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Education Planning and Administration in an Era of Dwindling Economic: Implication for Intervention

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Abstract

This study investigated the administration and planning of primary education in an era of dwindling economic. Quantitative research design was used for the study. A self designed questionnaire titled "Administration and Planning of Primary Education and Dwindling Economic Questionnaire" (APPEDEQ) was used to collect information for the study. The data collected were analyzed using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation. Three stated hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The results revealed that there was a significant relationship between budgetary allocation, planning, coordination and dwindling economic in North-West zone, Nigeria. It was recommended that government should ensure that adequate and sufficient budgetary allocations are voted for education. Proper coordination of primary education by provision of development programmes for teachers was also recommended among others.

Keywords: dwindling economic, administration, planning, primary education, Nigeria.

Introduction

Administration is an aspect of management process that involve organization and coordination of human and material resources of any establishment for the achievement of it objectives. Administration involves utilizing available resources for the realization of predetermined organizational goals. Educational administration implies implementation of plan that has been put in place in order to achieve the stated educational goals and objectives. The Nigeria educational

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This study investigated the administration and planning of primary education in an era of dwindling economic. Quantitative research design was used for the study. A self designed questionnaire titled "Administration and Planning of Primary Education and Dwindling Economic Questionnaire" (APPEDEQ) was used to collect information for the study. The data collected were analyzed using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation. Three stated hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The results revealed that there was a significant relationship between budgetary allocation, planning, coordination and dwindling economic in North-West zone, Nigeria. It was recommended that government should ensure that adequate and sufficient budgetary allocations are voted for education. Proper coordination of primary education by provision of development programmes for teachers was also recommended among others.

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Introduction

Administration is an aspect of management process that involve organization and coordination of human and material resources of any establishment for the achievement of its objectives. Administration involves utilizing available resources for the realization of predetermined organizational goals. Educational administration implies implementation of plan that has been put in place in order to achieve the stated educational goals and objectives. The Nigeria educational

system has developed gradually through a series of reforms since independence. These reforms were aimed at reshaping and providing a good organizational structure that would enable the country to achieve her national goals of technological advancement, political, social and economic. The National Policy on Education (2013) spelt out a 9-3-4 educational system for the nation. The system offer nine years of basic education, three years of senior secondary education and four years of higher education. The introduction of Universal Basic Education changed the management structure of education making primary education a component of "Basic Education" which includes early childhood education, primary education, junior secondary education and non-formal literacy education.

Planning is a way of deciding in advance on how to use available resources towards the achievement of stated goals and objectives. Planning is an important administrative component through which educational policies are initiated, translated into programmes and implemented. Planning is also the process of establishing priorities for future actions in an attempt to solve economic problems that stem from the existence of scarce resources in an era dwindling economic (Longe, 2003).

On the other hand, budgeting is the allocation of resources to accomplish the goals of the organization. A major source of funding education at all level has always been budgetary allocation by three tiers of government over the time. The federal government budgetary allocation to education is low because of other competing variables such as infrastructures, energy and the likes. Educational budgeting is a device for translating educational plans into financial plans.

Dwindling economic in this context refers to the decline economic which has negative effect on economic growth. Dwindling economic result in declining national income which reduces the States financial capacity to support education, creating unemployment, job losses which in turn reduce a household's capacity to provide its children education. Dwindling economic may lead to failure of households' ability to pay for schooling. As a result of these aforementioned factors, schools would become in a weak position to sustain

or improve the quality of their services due to poor financial budgetary which will in turn affect existing plans and proper coordination of education. Dwindling economic in Nigeria recently has affected households in many ways in terms of job losses, unemployment, inability to pay children school fees and the likes. Several studies have been carried out in the area of economic crises on education.

Gilborn and Maras (2001) conducted how the education system is affected by emailing economy. Odufowokan (2011) investigated financing education in a depressed economic: the 21st century challenges. Abdullahi (2017) investigated era of economic recession and management of universal basic education. there are several areas of economic crises that are yet to be covered by theses scholars. These areas include administration and planning of education in an era of dwindling economic. Also that these scholars did not examine economic crises poor budgeting, planning and proper coordination of education as a variables of administration and planning of education during dwindling economic. Furthermore, this study targeted primary school education in Nigeria, these and many other related issues motivated the researcher to investigate administration and planning of education in an era of dwindling economic in Nigeria.

The theoretical framework of this study was based on integrated leadership theory. Integrated leadership theory refers to leadership process as a function of the leader, the subordinates and other situational variables (Taylor, 2015). Therefore, effective leadership style is the one that meets the needs of a specific situation. Hence, there is obvious need for Managers to give consideration to an integrated approach to effective leadership. The theory pays a careful attention to the forces with the leader, the subordinates, and the particular situation in terms of structure, external environment, objective or technology. The leadership theory can be applicable to this study in that supervisory approach is associated with administrators or educational managers. The subordinates represent the school personnel while the situation comprises the school structure, stated educational objectives, external climate (dwindling economic) and technology. This implies that educational administrators

should pay attention to the goals, experiences and needs of their subordinates, also study the situation if their effectiveness is to be attained most especially during the era of dwindling economic where some administrators have the tendency to become cost conscious as well as more stress efficiency in the area of planning and coordination of the accomplishing tasks. The objectives of this study are to examine the relationship between budgeting, planning, coordination and dwindling economic in North- west zone, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised in addressing the problem of this study:

- (1) How does budgetary allocation improve primary education in an era of dwindling economic in North-West zone?
- (2) Does effective planning enhance primary education in an era of dwindling economic in North-West zone?
- (3) Does proper coordination bring about effective primary education in an era of dwindling economic in North-West zone?

Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated and answered:

- (1) There is no significant relationship between budgetary allocation and dwindling economic in public primary schools in North-West zone.
- (2) There is no significant relationship between planning and dwindling economic in public primary schools in North-West zone.
- (3) There is no significant relationship between coordination and dwindling economic in primary schools in North-West zone.

Research Methodology

The research design used in this study was quantitative research design. This design was considered appropriate because it gives the researcher the opportunity of obtaining the opinion of sample population, analyze data collected using appropriate analysis technique and draw reasonable

conclusion about the population from the findings of the study. This study focused on the public primary schools in North-West zone, Nigeria which comprises seven (7) States namely Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Kastina, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara States. There are 17,496 primary schools. The target population of this study comprised all 179,562 primary schools teachers as at the time of study. Sample of 384 primary school teachers were selected with the use of Research Advisor table for determining sample size of a known population (2006). Proportional random sampling technique was used to select sample of 384 teachers. This involved obtaining the population of teachers in each of the selected primary schools in North-West and selecting the sample proportional to sample size from this population. This is presented in table 1. The technique is appropriate for this study because it give room for the selection of a true sample of the target population. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select primary school teachers in order to ensure that all categories of teachers were given an equal chance of being selected.

Table 1: Population Sample of Teachers in public Primary Schools in North-West Zone of Nigeria

S/N	North-West States	Number of primary schools	Number of teachers	Selected teachers
1	Jigawa	1,890	15,618	33
2	Kaduna	3,829	36,126	77
3	Kano	4,756	67,117	144
4	Kastina	2,172	19,875	43
5	Kebbi	1,657	16,999	36
6	Sokoto	1,881	14,033	30
7	Zamfara	1,311	9,794	21
Total		17,496	179,562	384

Source: Universal Basic Education Commission (2015)

Instrumentation

The instrument used for data collection was self constructed questionnaire titled "Administration and Planning of primary Education and Dwindling Economic Questionnaire" (APPEDEQ). The instrument was in two sections; section A contains personal information of teachers, while section B elicited information concerning administration and planning of primary education in an era of dwindling economic. There are 15 questions in section B. The teachers responded to the questionnaire on four (4) point Likert scale size as follows: Strongly Agree (4), Agree (3), Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1). The criterion mean is given thus: $4 + 3 + 2 + 1 / 4 = 2.50$. The criterion mean depicts that any item that is above or equal to the criterion mean value of 2.50 is agreed while the item that is below the criterion mean value is disagreed by the participants. To ensure content validity of the draft copies of the instruments were given to three experts in the educational management discipline and two experts in measurement and evaluation. Relevant corrections and adjustment were made based on their observations, modification and recommendations. The final copies were produced for data collection. The reliability of the instrument was ensuring with the use of Cronbach's Alpha to obtain reliability index of 0.76. The corrected questionnaire was distributed with the help of seven research assistants to the teachers of the sample schools. Also effective administration of questionnaires was aided by cooperation of colleagues and friends in the sample schools. The participants were assured of the anonymity and confidentiality of their responses. This method facilitated on the spot collection of completed instrument and hundred percent retrieval. The data collected for the study were analyzed using SPSS version 2.0. The research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation while Pearson's Product Moment Correlation was used to answer research hypotheses. The p-value was compared to significant level (0.5) to determine the rejection or acceptance of the hypotheses.

Data Analysis and Results

This study provides a descriptive analysis of the extent administration and planning of primary education and

dwindling economic. Mean and standard deviation were used in the description. Table 2 presents the mean and standard deviation response of teachers who responded to the research question on budgetary allocation in primary schools in North-West zone.

Table 2 Mean and standard Deviations of variables on budgetary allocation

S/N	Budgetary allocation	Teachers Responses		Decision
		mean	SD	
1.	Dwindling economic affect education allocation	2.92	0.951	Agreed
2.	Dwindling economic affect the purchase of equipment and materials needed for effective educational delivery.	2.94	0.919	Agreed
3.	Dwindling economic affect the salaries of teachers	2.97	0.953	Agreed
4.	Dwindling economic affect the training and re-training of teachers	2.93	1.011	Agreed
5.	Dwindling economic affect the renovation and construction of infrastructures.	2.89	0.990	Agreed
Grand mean		2.93	0.965	

(Mean $\geq$ 2.50 Agree, Mean < 2.50 Disagree)
 Researchers' field work

Table 2 showed that, items number 1-5 have their various mean and grand mean values above 2.50 and high standard deviation score. Therefore, participants agreed that adequate budgetary allocation improve effective administration and planning of primary education.

Table 3 Mean and standard Deviation of Variables on effective planning of primary education

S/N	Effective planning	Teachers		Response
		Mean	SD	Decision
6.	Dwindling economic affect the strategies and outlining tasks schedules to accomplish educational goal.	2.85	0.960	Agreed
7.	Dwindling economic affect proper coordination within an educational setting.	2.93	0.948	Agreed
8.	Dwindling economic affect education growth and development.	2.90	0.988	Agreed
9.	Dwindling economic affect administrator's creativity and innovation.	2.81	1.040	Agreed
10.	Dwindling economic affect administrators anticipation and prediction of future event.	2.91	1.000	Agreed
Grand mean		2.88	0.987	

(Mean > 2.50 Agree, Mean < 2.50 Disagree)
 Researchers field work

Table 3 showed that, items number 6-10 have their various mean and grand mean above 2.50 and high standard deviation scores. Therefore, participants agreed that effective planning enhance administration and planning of primary education

Table 4 Mean and Standard Deviations of variables on proper Coordination of Primary Education

S/N	Coordination	Teachers		Response
		Mean	SD	Decision
11.	Dwindling economic affect the processes for continuous assessment of students progress	2.88	0.960	Agreed
12.	Dwindling economic affect the arrangements and effort of the teachers	2.90	0.961	Agreed
13.	Dwindling economic affect the communication and cooperation among group member of school and educational goals	2.92	0.973	Agreed
14.	Dwindling economic affect development programme of teachers	2.87	1.008	Agreed
15.	Dwindling economic affect learning activities around behaviour objective.	2.89	0.927	Agreed
Grand mean		2.89	0.966	

(Mean > 2.50 Agree, Mean < 2.50 Disagree)
Research field work

Table 4 showed that, items 11-15 have their various mean and grand mean above 2.50 and high standard deviation scores. Therefore, participants agreed that proper coordination bring about effective administration and planning of primary education.

Hypotheses Testing

The analysis method applied in the course of the research work was the use of Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient to test the set hypotheses.

Hypothesis One: there is no significant relationship between budgetary allocation and dwindling economic in public primary education.

Table 5: Budgetary Allocation and Dwindling Economic in Primary Education

Variable	N	$\bar{x}$	SD	Df	Cal-r	P-value	Decision
Budgetary allocation	384	11.72	4.759	753	0.90	.000	Rejected
Dwindling economic	384	2.93	0.965				

Table 5 indicates that calculated r-value = .90 and p-value notation is .000 at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is positive and significant relationship between budgetary allocation and dwindling economic. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between budgetary allocation and dwindling economic in primary schools is rejected.

Hypothesis Two: There is no significant relationship between planning and dwindling economic in public primary school.

Table 6: Planning and Dwindling Economic in Public Primary Schools

Variable	N	$\bar{x}$	SD	Df	Cal-r	P-value	Decision
Planning	384	11.54	4.017	767	0.92	.000	Rejected
Dwindling economic	384	2.88	0.987				

Table 6 indicates that calculated r-value = .92 and p-value notation is .000 at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is positive relationship between planning and dwindling economic. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between planning and dwindling economic in primary schools is rejected.

Hypothesis Three: There is no significant relationship between coordination and dwindling economic in public primary schools

Table 7: Coordination and Dwindling Economic in Primary Schools

Variable	N	$\bar{x}$	SD	Df	Cal-r	p-value	Decision
Coordination	384	11.68	4.322	767	0.91	.000	Rejected
Dwindling economic	384	2.89	0.966				

Table 7 indicates that calculated r-value= .91 and p-value notation is .000 at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is positive and significant relationship between coordination and dwindling economic. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between coordination and dwindling economic in primary schools is rejected.

Discussion

The first result obtained from this study shows that adequate budgetary allocation is necessary for effective administration and planning of primary education in North-West zone, Nigeria. The problem of dwindling economic experience in Nigeria nowadays has affected the smooth running of public primary schools due to the problems of irregular payment of teacher salaries and allowances, inadequate provision of educational facilities and the likes. The findings agreed with Dada (2004) that quality education can be allowed only in an atmosphere of financial availability and accountability. This implies that if the administration and planning budgetary allocation in education is devoid of misappropriation, there is a possibility of achieving educational goals in an era of dwindling economic. The findings also conformed to Odufowokan (2011) who stated that for efficient and effective running of different level of education, there must be adequate provision of fund by all the stakeholders in education to prepare for the challenges of depressed economic.

Another finding obtained from the research is that effective planning enhances primary school education in North-west zone, Nigeria. The finding agreed with Abdullahi (2017) who stated that, it is the responsibility of government as a manager to plan direct, coordinate and budgeting for every aspect of education towards the implementation of policies in order to realize education objectives.

It is also evident from the result that proper coordination brings about effective administration of primary education in North-West zone, Nigeria. Results from hypothesis three showed that there is positive and significant relationship between coordination of primary school education and dwindling economic in North-West zone, Nigeria.

Recommendations

1. Government should ensure that adequate and sufficient budgetary allocation are voted for education for the purchase of equipment and materials, renovation and construction of infrastructures, regular payment of teachers salaries, training and retraining of teachers among others in order to ensure effective educational delivery during the era of dwindling economic towards the achievement of educational goals in Nigeria.
2. Government should provide effective planning of primary education in order to ensure efficient and effectiveness of education, implementation of strategies and outline schedules to accomplish educational goal and realization of educational growth and development during dwindling economic in Nigeria.
3. Government should also ensure proper coordination of primary education by giving rooms for the provision of development programmes for teachers; improve learning activities towards the achievement of educational goals and objectives during an era of dwindling economic in Nigeria.

Conclusion

It is obvious that dwindling economic experience in Nigeria nowadays has affected the smooth running of primary education due to the problems of irregular payment of teachers' salaries, job losses, poor facilities and the likes. Therefore, adequate budgetary allocation is needed for effective administration and planning of primary education. Effective planning and proper coordination also enhance better administration of primary education especially in an era of dwindling economic. The findings show that budgetary allocation, planning and coordination serve as predictors of achieving effective administration and planning of primary education in an era of dwindling economic in Nigeria.

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