

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AS A TOOL FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE AND THE CHALLENGES OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper intends to examine educational administration as a tool for good governance and the challenge of insecurity in Nigeria. Educational administration is the process by which educational goals and objective are achieved through collective and collaborative human efforts in suitable environment. Educational administration means running of educational institutions which involves guidance, leadership and controlling of efforts of individuals in the achievement of goals of the institution. It is a mean through which good governance can be achieved. The paper elaborates educational administration in different perspectives, functions of educational administration, why educational administration is important in good governance. The paper also look at the concept of good governance, educational administration as a tool for good governance, insecurity, challenge of insecurity and effects of insecurity on good governance and, the paper also depicts the challenges confronting educational administration that have affected national security and development, conclusions and recommendations are made on the way forward and, one of such recommendations is that government at all levels and other stakeholders such as the private sectors should provide school administrators will help them in effective administration to enhance good governance and security in Nigeria

Keywords: Educational Administration, Good Governance, Challenges and Insecurity.

The quality of good governance requires efforts' from multiple stakeholders, groups including teachers, administrators and also the type of administrative roles adopted by the administrators among others. Administration is the process by which goals are achieved through collective and collaborative human efforts in suitable environment. Education administration is essentially a service, activity or tool through which the fundamental objectives of the educational process maybe more fully and efficiently realized (Frank, 2018). Educational administration involves prudent organizing and directing of resources and high degree of accountability on the part of school members especially the principal. Educational administration means running of educational institutions which involves guidance, leadership and controlling of efforts of individuals in the achievement of goals of the institution. Educational administration by the involves management of available human and material

resources and evaluation of educational effort. These cannot be achieved without effective principals' administrative roles.

Educational administration as a tool for good governance relates to series of decisions and activities taken by the administrator to accomplish the goals and objectives of education. Campbell (2017) described education administration as a tool for good governance as the way by which an administrator make decisions and takes action to achieve educational goals and objectives. It involves various methods or skills used by the principal in running of educational institution which involves guidance, planning, directing, budgeting, evaluating and controlling the efforts of individuals in educational organisation in the attainment of educational goal and objectives (Robinson, 2017).

Function of Educational Administration

1. Effective educational administration help to get things done easily in time
2. Educational administration help to promote effective decision making
3. Effective educational administration have the ability to inspire, improve, guide and listen, encourage individuals to work towards achieving educational goals and objectives.
4. Educational administration is practice that leads to positive influence, growth and development of both individual and groups for collective purpose.
5. Educational administration helps to transform the organization through the direction of human resources that are the most important organizational asset, leading to the achievement of desired goals
6. Education administration helps to influence the behaviour of individuals toward the accomplishment of educational goals.
7. Educational administration helps to guide, develop teamwork, maintain discipline, frequent monitoring of teaching and learning, professional development, planning and directing among others.
8. Effective educational administrative assist teachers in determining the right methods, teaching facilities, physical settings and classroom attributes that are most likely to promote effective learning in schools (Frank, 2018).

Educational administration is administrative capacity and ability of the administrator to make reasonable decisions for effective attainment of set goals and objectives. Educational administration to a great extent determines the effectiveness of the good governance and performance of people in their job (Ezeocha, 2017). It is a tool for policy making, curriculum direction, innovation, organization, effective communication, school authority, education, perfectionist and philosophies. The importance of educational administration cannot be overemphasized. These roles include directing, guiding, budgeting, planning, evaluating, provision of material resources and good leadership to enhance better job performance of teachers and academic performance of students in schools recognizes the need of teachers for the modification of mandate and to bring about necessary changes in the organization to make it effective.

Why Educational Administration is Important in Good Governance

There are several reasons why educational administration is important in good governance. This is evidence in the following:

1. Educational administration focus on processes, structures and arrangements that leads to good governance.
2. Educational administration help in the implementation of decision making
3. Educational administration focus on effective planning and organization of ideas which to promote good governance
4. Educational administration help to exercised good governance
5. Educational administration help in vested authority and vested authority uses its powers to achieve the institution's objectives, including its powers to design, implement and innovate the organization's policies, rules, systems and processes, and to engage and involve its stakeholders.
6. Good governance implies that the exercise of the vested authority is accountable, transparent, predictable, participative and dynamic.
7. Educational administration is tool through which the fundamental objectives of the educational process may be more fully and efficiently realized.
8. It helps administrators to properly exhibit the right attitude to work, to be committed and dedicated to duties at hand, making deliberate and constant efforts towards attainment of educational goals and objectives
9. It also help the administrators to accomplish or execute a given task in the organistion to achieve educational goals and objectives.
10. Educational administration helps administrators to have zeal in keeping proper records
11. It ensure effective budgeting, coordination and decision making which help to bring about good governance (Ezeocha, 2017).

The Challenges Confronting Educational Administration that have Affected National Security and Development

Several challenges contributed to the growth of educational administration. These challenges are:

Poor Power and Infrastructures: The place of adequate power and workable infrastructure in educational administration cannot be glossed over. Most tertiary institutions of higher learning lack the basic infrastructure to study business education in Nigeria. The absence of regular and stable power supply has makes the use of few equipment where available in the laboratories and workshops impossible. The rudiment of educational administration can only be actualised with functional laboratories/workshops. The absence of basic infrastructure has make the set goal of education not to be achieved. The resultant effect of this is lack of good governance. Taofiq (2019) added that the lack of these formidable and essential facilities discourages teaching and learning of educational management and thus slows the pace of self-reliance based on good governance and national development.

Poor Funding and Mismanagement: Educational administration which is at the Centre stage in the field of humanity and have in no small way in Nigeria schools been faced with inadequate funding. The funding of schools in Nigeria especially the tertiary institutions has traditionally been from grants, by the government and international agencies which are usually tied to specific projects (Oyeshola, 2018). High level of mismanagement and corruption in the utilization of the supposedly poor fund provided by the government and other stake holders are also basic issues. This has largely hindered functional libraries, laboratories, workshops, equipments and tools from being put in place. For this, there can be no meaningful self-reliance and national development through educational administration.

Inadequate Manpower : A significant problem faced with educational administration in Nigeria today is the issue of inadequate manpower. It is doubtful if Nigeria has sufficient and qualified number of indigenous administrators. This has in no small way hindered the growth of effective administration and by extension affected good governance and national development.

Defective Curriculum: School curriculum in the pre-independent Nigeria was not for all-round development of the child as the aspects of science and technology which would have created entrepreneurial skills for self-reliance were ignored. It rather kept on producing subservient Nigerians who were tied to the apron string of white collar jobs viz: gardeners, stewards, interpreters, catechists, clerks and house-keepers(Etuk, 2018). All these make the people parasitic consumers rather than creative and efficient producers. There is an obvious relationship between development and the type of educational structures available in any country.

Lack of Instructional Materials: Another obstacle to effective educational administration teaching is lack of instructional materials in our schools. Lecturers do not improvise instructional materials again for teaching. This has hindered effective teaching as lecturers lecture without demonstration and practical. The availability and use of instructional materials in teaching of educational administration courses help students to understand bus educational administration better. Educational administration cannot be effective without the use of effective instructional materials.

Overcrowded Classroom: Large class-size in educational administration reduces the level of individual participation which is very important for process skill acquisition, it makes practical classes to be difficult and also hinders effective teaching and learning of educational administration.

Poor method of Teaching: Methodology of teaching is what makes a good teacher. Some students hate educational administration as a result of poor method of teaching, business education teaching should be done by proceeding from known to unknown, business education teaching in our schools is theoretical with less emphasis on practical and experiment. Concepts are meaningful only when the learners can visualize them. Students are not actively engaged through interaction and practical so that effective learning can take place due to poor teaching method.

Educational Administration as a Tool for Good Governance and the Challenges of Insecurity in Nigeria

According to Mamman (2016), the difficulties which implementers of educational administration faced in their efforts to achieve its set objectives to include lack of facilities for good quality research and presence of work load among teachers, lack of government investment, corruption in educational sector, frequent educational reforms, lack of highly qualified professional teachers, lack of linkages between industry and academia and poor administration of educational programme. Nwazor (2017) listed the challenges facing the growth of educational administration in the Nigeria Education system to includes:

1. Insufficient fund and low status rating
2. Antagonism by competitors
3. Insufficient supply of books
4. Lack of consistent drive among educators to have a functioning union for business teachers
5. Inflexible curriculum
6. Irregular and poor remuneration for teaching and employers' ignorance of the benefits from studying Educational administration. Other challenges facing Educational administration as identified by the writers are:
 1. Inadequate planning
 2. Inadequate instructional materials
 3. Inadequate power supply
 5. Inadequate quality coordination
 6. Lack of evaluation; monitoring and supervision
 7. Lack of adequate laboratories
 8. Low interest of students in Business Education,
 9. Irresponsible teaching, non-utilization of some supplied equipment
 10. Poor curriculum contents
 11. Poor ethical standard, poor societal perception, teachers' misconduct, lack of vocational guidance and counselling, societal poverty, lack of technicians and technical support in terms of spare parts and high cost of new technology (Uche, 2018). The above mentioned challenges of educational administration if not properly addressed will undermine the benefits that can be derived by individuals pursuing the programme and good governance.

The Concept of Governance

Governance is the processes, structures and arrangements that pertain to the administration of an entity or unit of organization. According to Amadeker, (2015) Governance is the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a human, social and materials resources for development. Similarly, Job (2018) describes governance as consisting of the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. Governance is the manner in which the vested authority uses its powers to achieve the institution's objectives, including its powers to design, implement and innovate the organization's policies, rules, systems and processes, and to engage and involve its

stakeholders. Good governance implies that the exercise of the vested authority is accountable, transparent, predictable, participative and dynamic (Johnson, 2018).

The term governance and good governance are being increasingly used in development literature. Bad governance is being increasingly regarded as one of the root causes of all evil within our societies. The concept of governance is not new. It is as old as human civilization. Simply put good governance means the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented or not implemented. There are several principles that can facilitate good governance in our society needed for administrators to put it into practice which are of particular relevance to social security institutions (Job, 2018). This includes accountability, transparency, predictability, participation and dynamism as a fifth principle that characterizes good governance. The five principles are mutually reinforcing. Observing one principle facilitates the practice of the other principles, thereby creating a virtuous environment for good governance. The principles are generally defined as follows.

1. Accountability is the ability to hold legally responsible the officials who are in charge of the institution. It requires establishing norms and standards to evaluate the achievement of the institution's mission, and a well-functioning system of redress that protects the interests of stakeholders and deters mismanagement and deviations from the institution's mandate. As trustees, social security administrators are responsible, and hence accountable, for managing the programme prudently, efficiently and equitably.
2. Transparency is the availability and accessibility of accurate, essential and timely information to ensure that stakeholders are well informed of the true state of the social security programme and how it is being managed. Transparency in the decision-making process promotes honesty, integrity and competence, and discourages wrongdoing. Clarity and simplicity of rules, systems and processes help to limit the areas that would require discretion and arbitrariness in programme administration.
3. Predictability refers to the consistent application of the law and its supporting policies, rules and regulations. For social security programmes, the rights and duties of members and beneficiaries must be well defined, protected and consistently enforced. Surprises and sudden changes in contribution rates, benefit entitlements or other features may seriously undermine the credibility of the programme.
4. Participation refers to the active education, engagement and effective involvement of stakeholders to ensure the protection of their interests. The meaningful participation of stakeholders depends on their access to information about the institution and their capacity to understand and act on such information.
5. Dynamism is simply defined as the element of positive change in governance. While the other four principles of governance may well be applied in the context of maintaining a status quo, dynamism refers to changing and improving on the status quo itself, by doing things more efficiently and equitably, and by responding to the

evolving needs of programme members and beneficiaries, thereby creating new value (Job, 2018).

Other principles that can facilitate good governance are:

1. Responsiveness

Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe.

2. Consensus oriented

There are several actors and as many view points in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in society to reach a broad consensus in society on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved. It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development. This can only result from an understanding of the historical, cultural and social contexts of a given society or community.

3. Equity and inclusiveness

A society's well being depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their well being.

4. Effectiveness and efficiency

Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

5. Accountability

Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Who is accountable to whom varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organization or institution. In general an organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law(Lemon, 2018).

Insecurity

Insecurity is a situation in which there is no peace and there is threat to lives and properties. These threats may include armed robbery, kidnapping, bokoharam insurgency, rape, suicide bombing, ethnic and religious crises. The term insecurity is used to describe a situation whereby there is feeling of inadequacy in the protection of lives and properties of individuals (Azih, 2015). Most administration cannot stand the test of time where there is

absence of peace and security. Nigeria is witnessing a high rate of insecurity to lives and properties. When there is insecurity in the country, a country finds it difficult to promote businesses to feed the populace. Administrators find it difficult to practice their profession to improve good governance. This goes a long way to promote unemployment and poverty. Insecurity is caused as a result of structural entrenched crisis of development that creates an environment for the emergence of poverty, unemployment and inequality in the country (Njoku, 2015). Insecurity can lead to the following critical incidents: bomb blasts, cult killings, fire explosion with injuries or significant damage, infectious diseases, missing students, quest for wealth, carefree travels by teachers, rechanneling school fees, assault on students, mental health crisis, extortion by teachers, drug/alcohol, sexual assault, death of a student (on or off campus), significant injury on a student, mass exodus of teachers, less preference for teacher education, fewer female teachers in primary, Secondary and colleges of education, few females and males in some programmes, program establishment without recourse to parent body and non or accredited programmes, increase in school fees, attempted suicide, policy revision and policy reversal (Njoku, 2015).

Causes of Insecurity

There are several indices that can cause insecurity. Some of the causes of insecurity are:

1. High level of unemployment
2. Poor leadership
3. High level of moral decadence,
4. Religious fanaticism,
5. Poor quality of education
6. Inadequate provision of welfare packages
7. Lack of spirit of patriotism
8. High level of poverty
9. Negative effect of foreign culture and poor parental upbringing. Effective teaching of educational administration can help to solve the problem of insecurity. Several ways of repositioning Educational management programme in Nigeria to solve insecurity problems includes:

1. Recruitment of skill manpower
2. Constant retraining of educators on emerging skills
3. Provision of financial aids for educational administration
5. Award of scholarships to students that made outstanding performance in their results
6. Review of education policies.
7. Education curriculum for skill acquisition
8. Adequate funding of educational administration programme and adequate maintenance of educational equipment. Insecurity is a threat to lives and properties which can promote crisis in a country. That is why educational administration programme seems to be a remedy to this unfortunate (Etuk, 2018).

Challenge of Insecurity and Effects of Insecurity on Good Governance

The challenges of insecurity in Nigeria are traceable to following:

1. lapses in intelligence gathering and proper utilisation of same.
2. Poor governance
3. Poor administration
4. Willingness of the public to share viable information with the security agencies.
5. Lack of citizen's involvement in state security management and their reluctance in volunteering security information to law enforcement agencies remain part of the lapses in critical security elements application.
6. Lack of effective decision making.
7. Lack of proper employment and accurate designation of tasks by the administrator.
8. The inability of the government to rise promptly to intelligence information in their disposal to combat insecurity.

Security challenges in Nigeria manifest in several dimensions and people have always been disturbed by series of crimes that they are not familiar with which spring up daily in the country. Phenson (2017) describe that security lapses and challenges manifest on daily basis in forms of youth restiveness, terrorism, and insurgent attacks, ransoms, political assassination, arson, murder, cult-related activities, mass protests, and so forth. Many of the aforementioned crimes and many others not mentioned are alien to Nigeria society. Specifically the crime of terrorism that has devastated the country, mostly the north-eastern part of the country is one of the contemporary security challenges ravaging the land. Several thousands of people have lost their lives and property to Boko Haram insurgency over the years. The perennial attacks on natural resources in the Niger Delta by Niger Delta militants which has now taken the form of kidnapping for ransom in which several unemployed youths now engaged in all parts of the country is another security challenge that the security sector is grappling with to unravel.

Conclusion

Educational administration play a pivotal role on good governance. When there is good governance, the level of insecurity will be reducing in Nigeria.

Recommendation

Based on this background the following recommendation are made

1. Effective administration should be carried out by the administrators
2. Government should foster protected relationship between the public and law enforcement agencies, to remove the fear within them and ensure protection of information relating to their privacy.
3. Good governance should be practice by the administrators

4. Government should approve relationship between her law enforcement agencies and intelligence agencies of the international communities to ensure a counter intelligence for against external aggression and internal insurrection.
5. Government should organised enlightenment and informative programmes for public to know the importance of information sharing with government security agencies.

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