

**DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF PROFESSIONAL LEARNING
SCHEME TO IMPROVE TEACHERS' COMPETENCE AND
STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT IN MATHEMATICS IN
ABEOKUTA, OGUN STATE**

BY

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ABSTRACT

Over the years, examination bodies have observed low achievement in demanding mathematical questions such as mensuration, trigonometric-graph and construction. Past studies investigating the effect of teaching strategies on enhancing students' achievement in ~~m~~Mathematics suggest that teaching competence is low among teachers. This study therefore developed a Professional Learning Scheme (PLS) into two packages: the Professional Learning Scheme with Enhanced Supportive Skill (PLS+ESS) and Professional Learning Scheme Only (PLS ONLY). The packages were tried on teachers after assessing the level of their teaching competence. Moderating effects of teachers' disposition and ~~years and years~~ of teaching were also examined.

The study was anchored to Social Cognitive Theory. It adopted descriptive and pretest-posttest control group quasi-experimental designs. Thirty schools from two Local Government Areas in Abeokuta metropolis were randomly selected with 15 schools from each from each LGA, ~~with 15 schools from each LGA~~. Ten selected ~~selected~~ schools were assigned to each of ~~the~~ two experimental groups and one control group. All the SSS1 teachers (33) and their students (1552) participated in the study. The PLS was administered on teachers who used it to teach students concurrently for eight weeks. The instruments used were the ~~The instrumentsed were the~~ Professional Learning Scheme Content Essential Scale (CVI=0.91), Teachers' Competence Observational Tool ($\alpha=0.73$), Teacher Disposition Scale ($r=0.61$) and Student Mathematics Achievement Test (KR-20=0.83). ~~D~~Data were subjected to descriptive statistics and analysis of covariance at 0.05 level of significance.

Content validity indices of the components of the PLS ranged between 0.53 and 0.99. There was a significant main effect of treatment on teachers' competence ($F_{(2, 26)}=32.51$, partial $\eta^2=0.71$) and students' mathematics achievement ($F_{(2, 1535)}=51.52$, partial $\eta^2=0.63$). Teachers in PLS ONLY had the highest mean competence score (82.19), followed by PLS+ESS (81.80) and the control (39.60) groups. Students in PLS ONLY had the highest mean achievement score (21.26), followed by PLS+ESS (18.32) and the control (16.02). There was a significant main effect of the ~~the~~ teachers' years of teaching ($F_{(2, 1535)}=7.60$, partial $\eta^2=0.01$) and ~~disposition~~ ($F_{(2, 1535)}=2.21$, partial $\eta^2=0.001$) on students' mathematics achievement. Teachers with high years of teaching had the highest students' achievement score (20.09), followed by moderate (18.15) and low

Comment [C1]: Truism should be avoided

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Comment [C3]: Make it clear that there are 30 schools

Comment [C4]: It is not clear or obvious how many groups were involved. Distinguish them.

Comment [C5]: As stated it is not clear why 33 teachers should emerge out of 30 schools or where 1552 students emerged from.

Comment [C6]: Incomplete. You may use only this word when speaking or after stating it in full. "disposition towards..."

years of teaching ~~years of teaching~~ (18.01). The students taught by teachers with “high” disposition had higher achievement score (18.83) relative to those taught by teachers with “low” disposition (18.58). Teachers’ disposition and years of teaching had no significant effect on teachers’ competence. The two-way interaction effects of treatment and years of teaching ($F_{(4,1535)}=6.02$, partial $\eta^2=0.02$), treatment and disposition ($F_{(2, 1535)}=5.85$, partial $\eta^2=0.01$) as well as years of teaching and disposition ($F_{(2,1535)}=9.82$, partial $\eta^2=0.01$) were significant on students’ mathematics achievement. ~~Apparently. The~~ provision of ESS ~~became a distraction to limited~~ teachers’ ~~s~~ input, explaining why PLS ONLY recorded the highest achievement score. The three-way interaction effect of treatment, years of teaching and disposition was significant on students’ mathematics achievement ($F_{(2,1535)}=25.40$, partial $\eta^2=0.03$).

The Professional Learning Scheme package designed improved ~~the~~ teachers’ competence and students’ achievement in Mmathematics. Mathematics teachers are, therefore, encouraged to adopt the Professional Learning Scheme Only to improve their competence in order to produce students with better achievement in Mmathematics.

Keywords: Professional learning scheme, Students’ achievement in mathematics, Mathematics teachers’ competence.

Word count: 491

DEDICATION

To God Almighty

To My Late Parents

- **Alhaji Kareem Adedoyin**

and

- **Mrs Wosilatu Aduke Adedoyin**

To all the preachers of the truth

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Finally, to my dear spouse, Prof. A. R. Popoola, there is no gainsaying that God has placed you there for me in terms of everything. Your assistance is inestimable as well as the prayers and understanding of our children.

CERTIFICATION

I certify that POPOOLA, BOLAJI AJIBOLA has fulfilled all the requirements for the award of the PhD in Education.

This thesis is as a result of the research work carried out by her during the course of her PhD degree in the Institute of Education, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

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Date

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAAS	- American Association for the Advancement of Science
ESS	- Enhanced Supportive Skill
INTASC	- Interstate New Tri- Assessment and Support Consortium
MDG	- Millennium Development Goal
NCLB	- No Child Left Behind
NCTE	- National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE)
NERC	- National Educational Research Council
NRC	- National Research Council
NSDC	- National Staff Development Council
PLG	- Professional Learning Group
PLS	- Professional Learning Scheme
SEDL	- South West Educational Development Laboratory
SSSCE	- Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination
TC	- Teacher's Competence

