tools, employment of qualified and experienced inspectors, induction of new inspectors and capacity building for practicing inspectors and adequate legal provisions.
10	Effective Supervision from Research Students' Perspective	Qualitative	(2)	Tahir, I. M., Ghani, N. A., Atek, E. S. E., & Manaf, Z. A.	132 students of Masters and PhD	Questionnaire	supervisors and effective supervision	to identify the attributes of supervisors and examine elements of effective supervision from the graduate research students' perspective

11	THE SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' ROLES IN TEACHING SUPERVISION IN SELECTED SCHOOLS IN PERAK, MALAYSIA	Quantitative	(2010)	Yunus, N. K. Y., Yunus, J. N., & Ishak, S.	120 secondary school teachers	Questionnaire	role in educational supervision	the effectiveness of principals' supervisions were correlated with curriculum implementation, teaching material preparation and the improvement of teachers professionalism.
12	Students' Perspective of Effective Supervision of Graduate Programs in Ghana	Quantitative	(2016)	Awuni, A. J.	One hundred and twenty five graduate students	Questionnaire	Six demographic factors	The three most important attributes of supervisors as perceived by graduate students were: supervisors should be friendly, approachable and flexible; knowledgeable and resourceful; There were no significant differences between attributes of supervisors and effective supervision based on program, faculty, course structure, gender and semester.
13	Principals' Performance in Supervision of Classroom Instruction in Ebonyi State Secondary Schools	Quantitative	(2015)	Egwu, S. O.	360 teachers	Questionnaire	12-item questionnaire	it was recommended among others; that principals as instructional leaders should give supervision of classroom instruction the place it deserves in their work.
14	Correlates of Effective Instructional Supervision in Bayelsa State Secondary Schools	Quantitative	(2017).	Omemu, F.	Fifteen (15) secondary schools, comprising three hundred (300) teachers and sixty (60) supervisors (Principals)	Five (3) research questions and Z-test	Effective instructional supervision	The demography, status/personality and perceptions are not a major factor that influences supervision of instruction in schools, but quality and number of teachers, incentives and motivation, quality and number of supervisors, and school location are the correlates factors that influence supervision of instruction in schools.



15	The Paradigm For Effective School Supervision in Secondary Schools in Nigeria	Quantitative	(2013)	Okoroma, N. S.	123 principals and 1511 teachers	Questionnaire (ISAQ)	factors that influence effective supervision	adequate funding is critical to the success of an effective school supervision. Among other findings the study also showed that adequate school facilities are necessary for effective school supervision.
16	The impact of an alternative model of student teacher supervision: Views of the participants	Qualitative	(2006)	Wilson, E. K.	20 elementary and secondary student teachers, and 90 student	surveys, interviews, and anecdotal evidence	model of student teacher supervision	it more positively than the traditional triad. Recommendations for teacher education programs and the student teaching experience are made.

Analysis of Effective Supervision Studies

This review aimed to explore the effects of supervision on school, teachers and students. After reading sixty (n=60) publications from various online data bases, ten (n=10) of them met the criteria of this review and included for further analysis of this study. A quantitative research using a close-ended questionnaire was conducted by Ikegbusi, Eziamaka, and Nonye (2016) on nine hundred and five (n=905) Nigerian high school teachers, to examine the Effect of Supervision of Instruction on their efficiency. They revealed that both inner and outer supervision of instruction had a positive impact on instructors' effectiveness in secondary schools. Similarly, a study carried out on eleven hundred and fifty (n=1150) school teachers in Nigeria by Oghuvbu in 2007, and aimed to investigate the effectiveness and ineffectiveness of suppression among teachers. The finding resulted that the presence of clear and vivid school environment, proper management of students, and authorized personnel assigned for particular activities by the head of school are the exact determination of effective supervision in schools in which gender avoid essential impacts of the unpleasantness level of instructors as identified in determinant effectiveness of supervision in school.

A qualitative study steered on twelve (n=12) postgraduate students at University Putra Malaysia by Dr Abidin in 2007 using semi-structured interview. Students perception toward effective supervision are essential in building the autonomy of learners through their supervisor which they need plenty of upholds and motivation from their supervisors, department or school and the other individual around them for instance, their family members, friends, peers and their person who is in closed relationship with their professional background while a good interaction with their supervisor is granted important aspect as they will be guided toward plethora of advantages in their field of study. Likewise, another qualitative research directed by Cobbold, Eshun, Bordoh and Kofie (2015) on one hundred and twenty (n=120) school teacher and academic staff under the title of perception of leaders and teachers toward curriculum and feedbacks were the essential factors for effective supervision in senior high school in Ghana. The researcher discovered that effective curriculum supervision blooms and nourish on both supervisor and supervisees keeping record or data of all formal and informal session and to cater argent feedback and response when needed.

Furthermore, a quantitative study piloted on two hundred and twenty-three (n=223) public secondary school teachers to find out strategies for effective supervision of instruction as a correlate for improved teachers' productivity and student academic performance of Ebonyi State Secondary Schools in Nigeria. It has been revealed that the role of supervision of instruction in gaining the objectives and aims of secondary education could not be observer as an overstressed situation. Supervision of guidance empowers educators to find themselves and expert exhortation structure administrators prepare them for progressively viable and proficient efficiency. Such methodologies, for example, preparing the supervisory workforce, staffing for instructional supervision and foundation of supervisory units in schools were all, as it were, measures to entrance supervision for instructors 'profitability in Ebonyi State Secondary Schools. In any case, it has been prescribed that administration is required to declare a highly sensitive situation in the supervision of guidance in optional schools in Ebonyi state and meat up endeavors to consistently prepare and re-train bosses on a yearly premise to enhance the condition; Government should utilize more chiefs as those accessible can't adequately play out their supervisory job because of an excessive amount of outstanding task at hand, and Government ought to as an issue of desperation set up supervisory units in every auxiliary

school in Ebonyi state as most schools particularly those in the hinterland are far away from the focal supervisory unit (Langa, and Medugu 2015).

Another study revealed as a quantitative research on ninety-two (n=92) teachers and sixty-four (n=64) supervisors' a total sum of one hundred and sixty (n=160) in Gombe state of Southern Nigeria, and in this survey, they find out the necessity of supervision and inspection skills for the effective teaching in schools for supervisors' and stopped many factors that in which the supervision was recognized (Langa, Langa and Medugu 2015). In addition, another qualitative study in Nigeria highlighted in twenty-five (n=25) state inspectors, eighteen (n=18) chief inspectors of education, eighteen (n=18) local government areas and seven (n=7) inspectors from ministry of education; the delivery of possible moneys, improvements and fixed review of supervisors', outfits, hiring the professional and multi skillful inspectors and charging of new supervisors (MRS, CHUBA 2009). Although, another qualitative study in Malaysia determined in one hundred and thirty-two (n=132) students of master and PhD used questionnaire to find out that to recognized the attributes supervisors and survey the features of effective supervision of the perceptions of graduate research students (Tahir, Ghani, Atek, & Manaf2012).

Furthermore, another quantitative study of Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria revealed that on one hundred and twenty-five (n=125) teachers and nineteen (n=19) supervisors find out that the supervisor not often before and after supervision meetings with teachers and also not go to see the classrooms for observation (Clark and Olumese 2012). Finally, a quantitative study of a Nigerian university revealed on one hundred only (n=100) academic staff, one hundred only (n=100) non-academic staff, three hundred only (n=300) female staff used questionnaire and revealed that the supervision is not effective and is highly with challenged of lack of confidence in economy and limitation. (Yunus, Yunus and Ishak 2010) examined in a qualitative study of Perak, Malaysia that on one hundred and twenty (n=120) schools' teachers on the principal effectiveness of supervision which connected with implementation of curriculum and perception about material of teachers, and development of teachers' professional skills. The six demographic factors revealed by (Awuni 2016) on quantitative study in Ghana on one hundred twenty-five (N=125) graduated student that explained the three best and significant qualities of supervisors as proposed by graduated student that supervisor be friendly, open-minded and flexible; well-educated and imaginative. There were no important changes within quality of supervisor and supervision founded in same package, faculty, gender, course structure and semester.

(Egwu 2015) revealed in Ebonyi State of Nigeria on a quantitative study of 12-item questionnaire used on three hundred and sixty (n=360) teachers that highlighted the suggested between other that principals as informational leaders must provide and do supervision of classroom teaching and instructing that it merits in their works. Another scholar (Omemu 201) quantitative study of that Bayelsa State Secondary Schools in Nigeria on fifteen (n=15) secondary school, three hundred only (n=300) teachers and sixty (n=60) supervisors used questionnaire and Z-test to examine the demographic status and personality, and view are not a big matter effected on supervision of directions in school, and excellence number of teachers, motivation, excellence number of supervisors, and school positions are the main connect with factors that affect the supervision of teaching in school. In addition, (Okoroma 2013) conducted in a qualitative study in secondary school in Nigeria used questionnaire (ISAQ) on one hundred and twenty-two (n=123) school principals and one thousand five hundred and eleven (n=1511) teachers that examine passable funding is serious to the achievement of effective school supervision, and satisfactory school

services are essential for effective school supervision. In the last figure of table another scholar (Wilson 2006) revealed a qualitative research in university in the southeastern United States used survey, interviews and subjective evidence on twenty (n=20) elementary and secondary school teacher and ninety (n=90) students explained that it is more positive than traditional tried, and for teacher learning programs, and made the students teaching experience.

Conclusion

Supervision analysts have reliably been urged by commentators to improve their procedures as the surviving examination on supervision is of variable quality. Be that as it may, by including just the more thorough and naturalistic examinations, the current survey got a progressively positive and obvious image of the premise on which supervision. I search and read more than sixty article about teacher and school effective supervision but unfortunately I did not find more than ten that's why I review only ten articles. In this review I have fund effective and ineffective supervision of schools which is very important and of this activity the school become super and better and also students and teacher will be encouraging on supervision because some of them raised and get high ranks and reviving prizes. In addition, because of supervision it impacts on teacher and student academic performance and some review showed that the feedbacks of effective supervision, which directly related to leaders and teachers' perceptions. Furthermore, the effective supervision effect on the workers, teacher and administration staff and improve the quality of teaching and learning. By the effective supervision, the improvement of teachers and students' productivity and academic performance. Some review revealed the tasks and requirement for effective supervision. All in all, we believe that there is now some encouraging evidence upon which to base on systematic attempts to facilitate effective supervision and researcher need to research more about the effective supervision of students, teacher and school.

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