# ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS’ PERCEPTION OF STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING THE USE OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE IN SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN KANO STATE, NIGERIA

**BY**

# Aliyu GAMBO

**DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION, FACULTY OF EDUCTION,**

# AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, NIGERIA

**SEPTEMBER, 2018**

# ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS’ PERCEPTION OF STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING THE USE OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE IN SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN KANO STATE, NIGERIA

**BY**

# Aliyu GAMBO

**NCE, B.Sc. Ed (A.B.U ZARIA) 2004 M.SC/EDUC/09254/2010-2011/P14EDVE8009**

# A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF

**POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA IN PARTIAL FULFULLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER DEGREE IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION**

# DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION, FACULTY OF EDUCTION,

**AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, NIGERIA**

# SEPTEMBER, 2018

# DECLARATION

I Aliyu GAMBO declare that this dissertation titled “Analysis of Teachers‟ Perception of Strategies for Improving the Use of Instructional Materials in Agricultural Science in Senior Secondary Schools in Kano State, Nigeria”, has been carried out by me in the Department of Vocational and Technical Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this dissertation was previously presented for higher degree at any other institution.

Aliyu GAMBO Date

# CERTIFICATION

This dissertation titled ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS‟ PERCEPTION OF STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING THE USE OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE IN SENIOR SECONDARY

SCHOOLS IN KANO STATE, NIGERIA by Aliyu GAMBO meets the regulations governing the award of Master of Science in Agricultural Education of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

Dr. M. O. Ayorinde Date

Chairman, Supervisory Committee

Dr. C. Uguru Date

Member, Supervisory Committee

Dr. S. Ibrahim Date

Head, Department of Vocational, and Technical Education

Prof. S. Z Abubakar Date

Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies

# DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my late parents Alhaji Aliyu Idris and Hajiya Fatima Adamu, as well as my late brothers Ahmad Aliyu, Abdullahi Aliyu and my late sister Sa‟adatu Aliyu.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher is most grateful to Almighty Allah, the most High and the Beneficent, for helping him towards the successful completion of this work. In the course of carrying out this research work, many people have contributed in one way or the other towards its completion and the researcher remains eternally appreciative. The researcher wishes to express his profound gratitude to his able supervisors Dr. M.

O. Ayorinde and Dr. C. Uguru of the Department of Vocational and Technical Education, for their untiring efforts, constructive criticism, patience, love and objectivity throughout the period of this dissertation. The researcher wishes to acknowledge the contributions of the internal examiners, Prof. B. I. Okeh and Dr. B. Balogun of the Department of Vocational and Technical Education, towards the success of the work. The same appreciation goes to Dr. S. Ibrahim, the Head, Department Vocational and Technical Education and all other members of the Post Graduate Committee in the Department. The researcher`s appreciation particularly goes to Dr. H. A. Abdullahi, the Post Graduate Coordinator of the Department of Vocational and Technical Education, Ahmadu Bello University, for his assistance that made this work successful.

The researcher wishes to appreciate the following; Dr. Adamu Ibrahim and Mal. Lawal Abubakar of the Department of Vocationa l and Technical Education and Dr. F. O. Issa of the National Agricultural Extension Research and Liaison Services (NAERLS) ABU, Zaria. The researcher is grateful to Mal. Kasimu Ibrahim of the Demonstration Secondary School, ABU, Zaria who analyzed the data as well as Mal. Buhari Muhammad of the Department of Vocational and Technical Education ABU, Zaria. His appreciation goes to all course mates, particularly Sa‟adu Abubakar Zailani, Yahaya Musa, Bello Jatau Daniel, Tanko Hassan, Abaji Akumave, Agwam Yusuf and Emmanuel Okala for their encouragement towards the success of this work. The researcher‟s acknowledgment is extended to all members of his immediate family for their encouragement during the period of this study. In this regard, special appreciation goes to his loving wife, Aishatu, his wonderful children, namely; Fatima, Usman, Aliyu, Ahmad, Adamu, Abdullahi and Ummul Khair and his brothers, namely; Bello, Idris, Alhji Nasiru, Surajo Idris, Alhaji Nasiru and Surajo.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Page i

Title Page ii

[Declaration iii](#_TOC_250036)

[Certification iv](#_TOC_250035)

[Dedication v](#_TOC_250034)

[Acknowledgement vi](#_TOC_250033)

[Table of Contents vii](#_TOC_250032)

List of Tables viii

List of Appendices x

List of Abbreviation xiii

[Operational Definition of Terms xiv](#_TOC_250031)

[Abstract xv](#_TOC_250030)

[CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION](#_TOC_250029)

* 1. Background to the Study 1
  2. Statement of the Problem 6
  3. Objective of the Study 8
  4. [Research Questions 8](#_TOC_250028)
  5. [Research Hypotheses 9](#_TOC_250027)
  6. [Significance of the Study 10](#_TOC_250026)
  7. [Basic Assumptions of the Study 11](#_TOC_250025)
  8. [Delimitation of the Study 11](#_TOC_250024)

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

* 1. [Theoretical Framework 13](#_TOC_250023)
     1. [Cognitive Load Theory 13](#_TOC_250022)
     2. [Diffusion of Innovation Theory 13](#_TOC_250021)
  2. [Concept of Instructional Materials 15](#_TOC_250020)
  3. [Approaches for Effective Utilization of Instructional Materials 18](#_TOC_250019)
     1. Non Projected Display Instructional Materials 19
     2. [Projected Display Instructional Materials 21](#_TOC_250018)
     3. [Printed and Duplicated Instructional Materials 22](#_TOC_250017)
  4. [Secondary School Agricultural Science Materials 23](#_TOC_250016)
  5. [Rationale for Using Instructional Materials 25](#_TOC_250015)
  6. The Use of Computers, ICT (Information and Communication 26

Technology) as agricultural sciences teaching tools. 27

* 1. Agricultural Education in Secondary School 28
  2. [Strategies for Improving the Usage of Instructional Materials 29](#_TOC_250014)
  3. [Empirical Studies 41](#_TOC_250013)
  4. [Summary of Literature Reviewed 48](#_TOC_250012)

[CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY](#_TOC_250011)

* 1. [Research Design 50](#_TOC_250010)
  2. [Population for the Study 50](#_TOC_250009)
  3. [Sample Size and Sampling Procedure 51](#_TOC_250008)
  4. [Instrument for Data Collection 51](#_TOC_250007)
     1. Validation of the Research Instrument 52
     2. [Pilot Study 53](#_TOC_250006)
     3. Reliability of the Instrument 53
  5. [Procedure for Data Collection 53](#_TOC_250005)
  6. [Procedure for Data Analysis 54](#_TOC_250004)

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

* 1. Analysis of the Respondents‟ Educational Qualification 55
  2. Answer to the Research Questions 56

Research Question One 56

Research Question Two 58

Research Question Three 60

Research Question Four 61

Research Question Five 63

* 1. Testing of Null Hypotheses 64

Null Hypothesis One 64

Null Hypothesis Two 65

Null Hypothesis Three 66

Null Hypothesis Four 67

Null Hypothesis Five 68

* 1. Summary of Findings 68
  2. Discussion of the Findings 70

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

* 1. [Summary 77](#_TOC_250003)
  2. Contribution to Knowledge 79
  3. [Conclusion 80](#_TOC_250002)
  4. [Recommendations 81](#_TOC_250001)
  5. Suggestions for Further Study 82

[References 83](#_TOC_250000)

Appendices 94

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **LIST OF TABLES** |  |
| **Table**  1 | Population for the study | **Pages**  51 |
| 2 | Distribution of respondents‟ educational qualifications | 55 |
| 3 | Distribution of respondents by professionalism | 56 |
| 4 | Mean score and standard deviation analysis on teachers‟ |  |
|  | perception of training modes for improving the use of  instructional materials for teaching agricultural science |  |

in senior secondary schools, in Kano State, Nigeria 57

1. Mean score and standard deviation analysis on teachers‟ perception of motivators for teachers to improve

the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in senior secondary schools,

in Kano State, Nigeria 59

1. Mean score and standard deviation analysis on teachers‟ perception of administrative approaches for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural

science in senior secondary schools, in Kano State, Nigeria 60

1. Mean score and standard deviation analysis on teachers‟ perception of ways of increasing access and improve the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural

science in senior secondary schools, in Kano State, Nigeria 62

1. Mean score and standard deviation analysis on teachers‟ perception of maintenance practices for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural

Science in senior secondary schools, in Kano State, Nigeria 63

1. t-test analysis on teachers‟ perception of training modes for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in senior secondary schools,

in Kano State, Nigeria 64

1. t-test analysis on teachers‟ perception of motivators for teachers to improve the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in senior secondary schools,

in Kano State, Nigeria 65

1. t-test analysis on teachers‟ perception of administrative approaches for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in senior

secondary schools in Kano State, Nigeria 66

1. t-test analysis on teachers‟ perception of ways of increasing access and improve the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in senior

secondary schools, in Kano State, Nigeria. 67

1. t-test analysis on teachers‟ perception of maintenance practices for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in senior

secondary schools in Kano State, Nigeria 68

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| APPENDIX | **LIST OF APPENDENCES** |  |
| I: | Letter of Introduction | 94 |
| II: | Sample Determination Table | 95 |
| III: | Questionnaire of the Respondents | 97 |
| IV: | Analysis of the Questionnaire | 103 |

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ANOVA:** | Analysis of Variance |
| **CAI**: | Computer Assisted Instructions |
| **ETF:** | Educational Trust Fund |
| **ICT**: | Information and Communication Technology |
| **IMAA**: | Instructional Materials Accessibility Act |
| **NCE**: | Nigeria Certificate in Education |
| **NECO:** | National Examinations Council |
| **NGOs**: | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| **NPE:** | National Policy on Education |
| **PTA**: | Parents Teachers Association |
| **SD**: | Standard Deviation |
| **SME**: | State Ministry of Education |
| **SSS**: | Senior Secondary School |
| **WAEC**: | West African Examination council |
| **WWW:** | World Wide Web |
| **2**: | Chi-square |

# OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Audio-Visual Materials:** Is the combination of devices which appeal to the

senses of both hearing and seeing such as; television, motion picture and the computer.

**Conventional Method:** are the traditional methods used for teaching that do

not vary any strategy while imparting knowledge to the students at any level, e.g. lecture, discussion and others.

**Equipment:** This refers to those instructional media which are used in presenting the materials**.** These include bulletin boards, chalkboards, tape recorders, slides, filmstrips, motion pictures, projectors, and other forms of projectors.

**Information and Communication Technology** (ICT): It is technology used for

assessing, gathering, manipulating, processing, storing, presenting and communicating information.

**Instructional Materials:** are the materials which help teachers to make a lesson

explicit enough to the learners.

**Instructional Media:** This refers to all the various media that are

employed in teaching, these include; television**,** radio, textbooks, computer, models, graphs, charts, asters, flannel boards, magnetic boards, maps, globes, slides, filmstrips.

**Locally Made Materials** : These are all instructional materials which are made by

the teacher or students or jointly by both teachers and students, using resources from the school environment or raw materials which are imported from outside the school environment, examples maps, pictures and slides.

**Materials**: It refers to a concentration system or body of content of potential value when put to work. It includes maps, overhead transparencies, computers, posters.

**Students’ Academic Performance:** this refers to the numerical scores of a student‟s

knowledge which measure the degree of a student‟s adaptation to school work and to the educational system.

**Vocational Schools** : These are institutions where students are given

vocational training in certain skills as stipulated in the school curriculum.

**Qualified Teacher**: Teachers of agriculture science that possess

educational qualification in agriculture.

**Unqualified Teacher**: Teachers of agricultural science who do not possess

educational qualification in agriculture.

# ABSTRACT

The study analysed teachers‟ perception of strategies for improving the use of instructional materials in agricultural science in senior secondary schools in Kano State, Nigeria. Five specific Objectives were stated, five research questions and five null hypotheses were stated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study used descriptive survey design. The population of the study was 424 agricultural science teachers from 413 senior secondary schools in Kano State. The entire population was studied as a samp le using purposive sampling techniques. A structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The instrument was designed by the researcher with a reliability co-efficient of 0.71 obtained by test- re-test methods. The researcher personally distributed the 424 copies of the questionnaire to the respondents. All the questionnaire were properly filled and returned. Data collected were coded and analysed using Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16. Table of frequencies and percentages was used to summarise and present the bio-data of respondents. Mean score and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions, while t-test was employed to test the five null hypotheses at significance level of 0.05. The study revealed among others that training mode such as organizing conferences, workshops, symposiums, excursion, in- house discussion, enlightenment campaign, long vacation programmes and seminars had significantly improved the use of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in senior secondary schools in Kano, State, Nigeria. In line with the findings, it was concluded that training modes, adequate motivation, good administrative approaches, access, and maintenance practices greatly improved the use of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in senior secondary schools in Kano State, Nigeria. Recommendations were made by the researcher among which included that Kano state Ministry of Education should organize training modes such as workshops, seminars, conferences, excursions, in house discussions and long vocation training programs for agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials to update their professional excellence.

# CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

* 1. **Background of the Study**

Secondary education is a fundamental stage in the life of students because it gives them a firm foundation with which they can opt for job, self-employment or proceed to higher institutions of learning for further studies. This is buttressed by the objectives of secondary education as stated in the National Policy on Education (NPE) (FRN, 2013) which included among others; the preparation for useful living within the society and preparation for higher education. The teaching of agricultural science in senior secondary schools is designed to educate individuals with the hope that agricultural science will be useful to individuals and the entire society.

Learning by-doing is emphasized in the curriculum so that students would be equipped with skills to engage in the production of food and other agricultural products after graduation to earn a living (Egbute, 2002). A series of activities are specified in the curriculum to ensure the development of practical sk ills in agriculture by students.

The curriculum further recommends that each:

* + 1. student be guaranteed adequate equipment, farm space (plot), farm structures and regular supply of fertilizers and animal feed;
    2. students‟ achievement should be continuously assessed through various forms of tests and during field and laboratory practical, field trips and excursions;
    3. individual assessment should be carried out for activities in crop production while group assessment be restricted to performance in animal production activities (NECO, 2012).

1

In spite of the emphasis placed on agricultural science as one of the vocational subjects in the secondary schools curriculum, it is usually taught theoretically without practical work and the use of relevant instructional materials (Egun, 2007). In line with this, Dooley, Suessy and Vasudevan (2004) stated that conventional teaching methods of explaining complex processes in agricultural science is inadequate because students seem unable to grasp a full understanding of the details of instruction. Furthermor e, Dooley *et al,* (2004) re- affirm that the conventional chalk and talk method of teaching agricultural science in Nigerian secondary schools is no longer fully adequate unless correctly improved with appropriate instructional strategies. An untrained agricultural science teacher may not see reason for preparing and utilizing instructional materials in the classroom based on the assumption that the students are familiar with them.

Teaching and learning of agricultural science at secondary schools can better be reinforced with instructional materials of different varieties which can stimulate, motivate as well as arrest the learner's attention. Dalhatu (2009) states that instructional materials are those equipment a teacher uses or manipulates in the process of teaching in order to enhance learning. Instructional materials play an important role in the teaching and learning process because they help to enhance the memory levels of the students. Therefore, teachers need to use instructional materials to make the teaching and learning process interesting. The use of instructional materials is indispensable for effective classroom teaching (Hussain, 2010). Jacob (2000) stated that instructional materials are anything

used by teachers and learners before, during and after the lesson to facilitate the achievement of the objectives. With the use of instructional materials in secondary schools, there is no doubt they would help in improving the teaching and learning process and also enhance the academic performance of students in agricultural science.

Strategies are plans for achieving the goal of improving the use of instructional materials. It is a planned series of actions for achieving certain desired goal. The backbone of such strategies includes encouragement, ready access to instructional materials, training and support from school authorities which strengthens the teacher in taking steps towards enhancing how and what to teach with the use of instructional materials. According to Brace and Robert (1996), strategies for improving usage of instructional- materials among senior secondary schools include:

1. Training: Training installs new skills and abilities to perform tasks, which

were not possible previously;

1. Availability: For instructional materials to be exploited in an environment, it must first exist, from the class point of view;
2. Administrative Support: Leadership must foster an environment where teachers are encouraged to be creative and innovative;
3. Accessibility: Teachers need access to instructional materia ls of all types;
4. Incentives: Recognizing and giving proper reward to teachers enhances instructional materials integration in the teaching and learning process;
5. Infrastructure: Adequate facilities that accommodate the available instructional materials, like buildings, stores, cold rooms/refrigerators, farm workshops should be put in place; and
6. Maintenance: Keeping the instructional materials is very important because it ensures continuity in their usage.
7. Motivation is the word derived from the word „motive‟ which means needs, desires, wants, or drives within the individuals. It is a process of stimulating people to actions to accomplish the goals.

Usage of instructional materials is a firmly established and generally accepted practice, or procedures for the teaching and learning of agriculture. The usage of instructional materials for effective teaching and learning of agricultural science requires technical knowledge and vocational skills necessary for agricultural development. Dalhatu (2009) implores educators to constantly seek new ways to improve the usage of instructional materials in the teaching and learning of agricultural science in senior secondary schools so as to facilitate learning and to hold the attention of their students. In determining the usage of instructional materials for the conveyance of information in agricultural science, Fakomogbon (2000) came up with the following prepositions:

1. Nature of the subject matter and the objectives to be attained: If the subject

matter is diversified, it may involve the use of more than one type of instructional materials to achieve its objective.

1. Number of learners/students involved: If the number of learners to be taught is large, e.g 200 students, it would be more logical and efficient to use public address system for the presentation of information.
2. The time available: Time is always limited and has its effect upon the kind of instructional materials used. If there is ample time, the agricultural science teacher is more likely to use the chalkboard and other techniques that encourage maximum participation. But when time becomes a limiting factor, the chalk and talk would be preferred.
3. Facilities and materials available: The kind and extent of physical facilities and the instructional material available, including community resources, affect the choice of instructional materials that can be used.
4. Interests and ability of agricultural science teacher: Most teachers have personal preferences and more security conscious in using selected instructional materials. Other things being equal, the teacher should use the methods that he/she likes or knows best. This does not mean that he/she should not be exposed to other developments that supplement or improve upon the instructional materials he/she frequently uses.
5. Effectiveness of instructional materials: All agricultural science teachers should evaluate instructional materials used in terms of objectives to be accomplished, and the situation at hand, and choose the one that will best meet the objectives of the lesson.
6. However, qualified teacher of agriculture science are teachers that possess educational qualification in agriculture while, unqualified teachers are

teachers of agricultural science who do not possess educational qualification in agriculture. An in-depth look at the secondary school agricultural science programmes reveals that, there is the need for improving the use of instructional materials and equipment in both the classrooms and schools farms. It is on the foregone above therefore, this study becomes pertinent.

# Statement of the Problems

Commonly used chalk and talk method of teaching agricultural science in Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) has not been effective in developing the needed vocational skills necessary for agricultural development. To achieve this development, agricultural science teachers need to use instructional materials always. The usage offers teachers and learners a good opportunity to relate the theoretical knowledge to practical experiences and also save teachers energy of talking too much.

However, poor utilization of instructional materials and equipment in the teaching and learning of agricultural science affects the successful teaching and learning of agricultural science, which results to poor understanding of the subject and discourages students from choosing to offer agricultural science subject, leading to poor performance of students in external examinations like SSCE in both West Africa Examination Council (WAEC) and National Examination Council (NECO) over the years in Kano state.

The performance of students in agricultural science in external examination organized by West African Examination Council (WAEC) and National Examination Council (NECO) in Kano State has been generally poor.

In 2009, 2010 and 2011 the percentage failure recorded in WAEC was 78, 79 and 73, respectively, while the percentage for NECO in 2008 was 76% failure and 70% in 2012 (Department of Statistics Planning and Research, Ministry of Education, Kano State, 2013). This failure might partly be attributed to inappropriate use of agricultural science strategies, for improving the use of instructional materials.

The problem that this study addresses is that available instructional materials for teaching of agricultural science subject are not fully utilized by agricultural science teachers in Kano state Senior Secondary School. In line with this, the study by Egun (2007) reveals that many agricultural science teachers in SSS have lukewarm attitude towards utilization of instructional materials and equipment required for effective teaching and learning of the subject. This finding agrees with that of Apantaku (2004) who observes that non usage and poor utilization of instructional materials and equipment in the teaching and learning of agricultural science encourage lack of seriousness on the part of the students which results to poor understanding of the subject and leading to poor performance of students in external examinations. It is thus, in an attempt to break the impasse that this study analysed teachers‟ perception of strategies for improving the use of instructional materials in agricultural science in SSS in Kano state.

# Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study was to analyse teachers‟ perception of strategies for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano State. The specific objectives were to:

1. determine the teachers‟ perception of training modes for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state;
2. ascertain the teachers‟ perception of motivators for improving the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state;
3. examine the teachers‟ perception of administrative approaches for improving the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state;
4. determine the teachers‟ perception of ways of increasing access to improving the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state; and
5. determine teachers‟ perception of maintenance practices for improving the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state.

# Research Questions

The following research questions were answered in this study:

1. What are the teachers‟ perception of training modes for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano State?
2. What are the teachers‟ perception of motivators for teachers to improve the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state?
3. What are teachers‟ perception of administrative approaches for improving the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state?
4. What are the teachers‟ perception of ways of increasing access to improving the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state?
5. What are the teachers‟ perception of maintenance practices employed to improve the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state?

# Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance:

1. There is no significant difference between the mean responses of qualified and unqualified agricultural science on teachers‟ perception of training modes for improving the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in SSS in Kano state.
2. There is no significant difference between the mean responses of qualified and unqualified agricultural science on teachers‟ perception of motivators for improving the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of Agricultural Science in Senior Secondary Schools in Kano state.
3. There is no significant difference between the means responses of qualified and unqualified agricultural science of teachers‟ perception of administrative approaches for improving the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in SSS in Kano state.
4. There is no significant difference between the mean responses of qualified and unqualified agricultural science of teachers‟ perception of ways of increasing access and improving the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in SSS in Kano state.
5. There is no significant difference between the means responses of qualified and unqualified agricultural science of teachers‟ perception of maintenance practices for improving the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in SSS in Kano state.

# Significance of the Study

This study would be of significance to Kano State Government (KSG), agricultural science teachers, agricultural science inspectors and researchers in the field of agricultural science.

The study would be of help to KSG to understand the advantages of using instructional materials. Findings from this study also would help the KSG to effectively provide the required instructional materials to all the SSS for the successful teaching of agricultural science.

Similarly, the study would be of help to both agricultural science teachers and agricultural science inspectors to develop interest in utilizing instructional materials in the teaching and learning of agricultural science in Kano State. The research will also help trained and untrained teachers in the Ministry of Education

Kano State to understand the need for continuous and regular improvisation of instructional materials for teaching and learning of agricultural science.

The study would be of great significance to agricultural science teachers in choosing appropriate instructional materials capable of reducing student's tension towards the subject thus improving student's academic performance in agricultural science. This study would also be of importance to researchers in the field of agricultural science to form a basis for further studies on the strategies for improving the usage of instructional materials in other learning aspects of agricultural science as a subject.

# Basic Assumptions of the Study

The study was based on the following assumptions that:

* + 1. The teachers make effective usage of instructional materials in teaching of Agricultural Science.
    2. The agricultural science teachers have the required knowledge on how to use instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science.
    3. The SSS in Kano state have relevant instructional materials needed for teaching agricultural science

# Delimitation of the Study

The study was delimited to SSS offering agricultural science subject in Kano state, Nigeria. The study was further delimited to only teachers teaching agricultural science in SSS in the State. The study was further delimited to 14 Zonal Education Offices (ZED) in Kano State Ministry of Education Namely; Bichi, Dala, Dambatta, Dawakin Kudu, Gaya, Gwarzo, Karaye, Kura, Minjibir, Municipal, Nasarawa, Rano, Tudun-Wada and Wudil to ensure wider coverage.

# CHAPTER TWO

12

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the researcher reviewed the related literature under the following sub- headings:

* 1. Theoretical Framework
     1. Cognitive Load Theory
     2. Diffusion of Innovation Theory
  2. Concept of Instructional Materials
     1. Criteria for Selecting Instructio nal Materials
  3. Approaches for Effective Utilization of Instructional Materials
     1. Non Projected Display Instructional Materials
     2. Projected Display Instructional Materials
     3. Printed and Duplicated Instructional Materials
  4. Secondary School Agricultural Science Materials
  5. Rationale for using Instructional Materials
  6. The use of Computer Information and Communication Technology as Agricultural Science Teaching Tools.
  7. Agricultural Education in Secondary School.
  8. Strategies for Improving the Usage of Instructional Materials
  9. Empirical Studies
  10. Summary of Literature Reviewed.

# Theoretical Frame work

This research was premised on the theories, namely; cognitive load theory and diffusion of innovation theory.

# Cognitive Load Theory

The cognitive load theory was proposed by Chandler and Sweller in 1988. This theory suggests that effective usage of instructional materials facilitate s learning by directing cognitive resources towards activities that are relevant to learning rather than to processes that are adjunct to learning. Cognitive load theory may be viewed as the level of “mental energy” required to process a given amount of information. Psychologists posited that in an attempt to learn anything a learner must pay attention to it. It also involves exploration of the visual field, fixing the eyes successively on different parts, rating these parts and anticipating phenomenon that are not yet clearly perceived (Ree and Glerger, 1982). The cognitive load theory prescribed the need to ensure that the eradication of non- essential information from usage of instructional materials. The theory provides clear information, thoughtful practice, informative feedback, and strong motivators. This research falls in line with the cognitive load theory due to the fact that the theory offers guidance and insight on instructional materials utilization.

# Diffusion of Innovation Theory

The diffusion of innovation theory was proposed by Lazarsfeld, Barelson and Graudet in 1944. This traces the process by which innovation is communicated through certain channels, over time among members of a social

system. The model describes the factors that influence people's thoughts and actions and the process of adopting a new technology or idea.

Diffusion is the process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social system. Diffusion is a special type of communication concerned with the spread of messages that are perceived as new ideas. An innovation is an idea, practice or object that is perceived as new by an individual. The characteristics of innovation as perceived by the members of social system determine its rate of adoption (Lazarsfeld *et al*., 1944).

Innovation can be a new product or output of a new process or a way of doing something or a new idea or concept. The 'newness' of an innovation is subjective, determined by the potential adopter. Diffusion of innovation theory attempts to explain how an innovation is spread and why it is adopted at both the micro and macro levels of analysis, the four main elements in the diffusion of innovation theory or process are: innovation, communication channels, time and social system. Individuals‟ innovativeness or psychological factors such as communication needs are analyzed as micro-independent variables. At the macro-social level, this theory assumes that a social system, by utilizing mass and interpersonal communication channels, people can get information about an innovation and perceive its usefulness (Lazarsfeld et al., 1944). This principle linked the concept of usage of instructional materials at school level and teacher preparation.

# Concept of Instructional Materials

Instructional materials are the tools by which a teacher tries to improve the teaching and learning process. These tools are invaluable and must be provided by the schools in sufficient quantity and good quality at the right time and place so that the teacher can teach efficiently and effectively (Umar, 2004). It is in realization of this that the NPE provided for the establishment of teacher resources centres from federal to local government levels and given the responsibility among others of developing and promoting effective use of innovative materials in schools (FRN, 2013).

Ikerionwu (2000) refers to instructional materials as objects or devices, which help the teachers to make a lesson clearer to the learner. Oloruntobi (2004) reaffirms that instructional materials are the materials a teacher could use during a lesson to aid learning. Instructional materials are concrete or physical objects which provide sound, visual or both to the sense organs during teaching (Agina- Obu, 2005). Ajibade (2002) reports that instructional materials are those devices which facilitate learning. It is a generic term referring to communication, experience, equipment and materials used for communication of instructions in which more than one sense is used in learning.

Ema and Ajayi (2004) states that instructional materials are all the tools

which can be used by the teacher to provide help and encouragement to learners. In learning activities, such materials bring together man and materials in a systematic co-operation to effectively solve educational problems. Instructional materials are those things which when added in instructional process facilitate

learning (Abdullahi, 2007). Dalhatu (2009) observes that instructional materials are often referred to as instructional resources, instructional technology or educational technology. Instructional materials are the equipment the teacher use or manipulate in the process of teaching in order to enhance the learning process.

Umar (2004) reports that instructional materials are the written and published textbooks and related core materials including those specific materials which shall be used by the teacher for classroom instruction. According to Egun (2007) these are text books, supplementary books, work books, reference books, charts, magazines, maps, journals, pamphlets. newspapers, posters, programmed texts and non print materials like films, film strips, models, mock ups studies, pictures, audio and video tapes, recorders, transparencies, globes, chalkboard. Ofoefana (2006) asserts that teachers, medical doctors and skilled professional workers need essential tools and equipment to do their best work. In line with this, Esu, Enukoha and Umorem (2004) add that instructional materials are the pivot and the wheel that encourage effective teaching and learning activities.

According to Mary (2004), instructional materials are characterized based on their ability to appeal to the senses, attract and hold attention, simplicity, availability, flexibility, colourful, visible, timelines, acceptability and relevancy Esu, Enukoha and Umorem (2004) further stated that instructional materials are in various classes and are classified based on their sensory modes, thus;

1. Audio or aural: Audio or aural instructional materials refer to those devices that make use of the sense of hearing only like radio and audio tape recording.
2. Visual instructional materials: are those devices that appeal to the sense of sight only such as chalkboards, charts, slides, and film strips.
3. Audio-visual instructional materials is the combination of devices which appeal to the senses of both hearing and seeing such as television, motion picture and the computer (Esu *et al.*, 2004). Among the instructional materials that the classroom teacher uses are a combination of the audio and the audio- visual.

# Category 1: Sensory mode

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Audio** | **Visual** |  | **Audio-visual** |
|  | Projected | Non-projected |  |
| Radio,  record, disc, audio tape, recordings reel to reel, cassette | Projectors  Slides Transparencies | Book  Journal Magazine Maps graphs, Newspaper Charts Diagrams, Photographs Posters, Drawing Painting  Chalk board | Television  Computer Motion picture Video language Laboratory |

Source: Esu *et al*. (2004)

Apart from classifying instructional materials based on sensory modes, there are four (4) other ways of classification according to Enukoha (2004) as stated thus;

1. Printed and non-printed
2. Hardware/equipment and software/materials
3. First, second and third generation
4. High technology/high cost and low technology/low cost instructional materials.

# Category 2: Printed and Non-printed Instructional Materials

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Printed Materials | Non Printed Materials |
| Books, journals magazines: charts, newspapers, droving**,** photography, graphs. Cartoons | Television, chalkboard,  **models,** specimen, motion picture**.** |

Sources: Esu *et al* (2004)

# Category 3: Hard ware/ Equipment and Soft Ware/Materials

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hardware/ Equipment | Soft ware/material |
| Computer, television record players, slides  projectors, over head projectors, video players, and machine boards. | Slides, filmstrips, posters, cassette audio and video |

Sources: Esu *et al* (2004)

# Category 4: First, Second and Third Generation of Instructional Materials

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **First** | **Second** | **Third** |
| **Chalkboard, books, journals, magazines, charts, maps, drawings, painting, posters, photography.** | Television, filmstrips, video, radio, projector | Computers, Satellite |

Sources: Esu *et al* (2004)

# Category 5: High technology/high cost and low cost instructional material

The high cost combines both the second and third generation instructional materials found in the fourth category above while the low cost involves items in the first generations.

# Approaches for Effective Utilization of Instructional Materials

The teachers should exhibit skills and understanding in the use of so me instructional materials for maximum results (Mary, 2004). Abdullahi, (2007) re-affirms that there are many ways by which teachers could use instructional materials in teaching depending on their objectives for the lesson to be taught.

Their sources could be mainly for introducing lesson, supporting lesson, demonstration and summarizing lesson.

Dike (1988) emphasize that, effective utilization of instructional materials requires that teachers should put certain factors into consideration which include:

1. The lesson objectives,
2. The suitability of the media,
3. The teacher ability to put media to effective use,
4. The technical quality of media,
5. The availability of the media,
6. The cost of the media.

Barde, Ezugwu, Mohammad and Mustapha (2003) express that some of the important stages at which instructional mater ials may be introduced include: the introduction, in the body of the lesson (middle) and also at concluding part (towards the end) of the lesson.

# Non-Projected Display Instructional Material

**Realia and chalk board**: are common examples of non-projected display instructional materials mostly used by agricultural science teachers; they are visual aids.

**Chalkboard**: is the commonly use instructional materials in teaching and learning. It eases teaching and it facilitates learning in almost every lesson. Oloruntobi (2004) pointed out that the flexibility, availability, and versatility of black and white boards are a definite boom to the classroom teacher. Wankat and Oreovicz (2001) also added that chalk boards are excellent for recording

permanent information such as assignments. Oloruntobi (2004) further elaborated the advantages of using the chalk board.

1. They are freely available in classrooms
2. They need no power (except in case of electronic board)
3. They can display a large number of colours.
4. They can be used with a variety of other materials for a broad range of teaching strategies.

In order to effectively use the chalkboard, the agricultural science teacher should abide by the following standards:

1. Ensure that the chalk board is clear before using it
2. Bring your chalk with you to the class
3. If you have problems with your writing draw horizontal lines.
4. Do not write title of what you intend to teach until it has been introduced.
5. Stand aside while writing on the chalkboard. Eye contact with students is important. Face the class when you talk. Do not turn your back to the class any more than necessary,
6. Write the title of your work in capital letters,
7. Let your words be legible and neat,
8. Use the chalk that the learners can see clearly on the chalk board e.g. white, yellow and green.
9. Prepare your teaching aids ahead of your class ( Nnaji and Okorie, 2002).

**Realia**: These are real objects which are brought to the class for illustration. Objects such as coins, tools, plants, animals etc. are everywhere in our

environment. Real things become sources of contents and serves as stimulators for learning when they are studied, handled tested and manipulated. The field trip is a practical way of arranging for an entire class to observe real objects (Quadri et al, 2000).

# Projected Display Instructional Materials

Films and slides are motion pictures of people, places and events. They are used to present information in sequence and to create lasting impress ions and experiences in the agricultural science class. They are modern materials that give learners the opportunity to learn through more than one of their sense organs, and are very useful substitutes for travelling.

To ensure that slides and films are used to achieve maximum results in terms of stated objectives, the teachers of Agricultural Science must ensure that they:

Focus on an aspect or subject matter which the class is interested in studying.

1. Familiarize them with the content and identify the specific features to be observed by the learners. In other words, the teacher should preview the film or slide to be shown, to ensure that the audio and visual qualities are okay,
2. Prepare the learners by telling them the purpose of the lesson.
3. check to make sure that all the electrical gadgets to be used are in good functioning condition,
4. Ensure non- interruption of electricity supply.
5. Organize follow-up activities through questioning to promote critical and reflective thinking.

Teachers should note that, the use of these materials requires skills in terms of operation and maintenance of the equipment. Mass training of Agricultural Science teachers in this area would be quite beneficial.

# Printed and Duplicated Instructional Materials

These are also referred to as reading materials. Individuals go through them to gather information about people, places, processes and events. In the class, they can be used to provoke general class discussion/raise issues for in- depth class analysis. The class textbook is a basic material for the agricultural science class However, the nature of agricultural science requires broad and current knowledge. Therefore, the teacher needs to expose learners to other print materials such as encyclopaedia, news magazines, pamphlets and poems. In using them, teachers should not turn the class into a reading session even though developing reading skills is important. These materials should be used to:

* + - 1. provide organized object matter for learners to study
      2. Envelop the skills of identifying needed information on a variety of issues, persons and processes.
      3. solve identified group problems to suggest rational solutions,
      4. stimulate thinking and interest,
      5. Create awareness of current matters of national and international importance.

However, for these purposes to be achieved the teachers must ensure that the content of such materials are authentic and accurate, to the learners and environment, free from distortions and bias. Also, materials should be checked for good illustrations, clear prints and durability. Furthermore, the teachers should

combine the use of reading materials with other categories of materials to practically illustrate and demonstrate processes.

# Secondary School Agricultural Science Materials

Any practical subject like agricultural science requires materials and tools. In recognizing this, school authorities are to make some provision for these necessities. It is common to find most secondary schools well equipped for teaching wood work, but without any equipment for practical agricultural science

- teaching. The equipment needed for work suggested in this research work is very simple much of it can either be collected at home or made by agricultural science teachers and students as well. There are, however a few items which must be bought, and there ought to be a small grant or allowance for this.

According to Imogie (1989) let no agricultural science teacher think that it is impossible to teach agricultural science without most of the apparatus and equipment (instructional materials). Stringent economies may have to be made, the delivery of apparatus and chemicals may be long delayed, or apparatus may be temporarily unobtainable. The poor agricultural science teacher complains, blames lack of equipment for the dullness of his/her lessons, and allows his/her students to revert to the dull monotony of note-taking and passive learning of the textbook.

The good agricultural science teacher, however, finds in the same circumstances a challenge to his ingenuity. With an alert mind he/she adapts his/her lessons to the materials available. With patience, simplified versions of more complicated apparatus can be made. In fact, “the simpler the apparatus, the

better is the student‟s ability to appreciate the method used and the facts to be illustrated” (Balogun, 1988).

The author stress that, some possible improvisations in agricultural science laboratories include:

**Beakers:** Canned fruit tins can be used for heating liquid contents.

**Botanical Specimens:** Flowers, whole plants, leaves, **t**hese can be pressed and dried between sheets of newspaper. Those collections of dried specimens are called a herbarium. Its main purpose is to provide a supply of identified plants for general reference and to facilitate the naming of freshly collected specimens **Bottles:** Narrow neck, for liquids - various kinds and sizes which when ordinarily purchased as drug, bottles that contained medicines, etc., may be used.

Those with plastic screw-tops are to be preferred. The paper, or rubber, washer inside the screw-top must be removed and washed or replaced.

**Cages:** The cages for small domestic animals like chicken, rabbit etc., can be made from wooden boxes, and can be of various types and sizes - simple box type, improved type. A cage which has no glass side is not much used for observation; every school ought to have one at least. An improved ca ge type is easy to clean the shallow drawer at the bottom can be removed for cleaning without opening the cage. If possible, line the drawer with metal.

**Feeding Trough:** A small tin can be used as a feeding trough, if the cut sides are rolled inwards to avoid sharp edges. If this hangs by wire hooks, it can be removed without reaching right down into the cage. Some domestic animals like rabbit for example, will drink water from a drinking tube (Odukwe, 1983).

# Rationale for Using Instructional Materials

The conventional chalk and talk method of teaching Agricultural Science in Nigerian secondary schools has not been effective in developing the needed technical knowledge and organization of vocational skill necessary for agricultural development as stated, in the NPE (FRN, 2013). Nnaji and Okorie, (2002) stated that instructional materials offered the teachers and the learners good opportunity to relate the theoretical knowledge to practical experiences.

The usefulness of instructional materials in teaching and learning process includes:

1. Facilitating the learning of abstract concepts and ideas,
2. Keeping the learner busy and active thus increasing their participatio n in the lesson,
3. Saving teacher energy of talking too much,
4. Illustrating the concept clearer and better than the teacher's words only.
5. Helping to overcome the limitation of the classroom by making the inaccessible accessible.
6. Helping to broaden students knowledge by increasing their level of understanding as well as discouraging rote-learning (if used judiciously)
7. Helping to stimulate and motivate learners (Esu *et al.,* 2004).

Ekpo (2004) aptly declared that instructional materials are often used to compensate for the inadequacies of the dominant organs. In line with this Ofoefuna, (2006) asserted that when instructional materials are properly used for teaching and learning the following are attained:

1. Shared expertise,
2. Knowledge reaching a lot of people simultaneously,
3. Preservation of records and documents,
4. Bringing before learners what otherwise appeared imaginary or farfetched,
5. Enriching learning,
6. Allowing students to learn at their own pace,
7. Integrating brain with hand in a well rounded education,
8. Challenging sense of creativity,
9. Making teaching and learning pleasurable and more effective,
10. Promoting better planning and scheduling on the part of the teacher and
11. Allowing the teacher more time for supervisory role and individual attention.

# The Use of Computers Information and Communication Technology as Agricultural Science Teaching Tools

A Computer is an electronic device for storing data processing data and performing calculations. It has no intelligences and cannot think, but will do what it is told to do (Patrick, 2002). The world today is in the computer era, computer has become a household word to a vast majority of people. Globally, the immense contribution of computer and internet technologies to the development of agricultural science is quite remarkable. In support of this Mbakwem (2001) points out that, computer and other technological devices are used to deliver data in texts or picture forms with sound, and at the same time provide interactive capability.

Hubard and O‟Connell (2007) assert that computer in science teaching has a lot of advantages and amongst these are provision of individual learning options and advanced opinion for stimulation and graphics. Computer when used with groups of students it encourages interaction among students about what they are learning and it leads to understanding and growth of conceptualization of the content of the world and its processes. Reeves (2002) states that computer is used in instruction, satellite broadcasting, words processing and other info rmation network.

The interactive, stimulation provided by computer in science classes are

particularly important because they help users to explore and visualize the consequences of their reasoning (Magill, Stuvessy, Vasudaren and Dooley, 2004). Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) can be of benefit to you and your students in an agricultural science class. If you can procure the basic Information and Communication Technology (ICT) materials, they will be very useful in the class, the learning centres and larger setting. In case one is new to the computer, he may follow the suggestions given below in order to succeed:- Ask for help whenever/wherever necessary;

1. Go for either in-service/informal training;
2. Do not be shy to learn from even your children at home and school (they must have learnt it faster);
3. Allow the gifted children to be of aid to their peers in the classroom;
4. Consider joining a computer-user group for your own brand of machine (their software and applications vary) and
5. Do not forget to include a generating set in your list of requirements from donor agencies, (Ajala, 1988);

The world is increasingly becoming a global village through the internet and other information networks. Majority of the teachers at all levels of the educational system at present lack knowledge on computers and its application (Mbakwem, 2001). Therefore, there is need for training and re-training of more Nigerian citizens on computer education. In line with this it has been stated that recent happening in the knowledge and skills application of technology in agriculture has affected the teaching and other basic sciences (Akanbi, 1984). Thus, the need arises to acquire such practical abilities and skills on the use of ICT in teaching of agricultural science in schools and colleges, this involves being able to seek out and use information stored in the computer and other electronics based materials for teaching in order to be up to date. Examples of such materials include: audio and video tape, CD Rom (compact disc) and reader memory. Computer has proved to be a very useful support material in the teaching of agricultural science (Ajala, 1988).

# Agricultural Education in Secondary Schools

Advanced technology is making agriculture more mechanized and more efficient just as instruction in agriculture calls for a pragmatic approach. Johnson (2000) noted that several attempts by past government to introduce agriculture as a vocational subject failed, until in 1977 when the NPE was implemented by the FGN, Olotu (1982) reported that the policy listed agriculture as a course in secondary schools. This indeed revolutionized it to be taught as a science or a vocational course in the secondary schools. He further observed that the policy

would mark radical transformation of the agricultural sector. The 2013 NPE listed practical agricultural as a pre- vocational source at the Junior Secondary School (JSS) and agricultural science as a vocational subject at the senior secondary school levels. Accordingly, graduates of SSS were expected to posses at least some basic skills in agricultural science. Also, any student taking agriculture as a course at the senior levels of secondary schools should have pre-vocational ability to be self-employed.

The teaching of agriculture at the secondary level in Nigeria today is done at two levels: at the JSS and at the SSS. At the JSS, spanning through the first three years of secondary education, “practical agriculture” is recommended as one of the core subjects.

It is therefore, acknowledged that the agricultural science teacher can only teach if he/she is convinced that the subject has some importance for the students. Some agricultural science teachers look on the practical side of agricultural science as an extra, and rather a tiresome extra, because it usually requires more preparation than the purely oral lesson. The value of practical work in such subject (agricultural science) is obvious and is at once recognized. In agricultural science, it is not necessary to spend so large a proportion of time on practical work, but once the agricultural science teacher understands its value, he/she will not be tempted to omit it.

# Strategies for Improving the Usage of Instructional Materials

Strategies are plans for achieving the goal of improving the usage of instructional materials, the usage of instructional materials should be backed up

with encouragement, ready access to instructional materials, training and support before the teacher takes steps toward enhancing how and what they teach with the use of instructional materials (Brace and Robert, 1996). There are several strategies that contribute to the improved usage of instructional materials as summarized by Spodark (2003) thus:

1. **Training**: Training provides new skills and abilities to perform tasks which were not possible previously. It provides confidence in the teachers in undertaking their duties. Ochs, (1993) observes, training is an investment in the skill and productivity of programs, good training course drill concepts in to a format that is easy to master. Training on the usage of instructional materials can be done in either pre-services or initial training and in service programs. Training is the instructing of others in information new to them and its application. Training involves the teaching of new skills, methods and procedures in the use of instructional materials (Glazer, Hannafin and Song, 2005). The most important element in a training situation on the use of instructional materials is the teacher. The teacher who is enthusiastic, energetic and genuinely interested in the training will evoke the greatest response from the trainees. The teacher who lacks interest in the training, who has no enthusiasm for the training goes through the motions of training is a failure (Jacob, 2010). Successful training is the training which provides the desired result, the measure of the success of the training on the use of instructional materials is the relationship that develops between trainer and trainees. In sound, productive training situation there is mutual respect and

trust between them. Training improves the teachers‟ knowledge and skills on the use of instructional materials (John, 2010). To facilitate teaching and learning of the students using instructional materials, the teacher proceeds from:

* 1. Knows to unknown
  2. Simple to complex
  3. Whole to part and back to whole
  4. Concrete to abstract
  5. Particular to general
  6. Observations to reasoning
  7. Point to point in logical order (Royer, 2002).

# Motivational Strategy

Motivation has been defined in various ways based on someone‟s perception of the term. For instance Nyarko, Wiafe and Abdul (2013) define motivation as some kind of internal drive which pursues someone to do things in order to achieve something. Perry and Wise (1990) maintain that motivation is a term that is used to define the success or failure of any complex task. Mackey (2004) in their own views they deal with three matters while discussing motivation. There are what energize human behaviour, what direct or channels such behaviour and how this behaviour is maintained or sustained. Motivation is thought to be responsible for why people decide to do something, how long they are willing to sustain the activity, and how hard they are going to pursue it (Lam and Punch, 2001). Motivation is the word derived from the word „motive‟ which

means needs, desires, wants, or drives within the individuals. It is a process of stimulating people to actions to accomplish the goals. In the work goal context the psychological factors stimulating the people‟s behaviour can be: desire for money, success, recognition, job satisfaction, team work (Imo, 2013). Teachers can be motivated in various ways such as furnishing his or her office and giving him or her car loan by the management he or she is working for. It is in this regards that Green and Awoyua (2001) state that teachers that can be motivated through such methods as pay, promotion praise etc, which are term extrinsic motivation and stems from the work environment external to the task and is usually applied by others or someone other than the person being motivated.

The strength of educational system largely depends upon the quality of its teachers. It is a teacher who helps to change an individual into a person of imagination, wisdom, and discipline, as well as the country into a learning society. Handling the challenging situation in the class as well as outside the class makes teachers exhausted, which hinders their success. Being intrinsically and extrinsically motivated increases job satisfaction (Mackay, 2004); this shows that motivation is of paramount importance and plays a greater role in upgrading and strengthening the quality of job efficiency of teachers.

Teachers may be motivated in two ways, thus; intrinsic or extrinsic.

Nyarko *et al.* (2013) point out that intrinsic motivation stems from a direct relationship between the doer and the task and is usually self- applied. These are the self generated factors which influence people to behave in a particular way or to move in a particular direction. These include, responsibility, freedom to act,

scope to use and develop skills and abilities, interesting and challenging work and opportunities for advancement. Extrinsic motivators can have an immediate and powerful effect on individuals, but this will not necessarily have a long lasting effect. Extrinsic motivation is related to tangible rewards (such as furnishing an academic staff office and giving a car loan) and is often determined at the organizational level and is usually outside the control of the individual involved. On the other hand, intrinsic motivators which are concerned with the quality of working life are likely to have a deeper and long-term effect on individuals. It is on this regards that Imo (2013) also maintained that the lack of effective motivation of teachers on use of instructional materials in manifested in an individual indifferences to learning, that is lack of interest in learning, weak drive towards goal attainment and little identification with school subjects, this is manifested in the students by being absent frequently from school due to lack of interest in the teaching learning process. A child who is not under the care of a well- motivated teacher does not take school work serious irrespective of gender.

Current school environments are reward scarce setting for professional work and often seem to work against teachers‟ best effort to grow professionally and improve students‟ learning (Peterson, 1995). Recognizing and rewarding teachers enhance instructional materia ls integration in the teaching and learning process (Spodark, 2003). Several ways of how incentives can be given are as follows:

1. Pay stipends to teachers to explore educational computing and related instructional materials,
2. Provide instructional materials role models for teachers.
3. Lend various configurations of instructional materials to teachers for their use.
4. Encourage and praise to teachers for using instructional materials.
5. Schedule convenient instructional staff development session.
6. Set-aside time during the work day for teachers to explore computer and related instructional materials (Hope, 1997).

Motivated teacher is one who not only feels satisfied with his or her job, but also is empowered to strive for excellence and growth in instructional practice. . The pay raise across teacher board work environment premium for difficult assignment, grant for research will improve performance of agricultural science teachers (Spear and Pardee, 2000). According to Johnson (2000) measures developed to boost teacher motivation are based on three theories of motivation and productivity:

Expectancy theory: individual are more likely to strive in their work if there is an anticipated reward that they value, such as a bonus or a promotion than if there is none.

* 1. Equity theory: individuals are dissatisfied if they are not justify compensated for their effort and accomplishment.
  2. Job enrichment theory: workers are more productive when their work is varied and challenging.

The first two theories are justification for merit pay and career ladder and the third suggests differentiated staffing, use of organizational incentives and reforms-oriented development.

Merit pay has a straight forward appeal. It provides financial rewards for meeting established goal and standards. It also encourages teachers to adjust their teaching down to program goals. Frase, Spear and Pardee (2000) state that teacher enter teaching to help young people learn, that there must be gratifying reward to accomplishing this goals. Daniel (2006) reveals that well implemented school improvement plans can increase collegiality and give teacher the satisfaction to committing themselves to school improvement goal. Johnson (2002 ) believes that rewards may be more effective in motivating teachers and improving their use of instructional materials. Recognition of teacher effort have been cited as important motivators in the use of instructional materials and also evaluation is an obvious vehicles for using these incentive to direct the teacher on the path towards professional growth and improvement of instructional materials usage (Frase, 1992).

1. **Administrative support**: Adequate implementation of the usage of instructional materials requires support from the administrations. Such as financial allocation, technical support and training as well as monitoring and encouraging the usage of instructional materials in the classes. It is important that administrators take the initiative to organize in house discussion and sharing of ideas on how some of the instructional materials can be incorporated in the classroom. Hope (1997) observed that, leadership must foster on environments where teachers are encouraged to be creative and innovative to explore instructional materials. Without leadership with a vision, instructional materials usage cannot reach its potential in schools. Another source of support comes from

members of staff as they support their peers in the usage of instructional materials. Administrative approach facilitates success, continuity and access to instructional material. It can also reduce the time waste and effort that goes toward the obstacles of instructional material usage (Hubbard, 2007). A sense for team spirit develops when the administrative approach and energy is directed toward the use of instructional materials. Benefits of administrative support are:

1. Provide access to instructional material
2. Minimization of potential schedule conflict on the use of instructional material.
3. Sense of team spirit on the use of instructional material.
4. Continuity of the instructional materials used (Francis, 2003).

School administrators control what happens at the school level and without their support the continuity of instructional material usage is uncertain. The school principals control the school budget and they allocated the instructional material purchase fund to keep the usage going. Administrative supports on instructional materials usage boost students‟ performance.

Ways to maintain administrative support on instructional material usage:

1. Create a rigorous school curriculum that meets standard of instructional material usage at state and zonal education level.
2. Integrate the instructional material usage to form part of agricultural science teacher promotion criteria.
3. Communicate every success of the instructional material usage in schools.
4. Spread the importance of instructional material usage in the school.
5. Set priorities
6. Be flexible
7. Be persistent (CEO Forum, 2000)

In any school change effort, the role of the school administrator through every stage of implementation is critical. The attitudes and actions of school leaders surrounding new technologies will encourage and support teachers as they engage in learning opportunities and explore new tools. Through their role as school leaders, school administrators can help ensure that the use of instructional materials is prioritized, and that teachers feel comfortable trying new things (Seaver, 2002). Beggs (2000) affirms the need for such support “as teachers first use instructional materials, the friendly, helping hand of support can make the experience easier, peer support can be one of the easiest and most available ways that teachers can get help, but also calls for collaboration with colleagues, when those who know how to work with a partic ular instructional materials are willing to render the support needed. Such support is possible when all members of staff have a common goal and work as a team (Hope, 1997). This collegial bond allows for a free open exchange of experiences and knowledge among teachers (Weems and Onwuegbuzie, 2001). This support can be in the form of technical support. Runkel and Schmuck (1994) remarks that demonstrated commitment on the part of the principals facilitate and improve instructional materials usage in the classroom. Another support comes from members of staff as they support peers in the use of instructional materials.

1. **Accessibility**: Some instructional materials are designated in specialized rooms like computer labs and audio-visual rooms where over head projectors and video equipment are kept. These special rooms need to be easily accessible by members of staff when they need to use a particular instructional material. Brace and Robert, (1996) also emphasized that, secondary schools teachers need access to instructional materials of all types. Example like networked computer, audio visual equipment must be readily available. It should also be noted that equipment may be available but kept under strict rules.

Brace and Robert (1996) recommend check out system that makes

instructional materials available and accessible any time and everywhere. Such accessibility enhances lesson preparation and delivery as well as eliminating the frustrations that teachers may have if they can access particular instructional materials that they have planned to use.

For teachers to have access to use instructional material in their teaching, the instructional materials should be made available, Hope (1997) reiterates that for instructional materials to be exploited in an environment, it must first exist, from the classroom point of view, the adequacy of classroom and electricity supply increase the usage of instructional materials (Majed, 1996).

For agricultural science teachers to have access to instructional materials the facilities that accommodate the available resources, in the classrooms for example, accessories like sockets should be available and functioning. The higher order instructional materials like over head projectors being delicate, expensive and sensitive to heat need to be placed in cool rooms. Air conditioners have to be

bought and fixed to help sustain the life span of the instructio nal materials (Seavers, 2002).

It is well known that when instructional materials are available and the administrators/management are committed to the implementation and when there is willingness of the subordinates (teachers) to participate, the change effect can be noticed (Runkel and Schmuck, 1994). Therefore, confidence and readiness of teachers to persist through frustrations must be addressed but also these must be coupled with good planning procedure in order to bring about change (Weems and Onwuegbuzie, 2001).

Song (2000) stated that the timely effective communication of available instructional materials in secondary schools will improve instructional materials‟ accessibility by teachers. She also added that the purchasers of instructional materials should be thorough in their selection of Instructional materials vendors that will provide the products in the accessibility format required. Royer (2002), states that identifying and purchasing of instructional materials in most timely way will enhance Instructional materials accessibility need of teachers. He also added that, if products do not exist then the school administrators should have a list of instructional material vendors that can modify existing ones to meet the accessibility need of teachers.

1. **Maintenance**: Keeping the instructional materials running is very important because it ensures continuity in their usage. Members of staff and the administrators should endeavour to draw up regulations to govern the proper use of the instructional materials (Beggs, 2000). Government

should be committed to establishing a full-time position for technicians in all secondary schools. In budgetary allocations a certain amount of money needs to be allocated for the maintenance of instructional materials (Royer, 2002). Glazer, Hannafin and Song (2005), state that instructional materials used by teachers should be returned to school authority immediately after use. School authority should emphasis to teachers that instructional materials are public property and should be appropriately cared for. The author also stated that teachers must pay the replacement cost of any instructional materials lost or damaged beyond ordinary repair. Okon (2002), states that funds should be pay for training of instructional material technicians who are directly involve in the care and maintenance of instructional materials, also the salary and other expenses of an employee who provide technical support for the maintenance of instructional materials should be improved. Okwuanaso (2001) re-affirms that, the more efficient and cost effective maintenance strategies of instructional materials are:

1. Follow the manufacturer‟s instructions for keeping, using, and maintenance of Instructional materials.
2. Wash and thoroughly dry hands before handling instructional materials.
3. Store and handle instructional materials in a clean environment.
4. Keep food and drink away from instructional material.
5. Do not touch playing surface of audio-visual instructional material.
6. Keep instructional material clean and well maintained.

# Empirical Studies

Daniel (2000) carried out a research study titled Teachers Perception on Utilization of Instructional Materials in the Teaching of Vocational Agricultural Science in Secondary schools in Lagos State. The target population was 300 secondary schools out of which 50 secondary schools were selected as the samples though simple randomization. Four null hypotheses were stated and tested using z-test at 0.05 level of significance with all the four null hypotheses were rejected. The results showed that about 70% of the respondents made use of the instructional materia ls effectively which had positive relationship in the teaching of vocational agricultural sciences in secondary schools in Lagos state.

The present study is also similar to the work of Daniel (2000) in the aforementioned titled. The present study took place in Kano State SSS in the North Zone, while the previous study was carried out in the South-west Zone of Nigeria. The target population in the present research was 424 agricultural science teachers, while Daniel (2000) used only 300 respondents for his study. Four null hypotheses were formulated by Daniel (2000) while the present research work had five null hypotheses. The previous study made use of random sampling technique, while the present study used the entire population as sample for the study.

Gbenga (2004), carried out a research study titled teachers perception on use of instructional materials in teaching agricultural science in secondary schools in Makurdi Local Government Area (LGA), Benue State. The purpose of the study was to find out the effectiveness of teaching agricultural education using

instructional materials in Makurdi LGA in Benue State. The study was a survey type. The target population was (40) secondary schools out of which 20 secondary schools were selected as the sample by using simple randomization and 35 agricultural education teachers were used. The instrument used in collecting data was questionnaire. Three null- hypotheses were stated which were tested using correlation coefficient test statistics at 0.05% level of significance. All the three null hypotheses were rejected.

The results showed that about 80% of the respondents made use of instructional materials effectively which had positive impact on the students‟ academic achievement in agricultural education in Makurdi LGA.

The present study is similar with the work of Gbenga (2004) in the aforementioned title, but took place in Kano State senior secondary schools in North West, while the previous study was carried out in Benue in North Central Nigeria. The present study is different with the previous study because in the previous work, 35 agricultural education teachers were used for the study, while the present study used 424 agricultural science teachers. Also in the previous study 20 secondary schools were used for the study, while in the present study 413 senior secondary schools were used. Five null hypotheses were stated and tested in the previous study using correlation coefficient test statistics at 0.08 level of significant, while five null hypotheses were stated and tested in the present research study using t-test statistic at 0.05 level of significance. The present study also differs from the previous study because the present study has a specific level of senior secondary schools, while in the previous study the level was not clearly

stated. The previous study made use of random sampling technique, while the present study used purposive sampling techniques.

Emmanuel (2005) carried out a research titled teachers perception on use of instructional materials in teaching chemistry in selected secondary schools in Delta state. The target population was 25 secondary schools, out of which ten secondary schools were randomly selected to form the study sample by using random sampling techniques. The instrument used in collecting data was a questionnaire. Four null hypotheses were stated and tested using Correlation coefficient test of statistics at 0.08 level of significance and all four null hypotheses were accepted. The results showed that about 85% of the respondents did not appropriately make use of the instructional materials in the teaching and learning which had a negative impact on the students‟ performance in chemistry in secondary schools of Delta state, Nigeria.

The present study is similar in context with the work of Emmanuel in the aforementioned title, though the two studies differ in subject areas; the previous one was in the field of chemistry, while the present research was in the field of agricultural science. The target population used in the previous study was 25 secondary schools out of which ten secondary schools were selected as the sample size compared to 413 secondary schools that served as the target population in the present research. The present study used five null hypotheses, which were tested using t-test statistics tool at 0.05 level of significance compared with four null hypotheses stated in the previous study which were tested using correlation coefficient test of statistics at 0.08 level of significance. The present study also

differs from the previous study because the present study used specific level of senior secondary schools, while in the previous study the level was not clearly stated. The previous study made use of random sampling technique, while the present study used purposive sampling techniques.

Ishaya and Thankgah (2007), conducted their research study on the effects of using instructional materials on secondary students in the teaching of agricultural science in Jalingo LGA, in Taraba State. The target population used were 14 senior secondary schools. Out of these, 10 secondary schools were selected as the sample by simple randomization. Pre-test/post-test design was employed as an instrument for data collection. Two hundred and forty SSS III students offering agricultural science were used as the sample size. Five null hypotheses were postulated and were tested using z-test statistics at 0.05 level of significance and all the five null hypotheses stated were accepted. The result showed that, 85% of the respondents in the study population did not, fully make use of instructional materials in the teaching of agricultural science to their students, in Jalingo LGA in Taraba State which adversely affected the performance of students in agricultural science subjects.

The present study is similar to the previous study since all the research studies emphasized the use of instructional materials in the teaching and learning of agricultural science in senior secondary schools. But the two studies are different in their locations while the previous was carried out in Taraba State the present study was carried out in Kano State. The previous research study target population was 14 senior secondary schools out of which, 10 Schools were

selected, while the present study used 413 SSS. In the previous study pre-test and post-test design were employed as instruments for data collection, while the present study used questionnaire as instruments for data collection. The previous research study was tested using the z-test statistics, but the present study was tested using t-test statistics. The previous study used sample size of 240 students, while the present research study used 424 respondents. The previous study made use of random sampling technique, while the present study used the entire population as a sample for the study.

Samson (2007), carried out a research study titled, teachers‟ perception on

use of instructional materials for teaching and learning of Biology in Nassarawa State. The purpose of the study was to find out the effectiveness of teaching Biology, using instructional materials in Nassarawa State. The study used a survey design. The target population was 400 respondents, out of which 100 respondents were selected as the samples by using random sampling techniques and 55 Biology teachers were used. The instrument used in collecting data was questionnaire. Four null hypotheses were formulated which were subjected to a statistical test with the use of the chi-square (X2) statistics at 0.05 level of significance, and all the four null hypotheses stated for the study were rejected.

The result showed that about 80% of the respondents made use of

instructional materials appropriately, which had positive effect on the performance of the students in Biology in Nassarawa State. Nigeria. The research findings showed that, the teacher preparations and the correct usage of instructional materials had positively improved the students‟ performances, in Biology in Nassarawa State.

The present study is similar to the previous one since all the research studies emphasized on the use of instructional materials in teaching and learning processes in the secondary schools. But the present study took place in Kano State SSS, in the North West Zone, while the previous study was carried out in the North Central, Nigeria. The present study is different from the previous because fifty five teachers were used for the study while in the present study used 424 agricultural science teachers were used. The present study also differs from the previous because the present study used of SSS, while in the previous study the level was not clearly stated. The target populations in the present study were 413 SSS. Compared to Samson who worked on four hundred respondents (400), the present study is different from the previous research study because the previous research formulated and tested four null hypotheses, while the present study formulated and tested five null hypotheses. The previous study used random sampling technique, while in the present study the entire population was used as a sample of the study.

Aliyu (2007) carried out a research study titled teachers perception on use of instructional materials in the teaching of Mathematics in Jigawa state secondary schools. The target population was 280 secondary schools out of which 53 secondary schools were selected as samples by using simple random sampling techniques; also forty two Mathematics teachers were used. The instrument used for data collection was questionnaire. Five null hypotheses were postulated and were tested using z-test statistical tool at 0.05 level of significance and all the five null hypotheses were accepted for the study. The result showed that 85% of the

respondents in the study population did not fully make use of instructional materials in the teaching of Mathematics to their students in the Jigawa State which adversely affected the performance of students in Mathematics subject.

The present study is similar to the previous study because they both emphasized on the use of instructional materials in teaching and learning processes in secondary schools. The target population in the present research was four hundred and twenty four (424) respondents. While, the previous study had a target population of 280 secondary schools out of which 60 secondary schools were selected as the sample size. In the present study null hypotheses were tested using t-test statistics while the previous research study null hypotheses were tested using chi-square at 0.05 levels of significance. The present study also differs from the previous study because the present study used senior secondary schools, while in the previous study the level was not clearly stated. The previous study made use of random sampling technique, while in the present study the entire population was used as a sample of the study.

Dominic (2017) conducted a research on topic titled teacher perception on utilization of instructional materials in teaching of Social Studies in JSS in Calabar Municipality of Cross River state, Nigeria. The study had one objective, the study was a survey type. The population for study were 53 social studies teachers. Instrument for data collection was structured questionnaire, mean and standard deviation was used as tools for data analyses. The result shows that 75% of respondents perceive instructional materials as necessary for effective teaching and learning.

The present study is similar to the previous being that all the research studies emphasized the use of instructional materials in teaching and learning processes in the secondary schools. But the present study took place in Kano State SSS in the North West Zone, while the previous study was carried out in Calabar, Cross River in South-South, Nigeria. The present study is different from the previous because 53 social studies teachers were used for the study while in the present study used 424 agricultural science teachers were used. The present study also differs from the previous because the present study used of SSS, while in the previous study the JSS. The target populations in the present study were 413 SSS. Compared to Dominic who worked on 100 respondents, the present study is different from the previous research study because the previous research formulated and tested one null hypothesis, while the present study formulated and tested five null hypotheses. The previous study used random sampling technique, while in the present study the entire population was used as a sample of the study.

# Summary of Literature Reviewed

The study of agricultural science is very important. The rate of unemployment is increasing this can be reduced to the barest minimum, when agricultural production is increased with involvement of trained labour force. However, the unfortunate thing is that many school authorities have lukewarm attitude towards the provision and utilization of the tools, equipment, and farm inputs required for the training of the students. This trend consequently makes them hate agricultural science thereby resulting in mass importation of food and raw materials by government. The negligence of innovations on instructional

materials usage have also resulted in the general decline in the agricultural science teaching and learning processes.

The study reviewed concepts of the terms instructional materials, also the study reviewed the rationale for using instructional materials in the teaching and learning processes in SSS. The study highlighted the problems of using instructional materials by teachers in teaching and learning of agricultural science in SSS. The study provided some insight on the solution of the identified problems of using instructional materials in the teaching and learning processes.

The study also reviewed characteristics of instructional materials, criteria for selecting instructional materials and guidelines for using instructional materials and those concepts to the best of the researcher‟s knowledge were absent in the previous studies. The review also provided insight into studies that are similar to the present study in order to buttress the point, this researcher had in mind. This research study used purposive sampling techniques in the processes of selecting the respondents for the study, while none of the previous study used purposive sampling techniques in the process of selecting respondents. The present study also reviewed strategies for improving the usage of instructional materials, strategies for effective utilization of instructional materials, while in the previous studies there was negligence of innovations on instructional materials usage. Lastly six empirical studies were reviewed and it was observed that to the best of the researchers` knowledge, that none of the six empirical studies reviewed highlighted on the strategies for improving the usage of instructional materials for teaching of agricultural science in senior secondary schools in Kano state, Nigeria hence these form the gap this study filled.

# CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology employed to carry out this study. It is presented under the following sub-headings.

* 1. Research Design
  2. Population for the Study
  3. Sample Size and Sampling Procedure
  4. Instrument for Data Collection
     1. Validation of Instrument
     2. Pilot Study
     3. Reliability of the Instrument
  5. Procedure for Data Collection
  6. Procedure for Data Analysis

# Research Design

The survey research design was employed in conducting this study. The choice of the design was based on the opinion of Douglass (2008) who highlighted that descriptive survey research design is the most dominant technique used for educational research.

# Population for the Study

The target population for the study comprising 424 agricultural science teachers from 413 SSS offering agricultural science in Kano State.

50

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 1: Population for the Study** | | | |
| **Senatorial Zone Zonal Education**  **Office** | | **№ of Schools Offering Agricultural Sci.** | **№ of Agricultural Science Teachers (Sample)** |
| Kano North | Bichi | 24 | 24 |
|  | Gwarzo | 23 | 26 |
|  | Dambatta | 32 | 33 |
| Kano Central | Dala | 27 | 28 |
|  | Dawakin Kudu | 32 | 34 |
|  | Kura | 29 | 30 |
|  | Minjibir | 35 | 35 |
|  | Municipal | 31 | 31 |
|  | Nassarawa | 29 | 32 |
| Kano South | Karaye | 32 | 33 |
|  | Gaya | 36 | 35 |
|  | Rano | 28 | 28 |
|  | Tudun Wada | 29 | 30 |
|  | Wudil | 26 | 25 |
| **Total** |  | **413** | **424** |

Source: Kano State Ministry of Education (2013).

# Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The entire 424 agricultural science teachers were used for the study. Glenn (2009) recommends that at precision level of ±3% for population of <1,000, the entire respondents should be used. Sheka (2011) also states that a researcher is expected to study the entire population as against sampling when the entire size of the population to be studied is small.

# Instrument for Data Collection

The instrument for data collection was the use of a structured questionnaire. Four point rating scale was used to generate the opinions of the respondents. The questionnaire was divided into six sections, A, B, C, D, E and F (appendix II). Section A focused on the bio-data of the respondents, while section B to F consisted of 39 items used to collect data that answered the research questions and for the test of null hypotheses. A break-down of sections B to F of

the questionnaire items with respect to each research questions is as follows: section B with items 1 - 9 was centred on training modes for improving the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science. Section C consisting of items 10 – 15 was centred on motivators for teachers to improve the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science. Section D with items 16 – 25 was based on administrative approaches for improving the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science. Section E with items 26 – 33 was centred on ways of increasing access and improved usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science. Section F, contained items 34 – 39 was based on the maintenance practice for improving the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science. In all sections, the respondents were required to tick the best option. The rating scale in section B to F had four options, namely; Strongly Agree' (SA), 'Agree' (A), 'Disagree' (D) and „Strongly Disagreed‟ (SD), with points allocated thus:

Strongly Agree - 4 points Agree - 3 points

Disagree - 2 points Strongly Disagree - 1 point

In order to facilitate data analysis, better judgment, and general conclusion, all the agricultural science teachers responded to the same questionnaire items.

# Validation of the Instrument

Face validity of the instrument were established by giving the questionnaire items to three experts in the Department of Vocational and

Technical Education Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria for vetting and for comment, suggestions and possible amendment. Their corrections and suggestions in areas of grammar, appropriateness, and spellings were incorporated into the final copy of the instrument.

# Pilot Study

In order to establish the reliability of the instrument, pilot study was conducted in Jigawa State. This is because the state has some common characteristics and distinctive features with Kano state. Sixteen copies of the questionnaire were administered to 16 agricultural science teachers for this pilot study. The filled copies of the questionnaire were collected back by the researcher within a stipulated period of two weeks. The data obtained were used to carry out statistical analysis to determine the reliability co-efficient of the instrument.

# Reliability of Research Instrument

Data collected were soughed by the use of test-retest method. All data collected from the pilot study were subjected to statistical analysis using SPSS. The result gave reliability co-efficient of 0.71. Warren (2003) observes that an average measure value of reliability co-efficient must not be less than 0.60. A reliable co-efficient of this value implies that the instrument is internally consistent and valid for the study.

# Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher obtained a letter of introduction from the Head, Department of Vocational and Technical Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria which was used to introduce himself to the concerned persons in all the

SSS covered by the study. The collection of data lasted for a period of seven weeks within working hours. Two educational zones were covered per week. All the 424 copies of questionnaire were administered to the agricultural science teachers in their schools. The researcher administered the instruments to the respondents with the help of two trained research assistants from each of the fourteen educational zones. Area which needed further clarification was explained to the respondents and all the copies of the questionnaires were retrieved immediately.

# Procedure for Data Analysis

The data obtained were analyzed, using descriptive statistics in the form of frequencies and percentages to analyze the educational qualification of the respondents. Opinions of the respondents were calculated by the use of mean and standard deviation of each item in the questionnaire to answer the research questions. All the five null hypotheses stated in the study were tested at 0.05 alpha levels of significance using t-test statistic. The mean rating of 2.50 was used as the decision rule, score of 2.50 and above was regarded as agree while a score of less than 2.50 was regarded as disagree. Where the results of the calculated t-value was greater than the critical t-value, the null hypotheses was accepted, and vice-versa (Baba, 2009).

# CHAPTER FOUR

**DATA PRESENTAION AND ANALYSIS**

This chapter is on the analysis of data and presentation of results of this study and presented under the following sub-headings.

* 1. Analysis of Respondents` Educational Qualification
  2. Answer to Research Questions
  3. Testing of Null Hypotheses
  4. Summary of Major Findings
  5. Discussion of the Findings

# Analysis of Respondents Educational Qualification

**Table 2: Distribution of respondents’ according to educational qualification**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Qualification** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| NCE | 152 | 36 |
| Bsc | 32 | 8 |
| Msc | 4 | 1 |
| Bsc. Ed | 98 | 23 |
| Msc Ed | 8 | 2 |
| PGDE | 30 | 7 |
| OND | 40 | 9 |
| HND | 60 | 14 |
| **Total** | **424** | **100** |

The analyses of respondents presented in Table 2 shows that 98 (23%) of the respondents were B.Sc. Ed holders. Respondents with NCE stood at 152 representing 36%, those that had M.Sc. Ed were 8 in numbers representing 2%.

55

Yet, 30 respondents had PGDE representing 7%, while, 40 of them had OND (9%). And also 60 respondents representing 14% were HND holders. Thirty two respondents had B.Sc, whereas, 4 of them had M.Sc representing 8% and 1%, respectively. By implication, most of the respondents are NCE holders.

# Table 3: Distribution of respondents by professionalism

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Professionalism** | **Freq.** | **Percentage** |
| Qualified | 288 | 68 |
| Unqualified | 136 | 32 |
| **Total** | **424** | **100** |

**Field Study, 2017**

The analysis of responses by professionalism in Table 3 shows that 288 (68%) of the respondents were qualified agricultural teachers, while, 136 (32%) of them were unqualified teachers of agriculture science. The finding shows that most of the respondents are trained agricultural science teachers.

# Ans wer to Research Questions

The Summary of result of the data used to answer research questions 1 – 5 is presented in Tables 4 to 8. Details of the result are as presented in the Appendix v.

# Research Question One: What are the teachers’ perceptions on

**training modes for improving the use of instructional materials for agricultural science in Senior Secondary Schools in Kano State, Nigeria?**

Analysis of data used to answer research question one is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4: Mean score and standard deviation showing teachers’ perception on training modes for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Teachers’ perception of training modes**  **for improving the use of instructional materials** | **X** | **SD** | **Decision** |  |
|  | Organizing conferences for agricultural  science teachers on the use of instructional materials in each zonal education offices will  improve the usage of instructional materials. | 2.9 | 1.7 | Agreed |  |
|  | Providing long vacation training programme for agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials by Kano state  government will improve the usage of instructional materials | 3.1 | 1.7 | Agreed |  |
|  | Organizing workshops for agricultural science teacher on the use of use of instructional  materials. | 2.8 | 1.6 | Agreed |  |
|  | Organizing in-house discussion and sharing of ideas for agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials in each zonal education officers will improve the instructional materials in senior secondary schools will improve the usage of instructional  material. | 2.9 | 1.7 | Agreed |  |
|  | Organizing symposiums for agricultural science teachers in the each zonal education offices on the use of instructional materials  will improve instructional materials usage. | 2.8 | 1.6 | Agreed |  |
|  | Organizing seminars for agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials in all the senior secondary schools  will- improve the use of instructional materials. | 2.7 | 1.6 | Agreed |  |
|  | Organizing orientation programmes for newly  recruited agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials in each zonal  educational office will improve the use instructional materials. | 2.6 | 1.6 | Agreed |  |
|  | Reviving the culture of excursion in all the  SSS in Kano state will improve the use of instructional materials. | 3.3 | 1.8 | Agreed |  |
|  | Massive mobilization programs to awaken agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials in SSS by Kano state government will improve the use of instructional materials. | 2.9  **3.2** | 1.7  **0.77** | Agreed |  |

**Field Study, 2017**

The summary of the result in Table 4 revealed 3.2 average weighted mean with 0.77 standard deviation for the respondents with the view that organizing conferences, workshops, excursions, symposiums, enlightenment campaign, seminars, in house discussion, induction course to newly recruited teachers and long vacation training on the use of instructional materials had positively improved agricultural science teachers usage of instructional materials. From the analysis the calculated mean was greater than the benchmark for agree (3.2 ˃ 2.5). Hence, it was concluded that training on the use of instructional materials had positively improved agricultural science teachers usage of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria. (see Appendix v).

# Research Question Two: What are the teachers’ perception on

**motivators for teachers to improve the usage of instructional materials for teaching Agricultural science in Senior Secondary Schools in Kano state, Nigeria?**

Analysis of data used to answer research question two is presented in Table 5.

# Table 5: Mean score and standard deviation showing teachers’ perception on motivators for teachers to improve the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of Agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Teachers’ perception of motivators**  **for teachers to improve the usage of instructional materials** | **X** | **SD** | **Decision** |
| Giving recommendation letter to  agricultural science teachers that adequate  use of instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. | 1.97 | 1.4 | Disagreed |
| Paying stipends to agricultural science teachers that use instructional materials will  improve the use of instructional materials. | 1.53 | 1.2 | Disagreed |
| Promoting agricultural science teachers with one grade level that use instructional materials in SSS will improve the use of  instructional materials. | 2.27 | 1.5 | Disagreed |
| Praise to agricultural science teachers that  use instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. | 1.88 | 1.37 | Disagreed |
| Merit pay for agricultural science teachers that use instructional materials will improve  the use of instructional materials. | 2.72 | 1.65 | Agreed |
| Enhancing salary by one step to agricultural science teachers that use instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. | 2.39 | 1.54 | Disagreed |

**3.1 0.68**

**Field Study, 2017**

The data analysis used to answer research question two is as presented in Table 5, indicated a weighted mean with standard deviation of 0.68 for the respondents who endorsed that commendations, promotion, praises, financial motivations, and salary enhancement had positively improved the teachers‟ usage of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science. 0.68. From the result, the calculated mean of 3.1 was greater than the benchmark of 2.5 for agree (3.1˃2.5). Hence, the study showed that motivational strategies had positively improved the teacher‟s usage of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria.

# Research Question Three: What are the teachers’ perception of

**administrative approaches required for improving the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria?**

Analysis of data used to answer research question three is presented in Table 6.

# Table 6: Mean score and standard deviation showing teachers’ perception of administrative approaches required for improving the usage of instructional materials for the teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano State, Nigeria.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Teachers’ perception of administrative approaches required for improving the usage of instructional**  **materials** | **X** | **SD** | **Decision** |
| Provision of adequate time for practical use of instructional materials will agree improve the use of instructional  materials | 2.26 | 1.50 | Disagreed |
| Installation of technological related agricultural science  instructional materials will improve the use of instructional material | 2.26 | 1.50 | Disagreed |
| Drawing regulation to govern the proper usage of instructional materials  will improve the use of instructional materials | 2.97 | 1.72 | Agreed |
| Supervising agricultural science teachers that use  instructional materials in the classroom will improve the use of instructional materials | 3.91 | 1.78 | Agreed |
| Allocation of fund for the purchase of instructional materials  in Senior Secondary schools will improve the use of instructional materials. | 2.84 | 1.68 | Agreed |
| Introducing instructional materials levy in the SSS will improve the use of instructional materials. | 3.09 | 1.75 | Agreed |
| Ensuring adequate supply of needed instructional materials  to agricultural science teachers will improve the use of instructional materials. | 3.23 | 1.79 | Agreed |
| Making the use of instructional material by agricultural  science teachers to form part of the condition for their promotion will improve the use of instructional materials | 3.48 | 1.86 | Agreed |
| Acquisition of agricultural science instructional materials through organizations such as; ETF and PTA will improve  the use of instructional materials | 3.38 | 1.83 | Agreed |
| Setting of instructional materials task fund to be funded by companies and NGOs in all the SSS will improve the use of instructional material | 2.94 | 1.71 | Agreed |

**Field Study, 2017 3.2 O.65**

Table 6 presents the result of the data used to answer research question three and the summary of the result revealed 3.2 weighted mean and standard deviation value of 0.65 of the respondents opined that provision of adequate time for practical, installation of technology related to agriculture, monitoring of teachers, provision of funding for procurement of instructio nal materials, regulations to govern the use of instructional materials and procurement of instructional materials had positively improved the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in SSS Kano state, Nigeria. . From the analysis, calculated weighted mean was (3.2 ˃ 2.5) index for agree. The result therefore, shows that good administrative approach had significantly improved agricultural science teachers use of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria.

# Research Question Four: What are the teachers’ perception of ways of

**increasing access to improve the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria?**

Analysis of data used to answer research question four is presented in Table 7.

# Table 7: Mean score and standard deviation on teachers’ perception of ways of increasing access and improvement in the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Teachers’ perception of ways of improving the usage of**  **instructional materials** | **X** | **SD** | **Decision** |
| Provision of constant electricity supply in Senior Secondary Schools will improve the access of instructional materials. | 3.6 | 1.8 | Agreed |
|  | 3.4 | 1.8 | Agreed |
| Dissemination of information to agricultural science teachers by  Kano State SSS Management Board about newly acquired instructional materials will improve the usage of instructional materials. |  |  |  |
|  | 3.3 | 1.8 | Agreed |
| Making the instructional materials location to be easily accessible  by agricultural science teachers in Senior Secondary schools will  improve instructional materials usage. |  |  |  |
| Establishing agricultural science instructional materials comets in  all the SSS classes equipped with local materials will improve the access of instructional materials | 3.1 | 1.7 | Agreed |
| Provision of adequate agricultural science audiovisual laboratories in SSS will improve the use of instructional materials | 2.6 | 1.6 | Agreed |
| Provision of technology related to teaching of agricultural science will improve the use of instructional materials | 2.5 | 1.6 | Agreed |
| Establishing agricultural science zonal resource centers at the  zonal education offices to produce low cost instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. | 3.6 | 1.8 | Agreed |
|  | 3.4 | 1.8 | Agreed |
| Establishing agricultural science mini resource development  centres with enough local materials will improve the access of instructional materials |  |  |  |

**Field Study 2017 3.2 O.77**

From Table 7, respondents opined that, constant supply of power, dissemination of information to teachers on newly acquired instructional materials, supply of audio, visual and audio visual instructional materials, establishing of resource development centre, provision of technological gadgets and making the location of instructional material easily accessible had positively improved instructional materials usage by agricultural science teachers. Those that had divergent views 0.9 weighted mean. From the analysis, calculated weighted mean was (3.2 ˃ 2.5) indexes for agree. The result therefore, shows that

improving accessibility of instructional materials had positively improved agricultural science teachers use of instructional materials. (see Appendix II).

# Research Question Five: What are the teachers’ perception of maintenance

**practices for improving the use of instructional materials in teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria?**

Analysis of data used to answer research question five is presented in Table 8.

# Table 8: Mean score and standard deviation on teachers’ perception of maintenance practices for improving the use of instructional

**materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Teachers’ perception of maintenance practices for**  **improving the use of instructional materials** | **X** | **SD** | **Decision** |
| Providing adequate storage space for agricultural science | 2.8 | 1.6 | Agreed |
| instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials  Proper servicing of available agricultural science  instructional materials in all the SSS will improve the use of instructional materials. | 3.2 | 1.7 | Agreed |
| Providing adequate funding by Kano state government for the  maintenance of instructional materials in all the SSS will improve the use of instructional materials | 3.1 | 1.7 | Agreed |
| Establishing a full time position for Instructional Materials  Technicians in all the SSS by Kano state government will improve the use of instructional materials | 2.7 | 1.6 | Agreed |
| Provision of rules and regulations guiding the usage of agricultural science instructional materials will improve the  use of instructional materials. | 3.2 | 1.7 | Agreed |
| The involvement of professionals in the field of instructional materials in the physical planning of instructional materials storage facilities will improve the usage of instructional  materials. | 2.7 | 1.6 | Agreed |

**Field Study, 2017 3.O O.73**

The analysis of the result presented in Table 8 revealed that 3.0 average weighted mean with 0.73 standard deviatio n for agricultural science teachers who disclosed that provision of adequate storage space, servicing of instructional

materials, adequate funding, making rules and regulations guiding the usage and maintenance of instructional materials and involvement of professionals to take proper care of instructional materials had positively improved the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science. The result of the analysis shows that calculated mean value was greater than the benchmark for agree (3.0 ˃ 2.5). Based on this analysis, it is therefore, concluded that maintenance practices had positively improved the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria. (see Appendix II).

# Test of Null Hypotheses

Result of data collected from field work were used to test the null

# hypotheses 1 – 5 as presented in Table 9 to 13

**Null Hypothesis One: There is no significant difference between**

# the mean responses of qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers’ perception on training modes required to improve the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria.

T-test analysis to null hypothesis one is as presented in Table 9.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 9: t-test analysis on the mean responses between qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers’ perception of training modes for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching**  **agricultural science** | | | | | | | |
| **Groups** | **N** | **X** | **SD** | **t-cal** | **t-value** | **Df** | **Sig. (2-tailed)** |
| Qualified | 288 | 3.1 | 0.31 |  |  |  |  |
| Unqualified | 136 | 2.9 | 0.28 | 1.88 | 1.96 | 424 | 0.061 |

# Field Study, 2017

The result in Table 9 indicates that the t-calculated value of 1.88 was less than t-critical value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance and at the same degree of freedom (1.88 < 1.96). This can also be seen in the alpha value of the result (0.061 ˃ 0.05). The result therefore shows that there was no significant difference on the opinions of qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers on the training modes for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria. The null hypothesis was therefore uphold/retained.

# Null hypothesis Two: There is no significant difference between

**the mean responses of qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers’ perception of motivators for teachers to improve the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria.**

T-test analysis to null hypothesis two is as presented in Table 10.

# Table 10: t-test analysis in the mean responses between qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers’ perception of motivators for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Groups** | N | X | SD t-cal t-value Df | | | Sig. (2-tailed) |
| Qualified | 288 | 2.9 | 0.56 | | |  |
| 1.64 | | | | 1.96 | 424 | 0.072 |

Unqualified 136 3.1 0.53

# Field Study, 2017

The result in Table 10 indicates that t. calculated value of 1.64 was less than t. critical value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significant and at the same degree of freedom. This can be seen in the alpha value 0.072 ˃ 0.05. The result revealed that there was no significant difference on the opinions of the qualified and

unqualified agricultural science teachers on motivators for improving the use of

instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria. The null hypothesis two was therefore retained.

# Null Hypothesis Three: There is no significance difference

**between the mean responses of qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers’ perception of administrative approaches for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria.**

T-test analysis to null hypothesis three is as presented in Table 11

# Table 11: t-test analysis on the mean responses between qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers’ perception of administrative approaches for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Groups** | **N** | **X** | **SD** | **t-cal** | **t-value** | **Df Sig. (2-tailed)** |
| Qualified  Unqualified | 288  136 | 2.9  3.3 | 0.57  0.59 | 1.86 | 1.96 | 424 0.058 |

**Field Study, 2017**

From Table 11, the computations indicated that the calculated t-value of

1.86 was less than the t-critical value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significant and at same degree of freedom. This can be seen at the alpha value 0.058 ˃ 0.05. The result therefore, shows that there was no significant difference on the opinions of the qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers on administrative approaches for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria. The null hypothesis three was therefore retained.

# Null Hypothesis Four: There is no significance difference

**between the mean responses of qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers’ perception of ways of increasing access to improve the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria.**

T-test analysis to null hypothesis four is as presented in Table 12

# Table 12: t-test analysis on the mean responses between qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers’ perception of ways of increasing access to improve the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Groups** | N | X | SD | t-cal t-value | Df | Sig. (2tailed) |
| Qualified | 288 | 3.2 | 0.76 |  |  |  |
| Unqualified | 136 | 3.0 | 0.59 | 1.71 1.96 | 424 | 0.077 |

**Field Study, 2017**

From Table 12, the computations indicated that the calculated t-value of

1.71 was less than the t-critical value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significant and at the same degree of freedom. This can also be seen in alpha value 0.077 ˃ 0.05. The analysis therefore, shows that there was no significant difference on the opinions of the qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers on ways of increasing access to improve the use of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria. The null hypothesis was therefore retained.

# Null Hypothesis Five: There is no significance difference

**between the mean responses of qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers’ perception of maintenance practise for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria.**

T-test analysis to null hypothesis five is as presented in Table 13

# Table 13: t-test analysis on the mean responses between qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers’ perception of maintenance practices for improving the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science

**Groups N X SD t-cal t-value Df Sig.**

# (2-tailed)

Qualified 288 2.8 0.63

Unqualified 136 3.3 0.83

# Field Study, 2017

1.88 1.96 424 0.074

From Table 14 the computations indicated that the t-calculated value of

1.88 was less than t-critical value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significant and at the same degree of freedom. This can be seen in alpha value of 0.074 ˃ 0.05. The result therefore, shows that there was no significant difference on the opinions of the qualified and unqualified agricultural science teachers on maintenance practices for improving the use of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria. The hypothesis was therefore retained.

# Summary of the Major Findings

The major findings of this study are summarised as follows:

The finding of research question one which was further affirmed by null hypothesis one revealed that trainings modes such as organizing conferences,

workshops, symposiums, excursion, enlightenment campaign, induction course for newly recruited teachers, long vacation programs and seminars had positively improved the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state.

The result of research question two shows that motivational strategies such as commendations, financial motivation, promotion, praises, and salary enhancement are essential strategies required by teachers to improve the usage of instructional materials in teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state.

The result of research question three shows that administrative approaches such as provision of adequate time for practical, installation of technological gadget, monitoring of agricultural science teachers, provision of funding for procurements of instructional materials and adequate supply of needed instructional materials had positively improved the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria.

The outcome of research question four and null hypothesis four indicated that ways of increasing access to improve the usage of instructional materials such as constant supply of power, dissemination of information, making the instructional materials location easily accessible, supply of audio, visual and audio-visual instructional materials, provision of technological gadgets and establishment of resources development centres had positively improved the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state.

Research question five and null hypothesis five indicates that maintenance practices for improving the usage of instructional materials in teaching agricultural science in secondary schools in Kano state include provision of adequate storage space, servicing of instructional materials, adequate funding, making rules and regulation guiding the usage, maintenance of instructional materials in the schools and involvement of professionals to take proper care of instructional materials had positively improved the usage of instructional materials for teaching of agricultural science in SSS, in Kano state, Nigeria.

# Discussion of Findings

The finding of research question one which was further affirmed by null hypothesis one revealed that trainings modes such as organizing conferences, workshops, symposiums, excursion, enlightenment campaign and seminars will help to improve the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state. Similarly, John (2002) maintained that successful training is the training which provides the desired result, he also pointed out that the measures of the success of the training on the use of instructional materials is the relationship that develop between trainers and trainees, in sound and productive training situation there is mutual respect and trust between them. This finding agrees with that of Jocob (2000) who reported that a teacher who is enthusiastic, energetic and genuinely interested in the training will evoke the greatest response from the trainees. CEO (2000) maintained that training is the instructing of others in information new to them and its application. Ely (1990) also observed that, to facilitate teaching and learning of the students using instructional materials, the

teacher proceeds from known to unknown; simple to complex; whole to part and back to whole; concrete to abstract; particular to general; observations to reasoning and, point to point in logical order, training on the use of instructional materials can be done in both pre-service or initial training programs and in- service programs.

The result of research question two shows that motivation such as commendations, financial motivation, promotion, praises, and salary enhancement are essential strategies required by teachers to improve the usage of instructional materials in teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state. This was also the same with test of null hypothesis two. This finding agree with that of Koontz and Weihrich (1990) and Edwin (1993) who maintained that the way to use money as a reward for accomplishment of learning objective, is by giving teachers compensation as much as possible. Similarly, Armstrong (1996) emphasized the value of extrinsic motivation, this author observed that money provides means to achieve a number of different ends. Similarly, Jocob (2000), opined that pay is one of the powerful motivating tools. In the same line, Mullins (2005) pointed out that intrinsic motivation such as salary and fringe benefits and promotion have significant effects on teachers‟ performance. Furthermore, Green and Awoyu (2001) revealed that teachers who are well motivated in the teaching and learning process tend to do well in their line of duty, even when the learning environment is not ideal. Ukaejiofo (2013) observe that motivation in the form of wages financial incentives and bonuses have improved the performance of teachers in their working environment. Peterson and Keneeth (1995) reported that current

school environment are reward scarce setting for professional work and often seem to work against teachers‟ best effort to grow professionally and improve students‟ learning. The study of Hope (1997) postulated several ways by which incentives can be given as follows (i) pay stipends to teachers to explore educational computing and related instructional materials; (ii) provide instructional materials role models for teachers; (iii) lend various configurations of instructional materials to teachers for their use; (iv) encourage and praise teachers for using instructional materials; (v) schedule convenient instructional staff development session; and (vi) set-aside time during the work day for teachers to explore computer and related instructional materials. According to Johnson (2000) measures developed to boost teacher motivation are based on three theories of motivation and productivity :- (i) expectancy theory: individual are more likely to strive in their work if there is an anticipated reward that they value, such as a bonus or a promotion than if there is none; (ii) equity theory: individual are dissatisfied if they are not properly compensated for their effort and accomplishment, and (iii) job enrichment theory: workers are more productive when their work is varied and challenging.

Spodark (2003) also reported that recognizing and rewarding teachers that use instructional materials enhance instructional materials integration in the teaching and learning process. Johnson (2002) believes that rewards may be more effective in motivating teachers and improving their use of instructional materials. Recognition of teacher effort have been cited as important motivators in the use of instructional materials also evaluation is an obvious vehicles for using these

incentives to direct the teacher on the path towards professional growth and improvement of instructional materials usage (Begg, 2000). Similarly Daniel (2006) revealed that well implemented school improvement plans can increase collegiality and give teacher the satisfaction to committing themselves to school improvement goal. Frase et al (1992) stated that teacher enter teaching to help young people learn, that there is gratifying reward to accomplishing this goals. Dick, Carry, and Carey (2000) maintained pay raise across teacher board work environment premium for difficult assignment, grant for research will improve performance of agricultural science teachers.

The result of the study shows that administrative approaches such as adequate time for practical, installation of technological gadgets, monitoring of teachers, procurements of instructional materials and provision of needed instructional materials, and provision of funding for procurement of instructional materials will improve the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state. This finding agrees with the study of Hope (1997) who observed that, leadership must foster on environments where teachers are encouraged to be creative and innovative to explore instructional materials. Hope added that, without leadership with a vision, instructional materials usage cannot reach its potential in schools.

Beggs (2000) affirmed the need for teachers to first use instructional materials, the friendly and helping hand can make the experience easier. Peer support can be one of the easiest and most available ways that teachers can get help, but also calls for collaboration with colleagues, when those who know how

to work with a particular instructional materials are willing to render the support needed. Francis (2003) argued that a sense for team spirit develops when the administrative approach and energy is directed towards the use of instructional materials. Frances (2003) added that school administrators control what happens at the school level and without their support the continuity of instructional material usage is uncertain. The study of Billy and Staples *et al*. (2005) and (2005) shows that school administrators can help to ensure that the use of instructional materials is prioritized, and that teachers feel comfortable trying new things. Strong leadership in an educational setting means that school principals and other school leaders must play multiple roles in the change process, including role model, leader, motivator, resource provider, and facilitator (Ukaejiofor, 2013). Hubbard (2007) maintained that administrative approaches facilitate success, continuity, and access to instructional material.

The outcome of research question four and null hypothesis four indicated that the ways of increasing access by constant supply of power, dissemination of information to teachers, supply of audio, visual and audio-visual materials, making instructional material location easily accessible, provision of technological gadgets and establishment of resources development centres are very essential to improving the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state. This finding agrees with that of Brace and Robert, (1996) who reported that secondary schools teachers need access to instructional materials of all types. Example like networked computer, audio visual equipment must be readily available. It should also be noted that equipment

may be available but kept under strict rules. Hope (1997) reiterated that for instructional materials to be exploited in an environment, it must first exist, from the classroom point of view, the adequacy of classroom and electricity supply increase the usage of instructional materials. Seavers (2002) pointed that for agricultural science teachers to have access to instructional materials, the facilities that accommodate the available resources in the classrooms for example, accessories like sockets should be available and functioning. Frase *et al.,* (1992) added that identifying and purchasing of Instructional materials in most timely way will enhance Instructional materials accessibility need of teachers. He also added that, if products do not exist then the school administrators should have a list of Instructional material vendors that can modify existing ones to meet the accessibility need of teachers. Similarly Frasse (2007) stated that the timely effective communication of available instructional materials in secondary schools will improve Instructional materials accessibility by teachers. Frasse (2007) also added that the purchasers of Instructional materials should be thorough in their selection of instructional materials vendors that will provide the products in the accessibility format required.

Research question five and null hypothesis five indicates that maintenance practices for improving the usage of instructional materials in teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state include provision of adequate storage space, servicing of instructional materials, adequate funding, making rules and regulations guiding the usage and maintenance of instructional materials in the schools. The finding agrees with that of Beggs (2000) whose study revealed

that keeping the instructional materials running is very important because it ensures continuity in their usage. Members of staff and the administrators should endeavour to draw up regulations to govern the proper use of the instructional materials. Johnson (2000) stated the when school authority emphasises that Instructional materials are public property and should be appropriately cared for will help to promote its maintenance and usage. This author added that teachers must pay the replacement cost of any Instructional materials lost or damaged beyond ordinary repair. Royer (2002), stated that funds should be made available for training of instructional material technicians who are directly involved in the care and maintenance of instructional materials, also the salary and other expenses of an employee who provide technical support for the maintenance of instructional materials should be improved.

# CHAPTER FIVE

**SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This chapter was presented under the following sub- headings

* 1. Summary
  2. Contribution to Knowledge
  3. Conclusion
  4. Recommendations
  5. Suggestions for further study

# Summary

The research work was carried out to analyse teachers‟ perception of the strategies for improving the use of instructional material for teaching of agricultural science in SSS in Kano State, Nigeria. Six Objectives were stated and five research questions were raised to address them. Also five null- hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

The study used descriptive survey design. The population of the study consisted of 424 agricultural science teachers from 413 SSS in Kano State. The entire population was studied as a sample using purposive sampling techniques. A structured questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection with a reliability co-efficient of 0.71. The researcher distributed the 424 copies of questionnaire personally to the respondents with the entire questionnaire completed and returned. The data collected were coded using SPSS version 16. Table of frequencies and percentages was used to analyze the bio-data of the respondents. Mean score and standard deviation were used to answer the research

77

questions, while independent t-test was employed to test the five null hypotheses at significance level of 0.05.

The finding of research question one which was further affirmed by null hypothesis one revealed that trainings modes such as conferences, workshops, symposiums, excursion, enlightenment campaign, induction course for newly recruited teachers and seminars had positively improved the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria.

The result of research question two shows that motivational strategies such as commendations, financial motivation, promotion, praises, and salary enhancement are essential strategies required by teachers to improve the usage of instructional materials in teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state Nigeria.

The result of the study shows that administrative approaches such as provision of adequate time for practical‟s, installation of technological gadget, monitoring of teachers, provision of funding for procurements of instructional materials and adequate supply of needed instructional materials had positively improved the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in senior secondary schools in Kano state, Nigeria.

The outcome of research question four and null hypothesis four indicated that ways of increasing access to instructional materials such as constant supply of power, dissemination of information, making the instructional materials location easily accessible, supply of audio, visual and audio- visual instructional materials, provision of technological gadgets and establishment of resources development

centres had positively improved the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria.

Research question five and null hypothesis five indicates that maintenance practices for improving the usage of instructional materials in teaching agricultural science in secondary schools in Kano state include provision of adequate storage space, servicing of instructional materials, adequate funding, making rules and regulation guiding the usage, maintenance of instructional material in the schools and involvement of professionals to take proper care of instructional materials had positively improved the usage of instructional materials for teaching of agricultural science in SSS, in Kano state, Nigeria.

# Contributions to Knowledge

The study established that:

* + 1. Conferences, workshops, symposiums, excursion, enlightenment campaign, induction course for newly recruited teachers and seminars positively improve the use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria (p > 0.000).
    2. Commendations, financial motivation, promotion, praises, and salary enhancement are essential strategies required by teachers to improve the usage of instructional materials in teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state Nigeria (p > 0.000).
    3. Provision of adequate time for practical‟s, installation of technological gadget, monitoring of teachers, provision of funding for procurements of instructional materials and adequate supply of needed instructional materials

had positively improved the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria (p > 0.000).

* + 1. Provision of adequate time for practical‟s, installation of technological gadget, monitoring of teachers, provision of funding for procurements of instructional materials and adequate supply of needed instructional materials had positively improved the usage of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria (p > 0.000).
    2. Provision of adequate storage space, servicing of instructional materials, adequate funding, making rules and regulation guiding the usage, maintenance of instructional material in the schools and involvement of professionals to take proper care of instructional materials had positively improved the usage of instructional materials for teaching of agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria (p > 0.000).

# Conclusion

Based on the study findings, it is concluded that, training modes, adequate motivation, administrative strategies, access and maintenance culture are the major strategies that positively improve the use of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural Science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria. However, ineffective and negative utilization of these strategies will negatively affect the use of instructional materials for the teaching of agricultural science, which will lead to poor performance of students in the subject. Therefore the use of instructional materials is very important in the teaching and learning of agricultural science in SSS in Kano state, Nigeria.

# Recommendations

As a result of the fore going discussions and conclusion, the following recommendations were made:

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Kano State Government through the ministry of education should organize training modes such as conferences, seminars, symposiums, excursions, induction course, in house discussion and long vacation programs for equipping agricultural science teachers; this will help to update their knowledge on the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of  agricultural science. |
| 1. Kano State Ministry of Education through school principals should motivate agricultural science teachers for effective use of instructional materials using promotions and salary enhancement strategies. 2. Kano state educational administrators should improve on administrative strategies such as monitoring of teachers, provision of adequate time for practical, provision of funding for procurement of instructional materials, and installation of technological gadgets to improve the effective utilization of instructional materials among agricultural science teachers in   SSS in Kano State, Nigeria. |
| 4. Kano State SSS principals in collaboration with Parent Teachers Association (PTA), should provide enabling environment for agricultural science teachers to have access to instructional materials when need arises, this will encourage them to make effective use of the instructional  materials in their teaching and learning process. |

5. Policy makers and Kano State ministry of education should design and enforce maintenance practices such as adequate storage space, servicing of instructional materials, adequate funding, making rules and regulation guiding the usage and maintenance of instructional material in teaching schools and involvement of professionals to take proper care of instructional materials this will help to improve the maintenance and usage of instructional materials in SSS in Kano state.

# Suggestions for Further Studies

The researcher recommended that further research should be conducted on the following:-

* + 1. Influence of technological skills on usage of modern instruments in teaching among teachers of agricultural science in secondary schools in Kano State, Nigeria.
    2. Analysis of factors affecting usage of instructional materials among agricultural science teachers in secondary schools in North-west, Nigeria.
    3. Assessment of availability, adequacy, accessibility and usage of instructional materials in teaching and learning of agricultural science in secondary schools in North-west, Nigeria.

# References

Abdullahi, M. (2007). The use and improvisation of instructional materials: A Paper Presented at a Workshop Organized by Teachers Registration Council of Nigeria (TRCN) at Katsina Motel. On the 20th July, 2007.

Adebimpe, M. (2000). *Improving the attitude of primary school science teachers towards improvisation*. STAN Proceeding of the 10th Annual Conference. Pp 128-130.

Adepoju, P. T. L. (2000). Understanding educational research. Prospects Publishers Lagos. Pp. 62-68.

Agina-obu, T.N. (2005). The relevance of instructional materials in teaching and learning. Port Harcourt: Harry Publication.

Agun, I. (1982). The place of instructional materials in curriculum development.

*Journal of Education and Development,* 2(2): 503 -520.

Ahmed, I. (2009). *Guide to career development in Nigeria.* Unpublished paper Presentation at career Day held at Government Secondary School Gadabuke on 20th August.

Ajala, O.E (1988): Instructional strategies and challenges of implementing school curriculum Nigeria. Lead Paper Presented at the 14th Annual Conference of the Curriculum Organization of Nigeria (CON) held at Durbar Hotel Lagos. On the 14th October, 1988.

Ajayi, Y.A. and Salami, A.A. (1999). *An introduction to educational technology for students and teacher*, Ilorin Decency Printers/Publishers, PP. 23 - 36.

Ajibade, R.O. (2002). *Instructional materials for teaching, National Teachers Institute*, Kaduna. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Akanbi, H. W. (1984). *Psychology of learning and teaching*. New York: McGraw – Hill. Book Company.

Akinyosoye, V. O. (1988). *The use of instructional technology in agricultural education in North Carolina and Virgina*. North Carolina A & T University. Iowa State University. Pp. 48-56.

Aliyu, A. G. (2007). Teachers Perception on use of instructional materials in the teaching of Mathematics in Jigawa State Secondary Schools. *Journal of Educational Research,* 6(7): 92-98.

Amechi, S. (2003). *Research methodology*. 3rd Ed. Sage Publication PVT Ltd. B.

42 Pp. 80-84.

Apantaku, S.O. (2004). Analysis of senior secondary agricultural sciences student's attitude towards agriculture as a career. *Journal of Extension System,* 20(1): 42-54.

Armstrong, M. (1996). Stress at work place: The current perspective. *The Journal of the Rural Society for the Promotion of Health*, 123; 81.

Armstrong, M. (2007). Work stressors and co-worker support as predicators of individual strain and job performance. *Journal of Organizational Behaviour,* 21( 4): 20-27.

Asemah, E. (2011). *Perspectives in Advertising and Public Relations*. Jos: Lizborn Press. Pp 24-28.

Baba, E. L. (2009). Assessment of adequacy functionality and utilization of office technology for teaching in tertiary institution in Kogi State. *Business Education Journal,* 7(1). 80-84.

Badmus, M. O. (2007). Factors influencing achievement in junior school certificate examination (JSCE) in home economics in Nigeria*. Journal of College Student Project Innovation* 41(1): 23 - 30.

Bakare, G.M. (1986). *Poor Academic performance. aetiology diagnosis and remediation*. Ibadan: University Press. Pp 187-194.

Balogun, C. V. (1988). *Teaching and learning instructions*. Sintex Designs, Benue.

Barde, A. I., Ezugwu, K. N., Muhammad, R. J. and Mustapha, E. (2003). *A handbook of education technology*. Kano: Media and Graphics Publishers. Pp 120-125

Barlo, J.E. (1981). The availability and utilization of instructional materials in the teaching of agricultural science in selected secondary schools in Lagos state. *Unpublished M.Sc. Thesis*, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Pp 60-65.

Beggs, T.A. (2000). Influences and barriers to the adoption of instructional technology. *Proceedings of the Mid-South Instructional Technology Conferences.* Murfreeboro, TN 1-14. On 26th September, 2000

Bennett, L. (2003). Supporting faculty‟s development and use of instructional technology. *Proceedings of the Mid-South Instructional Technology Conference,* Murfrees Boro, TN: 324-329.

Ben-Yunus, M.B. (2005). *Issues on curriculum.* Sonkore Publishers Company, Lagos.

Bie, V. O. (2002). Vocational agricultural education in Switzerland ICVEDTA.

Billy, S. H., Sherry. L. and Havelock, B. (2005). Challenges 98: Sustaining the work of a regional technology integration initiative. *British Journal of Educational Technology*. 5(2): 31-38.

Brace, S. and Robert, G. (1996). Supporting faculty's development and use of instructional technology*. proceedings of the Mid-South Instructional Technology Conference*, Murfreshoro TN., 234 – 329.

Catrambone, R. and Stasko, J.T. (1999). Evaluating animations as student aid in learning computer algorithms, 33(4): 253 - 278.

CEO forum. (2000). The power of digital learning: Integrating digital content. The CEO forum School Technology and Readiness report, Year Three, Washington D.C: CEO Forum on Educational and Technology.

Chandler, P. and Sweller, J. (1988). Cognitive load theory and the format of instruction. *Journal of Educational Psychology,* 10(99): 347-362.

Dalhatu, A. (2009). Relevance of instruction materials to the teaching of Islamic studies. *Journals of Education Research Development,* 4(3):15 - 20.

Daniel, A. B. (2000). Teachers perception on Utilization of instructional materials in the teaching of agricultural science in schools in Lagos State. Pp. 60-65.

Daniel, K., and Guppy, A., (2006). An exploratory study of stress in a British University. Higher Education Quarterly, 48, 135 – 144.

Department of Statistics Planning and Research Ministry of Education, Kano State (2013). Diamond Publishers Limited, Pp 12 – 26.

Dick. W, Carry, L. and Carey, J. O. (2000). The systematic design of instruction (5th ed.). New York Addison Wesley Longman.

Dike, H.J. (1998). *A textbook of Educational Technology*. Port Harcourt; CAPIIC Publishers. Pp. 151-155.

Dominic, F. A. (2017). Teachers‟ Perception on the use of instructional materials for the teaching of Social Studies in Calabar Municipality. Cross River State, Nigeria.

Dooley, K. E, Stuessy, C.L and Vasudevan, P. (2004). Cognitive and affective outcomes of animation on asynchpronous learning of agricultural science concept. *Proceeding of the 27th Annual National Agricultural Education Research Conference,* San Diego CA. pp 65-72.

Douglass, E. L. (2008). Principles of determining sample in educational research. Unpublished Reading materials in Research.

Edokpa, W.L., and Ortheriate, M.A (1992). *History of agricultural education*. In: Izuagie, M.A (ed) Subject Methods Ekiadolar CCE /NERA. Pp. 35-40.

Edwin, E. (1993). The impact of perceived organizational support on the relationship between boundary spanner role stress and work outcomes. *Journal of Managemnet*, 29: 569.

Egbute, M. A. (2002). *Principles of agricultural education*. Diamond Publishers Limited. Lagos. Pp. 181-190.

Egun, A.C. (2007). Reducing teacher's instructional difficulty in identified content area of agricultural science syllabus of senior secondary schools for better understanding in Nigeria. *Journal of Social Science*, 15(2): 141-145.

Ekpo, O. E. (2004). Instructional strategies and the challenges of implementation of school curriculum in Nigeria. Lead Paper Presented at 17th Annual Conference of the Curriculum Organization of Nigeria (CON) held at University of Uyo, Akwa Ibom State 14th - 17th September, 2004.

Ely, D. (1990). Condition that faciltate the implementation of educational technology innovations. *Journal of Research on Computing in Education*, 23(2), 298.

Ema, E. and Ajaji, D .T (2004). *Educational technology methods, materials and machines*, Jos University Press Ltd. Pp. 127-133.

Emmanuel, S. M. (2007). Teachers‟ Perception on the use of instructional materials for teaching and learning of biology in Nassarawa State, Nigeria. Pp. 102-106.

English Dictionary for Adnvance Learners (New Edition, 2007). London: Macmillan Publishers.

Enukoha. B. (2004). *Just in Time: Technology innovation challenge gant year 2 evaluation report for blackfoot school District* No. 55. San Mateo, CA Educational Support Systems. Pp. 82-88.

Esu. A.E.O.; Enukoha, O.I.T.; and Umorem C.U.C. (2004). *Curriculum development in Nigeria for Colleges and Universities*; Owerri, Whyle and Whyle Publishers. Pp. 20-27.

Evans, G. H. and Cohen, S. (1987). Environmental Stress “Hand Book of Environmental Psychology. Wiley New York.

Fakomogbon, M.A. (2000). *Monogragh on vocational methods II for M.Sc Ed.*

*Thesis*. University of Ado Ekiti (UNAD). Pp. 80-84.

Farrant J.S (1980). *Principles and practice of education*. Hong Kong Longman Limited. Pp. 144-148.

Federal Republic of Nigeria (2004). National Policy on Education, Abuja: Federal Ministry of Information.

Francis, G. O. (2003). *Research for Beginners*, Macmillan Publishers. Pp. 20-30.

Frase, L., Larry, E. and Larry Sorenson (1992). Teacher motivation and satisfaction. impact on participatory management. NASSP Bulletin (January, 1992) 37 – 43.

Frempong A. Zinnah, V. and Adam H. (2003). The effect of animated agricultural science instructional package on attitude and performance of junior secondary school students. Mediteranean. *Journal of Social Science* 3(1): 217-239.

Gbenga, M. A. (2004).Teachers perception on use of instructional materials on students‟ academic achievement in Agricultural Science at Secondary Schools in Benue state Nigeria.

Glazer, E. Hannafin, M. J. and Song, L. (2005). Promoting technology integration through collaborative apprenticeship. *Journal of Educational Technology Research and Development*. 54(4) 57 – 67.

Glenn, M. A. (2009). *Determining Sample Size,* From [http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/.](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/)

Retrieved on 2/2/2011.

Green, G. and Awoyua, A. (2001). Coping with normative transitions *Vol. 1.*

*(44) New York: Brunner/Mazel*.

Harris, I.M. (2002). *Sociological Approaches to Teaching*. Santex Design Benue. Pp. 71-77.

Hope, C. W. (1997). Why Technology has not realized its potential in schools: A perspective. *Journal of American Secondary Education* 25, (2): 29-32.

Hubbard, J.D. and O‟Connell, K.R. (2007). *Computers animation. Microsoft Student 2008 (DVD*). Microsoft Corporation. Pp. 240-243.

Hussain, M.M. (2010). *A seminar paper presented at educational thought and practice.* PG Class, A.B.U. on 9th Nov., 2010.

Ikerionwu, J.C. (2000). *Importance of aid and resources in classroom teaching*.

Abuja: Martimonic Investment Ltd.

Imo, U. A. (2013). The influence of motivation of teachers‟ and their incentives in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Modern Management Sciences Florida, USA.*

Imogie, O. (1989). Will N1000 do? An example of how lack of fund kills improvisation of educational materials in secondary schools in Nigeria. *Journal of Education Media Technology,* 2(2): 120-158.

Isaac, W.O. (2008). Technology and education reform. *Nigerian Journal of Education,* 14(1): 60-66.

Jacob, E.L. (2000). *Potentials of educational materials in Africa. In: Inter- Learning of Educational Innovation.* Dakar: UNESCO BREDA. Pp. 55-62.

Jimoh, K. and Eniagbe, P. (2007). Strategies for enhancing entrepreneurship education*, Journal of contemporary issues*, 2: 88-93.

John, B. L. (2010). Do school facilities really impact a child‟s education? An Introduction to the Issues. From [http://sdpl.coe.uga.edu/.](http://sdpl.coe.uga.edu/) Retrieved on 14yh May, 2013.

Johnson, F. C. (2000). *Technological and structural characteristics*. students‟ learning and satisfaction with web-based courses management. Ellenville: New York. U.S.A. Pp 100-110.

Johnson, S. I. (2002). Improvisation techniques for colleges and schools science equipment. Munawwar Books Foundation, Kano.

Jones, C. and English, J. (2004). *A contemporary approach to entrepreneurship education.* Emerald.

Kadage, A. T. (2009). *PG Lecture Note: Instructional technology*, A.B.U. Zaria.

Kanu, O. E., Jacob, S. A. and Ofoegbu, E. A. (1991, 2000 & 2009). Special teacher upgrading programme: Nigeria Certificate in Education course book on social studies year 2. Federal Ministry of Education, National Teachers Institute, Kaduna. Pp. 116-122.

Kareen, A. (1998). *A survey of resources and instructional method for intending social studies*. Ogun State COED, Ijebu-Ode, Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. University of Ibadan, Nigeria. Pp. 60-68.

Kingley, N., Ms., Attuah, D, T, and Kohina, I. A. (2014). The influence of motivation on the job satisfaction of junior high school teachers in Ghana. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 5(5): 36-43.

Kirchmeyer, C. (1992). Perception of non - work – to – work spill over and Challenging the Common view of Conflict Ridden Domain Relationships. *Basic Applied Social Psychology*. 13, 231 – 249.

Koontz, K. and Weihrich, W. (1990), Good deal, bad deal? Job satisfaction and occupations work employment society, 17; 503.

Lam, J. Y. L., and Punch, K. F. (2001). External environmental and school organizational learning: conceptualizing the empirically neglected. international studies in educational administration, 29(3). 28 – 38.

Lazarsfeld, P., Berelson and Guadet (1994). Schema induction and analogical transfer. *Journal of Educational Psychology.*7(11), 38-40.

Macgregor, K.W. (2003). *Utilizing computers, generated animation in teaching agricultural mechanization*, A. Paper Presented at the 22nd Annual National Agricultural Mechanics Professional Development Seminar and Bive Ribbon Presentations Louisville Kentucky. On 9th July, 2003.

Mackay, M. (2004). Achievement motive and text anxiety conceived as motive to approach success and motive to avoid failure. Bobbs – Merrill Company.

Magill, J. Stvessy, C.L. Vasuderan P. and Dooley, K.C. (2004). Using computers generated animation as additional visual elaboration in undergraduate courses student perceptions, *Mediterranean Journal of Social Science*. 5(2): 20-25.

Majed, A. (1996). Student teachers use of instructional media and its implications. *International Journal of Instructional Media,* 23 (1): 59-78.

Makinde, B. (1987). X*-Ray of educational problems*. Ibadan: Heinemann. Pp. 40-50.

Makinde, S.A and Adeyemi, B.A. (2005). The role of instructional materials in universal basic education*. Journal of Theory and Research in Education* (IJOJRE) 8(2). 40-43.

Mary, N.L. (2004). *Aspect of Nomadic Education in Nigeria.* Jos: FAB Books.

Pp. 90-98.

Mbakwen, A.O. (2001). *Education for national growth and stability. Sintex Design Prints*, 67 Abdullahi Shellang Road, Makurdi, Benue State. Pp. 134-138.

Mullins, M. (2005). Performance in organiztions: determnants and appraisal.

Glenview: Scott, Foresman and Company.

National Policy on Education (2004 revised). Federal Republic of Nigeria. Yaba, Nigeria: NERC Press.

Ndagi, J.O. (2004). *The essentials of research in education*. University Press Ibadan. Pp. 77-80.

NECO (2012). *Regulations and syllabuses for Senior School Certificate Examination (SSCE)*. Learning and Assessment Ltd. Nigeria: Minna Niger State.

Nicholls, G. (2000). *Learning to teach*. Bell and Bain Ltd Glassgow. Pp. 126- 128.

Nnaji, J.P. and Okorie, O.S. (2002). *The use of instructional material teaching social studies, challenges and possible solutions.* Publications of National Teachers Institute, Kaduna. Pp. 129-140.

Nwagwo, S. (1981). The contributions of new technologies to learning and teaching in elementary and secondary schools: *Journal of Education Review*, 5(3): 33-41.

Nwagwu, C. (1982). *The new educational technologies and learning empowering teachers to teach and students to learn in the information age.* Springe field. Charles C. Thomas Publishers Ltd. Pp. 239-269.

Nyarko, W., and Abdul, N. (2013). Personal stress precaution. New York Academic press.

Ochs, T. (1993). The training block justification for corporate investment in training of software development. *Journal Computer Language,* 10(1): 105- 110.

Odukwe, L. A. (1983). Education and production*. Journal of Political Economy,*

Pp. 35-59.

Ofeofuna, M.O. (2006). *The place of instructional media in teaching and learning process*. Onitsha, Solomon and West Publishers. Pp. 144-160.

Ogundele, A. (1987). *Integrated social studies.* Ado-Ekiti: United Star Printers and Co. Ltd. Pp. 52-60.

Okoli, M. and Uduh, A.A. (2011). Comparative study of the effectiveness of three instructional methods in teaching financial accounting in secondary schools in Gombe State. *Journal of Business Education Research and Development,* 2(1): 45 - 46.

Okon, F. I. (2002). Strategies for improving student interest in accounting in secondary schools in Akwa Ibom State. *Unpublished M.Ed Thesis*, University of Nigeria Nsukka.

Okorie, J.U. (2002). *Element of guidance*, *vocational career education,* Summer Education Publishers Ltd, Onitsha.

Okwuanaso, S. I and Nwazor, J. C. (2001). Instructional strategies in business education. Akwa: Ikenga Publishers.

Oloruntobi, S. (2004). *The effective use of instructional material on student's academic achievement in physics*. A Paper Presented School of Science Seminar Lalagi, Nigeria. On 14th April, 2004.

Oluto, J. (1982). Factors affecting the academic achievement of Turkish urban poor. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 29 (1). 19-29.

Omoniyi, Banke Iyabo Mary, and Ogunsanmi, Joyce Olufunke. (2012). Stress among Academic Staff in South West Nigeria. The African Symposium: An Online *Journal of the African Educational Research Network* . 12(1): 43-50.

Omoruyi, S.A. Orhele, U.X, Akerobo, A.A. and Aghimen, C.A. (1999).

*Prescribed agriculture science for senior secondary schools*. Pp. 69-74.

Oshadumi, J.A. (2003). Teachers perception on use of instructional materials on students‟ academic achievement in agricultural science at secondary school in Okene LGA, LGA, Kogi State. *Journal of Education*, 3(4): 60-65.

Osuala, E.G. (2005): Introduction to research methodology African Fep.

Publisher Limited, Pp218 - 235.

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (2007). Sally Weyner.

Oyedun, O. S. (2000). Impact of instructional material on students‟ performances in geography in secondary school in Ilorin South LGA of Kwara State. *Unpublished PGDE Project,* UNAD.

Patrick, C.O. (2002). Strategies for improving sciences and technology and mathematics education in Nigeria. reading in science, technology and mathematics education in Nigeria. Wiley and Son. U.S.A. pp. 99-103.

Perry, J. L., and Wise, L. R. (1990). The motivational bases of public service.

Public administration review, 50(3): 367 – 373.

Peterson, H., Kenneth, D. (1995). Teacher evaluation. a comprehensive guide to new directions and practice. Thousand Oaks, CA; Crowin Press, Inc.

Quadri, R.F Adebimpe, O.A and Maduagwu, D.K, (2000).*Guide lines for selection and utilization of instructional material*. Foot Prints Press. Pp. 107-126.

Rees, H. and Glaser, B. (1982). The gap in academic achievement and research.

*International Journal of Education Reform*. 2(6), 112-120.

Reeves, T. (2002). The impact of media and technology in schools: A research report prepared for the Bertelsmann Foundation http//www:athensacdemv. org/ insrct/mediateach/reer so. html.

Richards, J.C. and Renandya, W.A. (2003). *Methodology in language teaching an anthology of current practice*. Cambridge University Press. Pp. 50-53.

Royer, R. (2002). Supporting technology integration through action research. *The Cleaning House*, 75(5): 233 – 237.

Runkel, P. J. and Schmuck, R. A. (1994). Handbook on Organizational Development in Schools (4th ed). Prospect Heights JL Wavel and Press.

Samson, A. A. (2005). Teachers Perception on use instructional materials in students‟ performance in Delta State.

Seavers, V. (2002). *Going back to the classroom: Can I practice what I preach?*

Book Report, 21(1): 48 - 50.

Sheka, G. I. (2011). *Introduction to research methodology in social sciences*.

Ahmadu Bello University Press Ltd. Pp 84 – 86.

Spear, J., Lowry A., and Perdee, C. (2000). Motivation theory of Maslow, Herzbag, McGregor & McClelland. A Literature Review of Selected Theories Dealing with job Satisfaction and Motivation.

Spearman, B. P. (1999). *American Educational Research Association.*

Spodark, E. (2003). Five obstacles to technology integration at a small liberal Arts University. *Journal of Technological Horizons of Education,* 30(8): 114-241.

Staples, A., Pugach, M.C., and Himes, D. (2005). Rethinking the technology integration challenge: Cases from three urban elementary schools. *Journal of Research on Technology in Education*, 37(5): 285 – 311.

Supanika, I. Ekkawit, K. Narisara, P. and Amuseghan, L. (2007). The instructional package. Retrieved from [www.business.com/.../instructional](http://www.business.com/.../instructional) material for primary and secondary schools. 7/8/2007.

Thompson, R. (2000). Cross Roads of the New Millennium: A Passport to Flexible Learning: An Orientation Program Design to Introduce First Year University Student to Interactive Teaching Technologies (*Workshop 2*) Central Queensland University. Pp. 149-152.

Tumba, I. and Ishaya, T. (2007). Effect of Instructional Material on Academic Performance of Secondary School Student. *International Journal of Research in Education*, 1(2): 90-114.

Ukaejiofor, R. U. (2013). Impact of motivation on employees‟ performance: A case study of credit West Bank Cyprus. *Journal of Economics and International Finance*, 5(5): 199 – 211.

Umaru, G.E. (2004). *Qualitative technology education as panacea for economic rehabilitation and reliance*. A Paper Presented at 3rd National Conference of NARD. Held on 13th - 17th September F.C.E, Okene, Kogi State.

Uyagu, B.G. (2009). Effects of instructional materials quality on students‟ performance in science in senior secondary schools in Zaria Local Government Area in Kaduna State. *M.Ed. Dissertation*, Department of Vocational and Technical Education, Ahmadu Bello University. Zaria.

Wankat, P.C. and Oreovicz, F. (2001): Turning back the clock. *Journal of Prison,* 11(4): 40-43.

Warren, B. O. (2003). The research game in academic life. Berkshire: The Society for Research in Higher Education and Open University Press. Pp. 184-186.

Watson, O. (1994).The bases of public stress. *Journal of Education*. Vol. 30.

December 2010.

Weems, G. H. and Onwuegbuzie, A. J. (2001). The impact of mid-point responses and reverse coding on survey data. *Journal of Measurement and Evaluation in Counselling and Development,* 34(3): 166-176.

William, E. (2004). *Fundamental principles of agricultural education* (2nd Ed.)

# APPENDIX I

**LETTER OF INTRODUCTION**

research topic: Assessment of Strategies for Improving the Usage of Instructional Materials for Teaching Agricultural Science in Senior Secondary Schools in Kano State, Nigeria.

Please kindly give him every assistance he may require.

# APPENDIX II

**Sample Determination Table**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Size of Population | Sample Size (n) for Precision (e) of: | | | |
| Population | 3% | 5% | 7% | 10% |
| 500 | A | 222 | 145 | 83 |
| 600 | A | 249 | 152 | 86 |
| 700 | A | 255 | 158 | 88 |
| 800 | A | 267 | 163 | 89 |
| 900 | A | 277 | 166 | 90 |
| 1,000 | A | 286 | 169 | 91 |
| 2,000 | 714 | 333 | 185 | 95 |
| 3,000 | 811 | 353 | 191 | 97 |
| 4,000 | 870 | 364 | 194 | 98 |
| 5,000 | 909 | 370 | 196 | 98 |
| 6,000 | 938 | 375 | 197 | 98 |
| 7,000 | 959 | 378 | 198 | 99 |
| 8,000 | 976 | 381 | 199 | 99 |
| 9,000 | 989 | 383 | 200 | 99 |
| 10,000 | 1,000 | 385 | 200 | 99 |
| 15,000 | 1,034 | 390 | 201 | 99 |
| 20,000 | 1,053 | 392 | 204 | 100 |
| 25,000 | 1,064 | 394 | 204 | 100 |
| 50,000 | 1,087 | 397 | 204 | 100 |
| 100,000 | 1,099 | 398 | 204 | 100 |
| >100,000 | 1,111 | 400 | 204 | 100 |
| a= Assumption of normal population is poor (Yamane, 1967). The entire population  should be sampled. | | | | |



|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2: Sample size for 5%, 7% and 10% Precision Levels where**  **Confidence Level is 95% and P=5** | | | |
| Size of Population | **Sample Size (n) for Precision (e) of:** | | |
| 5% | 7% | 10% |
| 100 | 81 | 67 | 51 |
| 125 | 96 | 78 | 56 |
| 150 | 110 | 86 | 61 |
| 175 | 122 | 94 | 64 |
| 200 | 134 | 101 | 67 |
| 225 | 144 | 107 | 70 |
| 250 | 154 | 112 | 72 |
| 275 | 163 | 117 | 74 |
| 300 | 172 | 121 | 76 |
| 325 | 180 | 125 | 77 |
| 350 | 187 | 129 | 78 |
| 375 | 194 | 132 | 80 |
| 400 | 201 | 135 | 81 |
| 425 | 207 | 138 | 82 |
| 450 | 212 | 140 | 82 |

# APPENDIX III

**QUESTIONNAIRE ON ANALYSIS OF TEACHER’S PERCEPTION OF STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING THE USAGE OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE IN SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN KANO STATE, NIGERIA**

Department of Voc and Tech Education, Faculty of Education,

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. 31st October, 2016.

Dear Respondent,

# Request to fill Questionnaire

I am a Postgraduate student of the above address, presently on a research study title “Analysis of teachers‟ perception of Strategies for Improving the Use of Instructional Materials in Agricultural Sciences in Senior Secondary Schools in Kano State”. You are requested to please help to answer the questions in the attached questionnaire to the best of your ability. All information you may give will be treated as confidential and used for the purpose of this research work only. Thank you, for your anticipated cooperation.

Yours Sincerely, Aliyu Gambo

# Section A: Bio-data of the Respondents

**Instruction: Please tick** (√) as many responses as applied to you:

1. Academic Qualification
   1. N.C.E ( )
   2. B.Sc Educ ( )
   3. M.Sc Educ ( )
   4. HND ( )
   5. ND ( )
   6. B.Sc ( )
   7. M.Sc ( )
   8. PGDE ( )
   9. Others (please specify)

# Section B Instruction

The following items relates to the assessment of strategies for improving the usage of instructional materials for the teaching Agricultural Science in Senior Secondary Schools Kano State. Kindly read through and tick the appropriate option.

Agreed ( )

Strongly Agreed ( )

Disagreed ( ) Strongly Disagree ( )

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Section B:Teachers perception on Training Modes for Improving the usage of Instructional materials for teaching Agricultural Science in Senior Secondary Schools.** | | **SA** | **A** | **D** | **SD** |
| 1 | Organizing conferences for agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials in each  zonal education offices will improve the usage of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Providing long vacation training programs for agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials by Kano state government will improve the usage of instructional materials |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Organizing workshops for agricultural science teacher on the use of instructional materials in each zonal education officers will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Organizing in house discussion and sharing of ideas for agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials in senior secondary schools  will improve the usage of instructional material. |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Organizing symposiums for agricultural science teachers in the each zonal education offices on  the use of instructional materials will improve instructional materials usage. |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Organizing seminars for agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materia ls in all the senior secondary schools will- improve the use  of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Organizing orientation programmes for newly recruited agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials in each zonal educational  office will improve the use instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Reviving the culture of excursion in all the senior secondary schools in Kano state will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Massive mobilization programs to awaken agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials in SSS by Kano state government will improve the use of instructional  materials. |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Section C:Teachers perception on Motivators for Improving the usage of Instructional Materials for the teaching of Agricultural Science** |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Giving recommendation letter to agricultural science teachers that adequate use of instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Paying stipends to agricultural science teachers that use instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Promoting agricultural science teachers with one grade level that adequately use instructional materials in SSS will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Praise to agricultural science teachers that use instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Merit pay for agricultural science teachers that use instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Enhancing salary by one step to agricultural science teachers that use instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Section D:Teachers perception on Administrative approaches for improving the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of** |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Provision of adequate time for practical use of instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Installation of technological related agricultural science instructional materials will improve the use of instructional material |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Drawing regulation to govern the proper usage of instructional materials will improve the use of  instructional materials |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Supervising agricultural science teachers that use instructional materials in the classroom will improve the use of instructional materials |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Allocation of fund for the purchase of instructional  materials in SSS will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | Introducing instructional materials levy in the SSS will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 22 | Ensuring adequate supply of needed instructional materials to agricultural science teachers will improve  the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | Making the use of instructional material by agricultural science teachers to form part of the condition for their promotion will improve the use of instructional materials |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Acquisition of agricultural science instructional materials through organizations such as; ETF and PTA will improve the use of instructional materials |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | Setting of instructional materials task fund to be funded by companies and NGOs in all the Senior Secondary Schools will improve the use of |  |  |  |  |
|  | **SECTION E: Teachers perception on Ways of increasing access and improve the usage of instructional materials for the teaching of**  **agricultural sciences.** |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | Provision of constant electricity supply in SSS will improve the access of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | Dissemination of information to agricultural science teachers by Kano State SSS Management Board about newly acquired instructional materials will improve the usage of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | Making the instructional materials location to be easily accessible by agricultural science teachers in SSS will improve instructional materials usage. |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | Establishing agricultural science instructional materials comets in all the SSS classes equipped with local materials will improve the access of instructional materials |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | Provision of adequate agricultural science audio- visual, laboratories will improve the use of instructional materials |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | Provision of technology related to teaching of agricultural science will improve the use of instructional materials |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Establishing agricultural science zonal resource centres at the zonal education offices to produce low cost instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | Establishing agricultural science mini resource development centres with enough local materials will improve the access of instructional materials |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Section F:Tercher perception on Maintenance**  **practices for improving the usage of instructional** |  |  |  |  |
| 34 | Providing adequate storage space for agricultural science instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials |  |  |  |  |
| 35 | Proper servicing of available agricultural science instructional materials in all the SSS will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 36 | Providing adequate funding by Kano state government for the maintenance of instructional materials in all the SSS will improve the use of  instructional materials |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | Establishing a full time position for instructional materials technicians in all the SSS by Kano state government will improve the use of instructional materials |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | Provision of rules and regulations guiding the usage of agricultural science instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |
| 39 | The involvement of professionals in the field of instructional materials in the physical planning of instructional materials storage facilities will improve the usage of instructional materials. |  |  |  |  |

**APPENDIX IV**

**Table 4.2: Analysis of data used to determine training modes required for improving use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science**

Statement

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RQ1** | **Statement** | **SA** | **A** | **D** | **SD** | **TR** | **TA** | **TD** | **X** | **Rank** |
| 1 | Organizing conferences for agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials in each zonal education offices  will improve the usage of instructional materials. | 600 | 408 | 102 | 149 | 1259 | 1008 | 251 | 3.2 | Agree |
| 2 | Providing long vacation training programs for agricultural  science teachers on the use of instructional materials by Kano state government will improve the usage of instructional materials | 680 | 405 | 124 | 109 | 1317 | 1086 | 231 | 3.2 | Agree |
| 3 | Organizing workshops for agricultural science teacher on the  use of instructional materials in each zonal education officers will improve the use of instructional materials. | 520 | 399 | 140 | 153 | 1212 | 919 | 293 | 3.0 | Agree |
| 4 | Organizing in house discussion and sharing of ideas for agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials in senior secondary schools will improve the usage of  instructional material. | 404 | 555 | 208 | 92 | 1259 | 959 | 300 | 3.0 | Agree |
| 5 | Organizing symposiums for agricultural science teachers in the  each zonal education offices on the use of instructional materials will improve instructional materials usage. | 396 | 498 | 346 | 44 | 1194 | 894 | 390 | 3.0 | Agree |
| 6 | Organizing seminars for agricultural science teachers on  the use of instructional materials in all the senior secondary schools will- improve the use of instructional materials. | 240 | 495 | 300 | 152 | 1187 | 735 | 424 | 2.5 | Agree |
| 7 | Organizing orientation programmes for newly recruited  agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials in each zonal educational office will improve the use instructional materials. | 408 | 396 | 126 | 177 | 1117 | 804 | 303 | 2.9 | Agree |
| 8 | Reviving the culture of excursion in all the SSS in kano state  will improve the use of instructional materials. | 420 | 603 | 296 | 116 | 1435 | 1023 | 412 | 2.9 | Agree |
| 9 | Massive mobilization programs to awaken agricultural science teachers on the use of instructional materials in SSS by Kano state government will improve the use of instructional materials. | 480 | 390 | 226 | 114 | 1240 | 870 | 370 | 2.8 | Agree |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  |  | 11626 | 9327 | 3.2 | Agree |

**Table 4.3: Analysis of data used to determine motivational strategies required for improving use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RQ2** | **Statement** | **SA** | **A** | **D** | **SD** | **TR** | **TA** | **TD** | **X** | **Rank** |
| 10 | Giving recommendation letter to agricultural science teachers that adequate use of instructional materials will improve the use  of instructional materials. | 412 | 225 | 172 | 29 | 838 | 637 | 201 | 3.0 | Agree |
| 11 | Paying stipends to agricultural science teachers that use  instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. | 224 | 225 | 172 | 34 | 655 | 449 | 206 | 2.7 | Agree |
| 12 | Promoting agricultural science teachers with one grade level that adequately use instructional materials in SSS will improve the  use of instructional materials. | 464 | 297 | 188 | 15 | 964 | 761 | 203 | 3.2 | Agree |
| 13 | Praise to agricultural science teachers that use instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. | 288 | 288 | 204 | 19 | 799 | 576 | 223 | 2.9 | Agree |
| 14 | Merit pay for agricultural science teachers that use instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. | 576 | 459 | 112 | 10 | 1157 | 1035 | 122 | 3.6 | Agree |
| 15 | Enhancing salary by one step to agricultural science teachers  that use instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. | 496 | 288 | 196 | 34 | 1016 | 230 | 230 | 3.1 | Agree |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  | 4591 | 3605 | 984 | 3.1 | Agree |

**Table 4.4: Analysis of data used to determine administrative approaches required for improving use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RQ3** | **Statement** | **SA** | **A** | **D** | **SD** | **TR** | **TA** | **TD** | **X** | **Rank** |
| 16 | Provision of adequate time for practical use of instructional  materials will improve the use of instructional materials | 400 | 396 | 144 | 19 | 959 | 796 | 163 | 3.2 | Agree |
| 17 | Installation of technological related agricultural science  instructional materials will improve the use of instructional material | 496 | 288 | 156 | 22 | 962 | 784 | 178 | 3.3 | Agree |
| 18 | Drawing regulation to govern the proper usage of instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials | 344 | 642 | 180 | 96 | 1262 | 986 | 276 | 3.1 | Agree |
| 19 | Supervising agricultural science teachers that use instructional materials in the classroom will improve the use of instructional  materials | 440 | 660 | 194 | 59 | 1353 | 1100 | 253 | 3.3 | Agree |
| 20 | Allocation of fund for the purchase of instructional materials in  SSS will improve the use of instructional materials. | 220 | 717 | 152 | 116 | 1205 | 937 | 268 | 3.1 | Agree |
| 21 | Introducing instructional materials levy in the SSS will improve the use of instructional materials. | 484 | 585 | 148 | 96 | 1313 | 1069 | 244 | 3.3 | Agree |
| 22 | Ensuring adequate supply of needed instructional materials to agricultural science teachers will improve the use of instructional  materials. | 760 | 354 | 156 | 100 | 1370 | 1114 | 256 | 3.3 | Agree |
| 23 | Making the use of instructional material by agricultural science teachers to form part of the condition for their promotion will  improve the use of instructional materials | 712 | 597 | 116 | 51 | 1476 | 1309 | 167 | 3.5 | Agree |
| 24 | Acquisition of agricultural science instructional materials through organizations such as; ETF and PTA will improve the use of  instructional materials | 420 | 603 | 296 | 116 | 1435 | 1023 | 412 | 2.9 | Agree |
| 25 | Setting of instructional materials task fund to be funded by  companies and NGOs in all the Senior Secondary Schools will improve the use of instructional material | 444 | 561 | 114 | 131 | 1250 | 1005 | 245 | 3.2 | Agree |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  | 11626 | 9327 | 2299 | 3.2 | Agree |

**Table 4.5: Analysis of data used to determine ways of increas ing access for improving use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RQ4** | **Statement** | SA | A | D | SD | TR | TA | TD | X | Rank |
| 26 | Provision of constant electricity supply in SSS will improve the access of instructional materials. | 804 | 564 | 114 | 40 | 1522 | 1368 | 142 | 3.6 | Agree |
| 27 | Dissemination of information to agricultural science teachers by Kano State SSS Management Board about newly acquired instructional materials will improve the usage of instructional materials. | 748 | 513 | 152 | 50 | 1465 | 1261 | 204 | 3.4 | Agree |
| 28 | Making the instructional materials location to be easily accessible  by agricultural science teachers in SSS will improve instructional materials usage. | 396 | 684 | 134 | 92 | 1306 | 1080 | 226 | 3.3 | Agree |
| 29 | Establishing agricultural science instructional materials  comets in all the SSS classes equipped with local materials will improve the access of instructional materials | 428 | 579 | 202 | 89 | 1298 | 1007 | 291 | 3.1 | Agree |
| 30 | Provision of adequate agricultural science audio visual, laboratories will improve the use of instructional materials | 400 | 324 | 198 | 80 | 1002 | 724 | 278 | 2.6 | Agree |
| 31 | Provision of technology related to teaching of agricultural science will improve the use of instructional materials | 220 | 438 | 322 | 90 | 1070 | 658 | 412 | 2.5 | Agree |
| 32 | Establishing agricultural science zonal resource centres at the zonal education offices to produce low cost instructional materials will improve the use of instructional materials. | 800 | 567 | 116 | 39 | 1522 | 1367 | 155 | 3.6 | Agree |
| 33 | Establishing agricultural science mini resource development centres with enough local materials will improve the access of instructional materials | 748 | 513 | 150 | 53 | 1464 | 1261 | 203 | 3.4 | Agree |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  | 9127 | 7358 | 1769 | 3.2 | Agree |

**Table 4.6: Analysis of data used to determine maintenance practices for improving use of instructional materials for teaching agricultural science**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RQ5** | **Statement** | **SA** | **A** | **D** | **SD** | **TR** | **TA** | **TD** | **X** | **Rank** |
| 34 | Providing adequate storage space for agricultural science instructional  materials will improve the use of instructional materials | 208 | 339 | 138 | 104 | 7899 | 547 | 242 | 2.8 | Agree |
| 35 | Proper servicing of available agricultural science instructional  materials in all the SSS will improve the use of instructional materials. | 664 | 321 | 134 | 94 | 1213 | 985 | 228 | 3.2 | Agree |
| 36 | Providing adequate funding by Kano state government for the maintenance of instructional materials in all the SSS will improve the  use of instructional materials | 606 | 321 | 198 | 89 | 1214 | 927 | 287 | 3.1 | Agree |
| 37 | Establishing a full time position for instructional materials technicians in all the SSS by Kano state government will improve the use of  instructional materials | 542 | 324 | 204 | 216 | 1286 | 866 | 420 | 2.7 | Agree |
| 38 | Provision of rules and regulations guiding the usage of agricultural science instructional materials will improve the use of instructional  materials. | 404 | 309 | 79 | 11 | 903 | 713 | 190 | 3.2 | Agree |
| 39 | The involvement of professionals in the field of instructional materials in the physical planning of instructional materials storage facilities will improve the usage of instructional materials. | 344 | 333 | 212 | 98 | 987 | 677 | 310 | 2.7 | Agree |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  | 5603 | 4168 | 1435 | 3.0 | Agree |