CHALLENGES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SCHOOL SECURITY: EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT AS THE RESCUE

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Abstract
This study provided insights into the concept of education-educational management good governance and school security in secondary schools including the challenges associated with good governance and school security etc. The paper discussed the three basic component of educational management such as planning, implementation and controlling and application to check challenges of good governance and school security. Highlighted along with challenges to school security. The paper concluded that educational management is a powerful tool that can be deployed to bring about good governance in our school system and our nation at large. Moreover, educational management can further be applied to improve the security situation in our schools. It was recommended that school principals should deploy all the available educational management strategies to ensure good governance and effective school security for the overall growth and development of our educational system.

Keywords: Management, Educational Management, Good Governance, School Security

Introduction

Educational management for Good governance and security' There is a correlation between education and good governance situated in the context in the context of the present security challenges in the Nigerian nation. The issue of good governance in Nigeria has stood at center of the effort to build a stronger educational system compounded by the reluctance of the political class to deliver on their promises to the electorate. And the unmet expectations of the people. Good governance indeed cannot operate in an atmosphere of chaos. Insensitivity and lethargy on the part of the leaders and the led. For the past four years, without ceasing, educational institutions have been under constant attacks by kidnappers and bandits who have operated almost without control. The situation in the North presents a more worrisome dimension as students are kidnapped regularly and huge ransoms paid to free them. In essence, the general insecurity in the country has exacerbated the already existing problems of hunger, poverty, and malnutrition ravaging many States in Nigeria.

To achieve a functional education system in Nigeria there is the urgent need to address all the relevant ancillary issues that affect this sector. Such as participatory decision-making mechanisms, resources generation and allocation, accountability, equity and management of schools in Nigeria, security challenges, good governance challenges, educational training and soon. It has since been identified that one of the problems of promoting good governance in schools in Nigeria is the absence of a proper strategy to delineate between resources generated and their allocation to achieve the desired goals. Indeed, the high level of corruption and its debilitating impact on the nation's school system have combined to dim the light in the determination of government to develop the educational system.

What is good governance without the people? Yes, I have asked this question. Bearing in mind that operators of our school system seem to be oblivious of the divergence and expansibility of our nation's peoples and cultures. In the main, it could be said that the architecture of the nation's educational system is faulty. If not, I do not see why there should be too much tension in the system with the enormous resources government and others stakeholder invest in education. The insecurity that is currently the lot of our school system has continued to deteriorate without any visible hope in rage

horizon. The backlash of this development is already been felt across the country Kaduna State Government suspending indefinitely the reopening of schools in the state because of growing incidents of kidnapping and banditry. My fear is that the situation could lead to direr consequences in the days and months ahead as government seems to have lost control over the situation.

What this means is that the educational system is under severe threat of collapse as many parents and guardians would be reluctant to send their children and wards to school. The impact on the wider society could be worse when we consider the fact that the leaders of the nation are products of our educational system. This is why one should not talk about the educational system without effective good governance structure put in place. The beauty of articulating a sound and qualitative educational system is that it has a direct impact on the nation's good governance architecture. It would be fool hardy for any nation to discountenance the huge impact of a good educational system on its good governance structure. Involving the people in decision-making promotes good governance and engenders transparency, probity and accountability.

Education in the world over is considered as the cornerstone of development. It forms the basis for literacy, acquisition of skills, technological advancement as well as the ability to harness the natural resources of the environment for development. Thus, education is considered as the most powerful weapon which can be used to change the world. In the educational system, one of the vital mechanisms put in place towards achieving school goals and objectives as well as ensuring quality service delivery is the applicability of good governance practices (principles, etiquettes, tenets or characteristics). Good govemance etiquettes tends to imply that, performance by school principals is related to educational goals.

Good governance is therefore a goal oriented strategy viewed from the input and output perspectives. The integration of good governance in the educational administration and management will go a long way to curb the ills that plague the educational sector and will contribute to organizational effectiveness Haddassah (2020). On the other hand, poor governance in education results in ineffectiveness and inefficiency of service provision and in some cases no services at all as it exists in some our public secondary institutions. In education, poor governance results in ineffectiveness and inefficiency of service provision, and in some cases no service at all. Lack of standards, information, incentives, and accountability cannot only lead to poor provider performance but also to corruption, the "use of public office for private gain. The line between poor governance and corruption is often blurred. Therefore, improving governance and discouraging corruption in education ultimately aims to increase the efficiency of education services so as to raise educational quality, and ultimately improve students' achievement.

Educational Management

School management refers to bow schools arrange the resources of time, space, and personnel for maximum effect on student learning. School management as related to this refers to protective environments, the school ethics and culture which would enable principals' and other educational stakeholders to organise and manage schools and classrooms in a way that would encourage students to attend school and to actively participate in the learning and teaching process (Haddassah, 2020) Educational management is an applied field of management. One can therefore deduce that educational management refers to the application of theory and practice of management to the field of education or educational institutions Kimani (2011). The process of educational management consists of three basic functions, namely planning, implementing and controlling.

These three basic functions are used by manager to achieve educational organization goals and objectives.

1. **Planning** is the first step of educational management. Planning is a rational and systematic way of forecasting the future of an organization. It is a process of preparing for change by formulating future course of action Kimani (2011). Planning is a decision-making activity requiring the process of ascertaining objectives and deciding on activities to attain these objectives. Planning is preparation activity to anticipate the actions which will be done. Planning may formulate the goals and what techniques to get it. Thus, planning is a process of advancing a specific course of action to be done in future which includes setting of goals, arranging of programmes, devising methods or procedures and scheduling of time for the accomplishment of each programme. Planning should be continuous and gradual activities

which are guided by goals to be achieved. It could be single or plural activity, and support each other. One determines the other activities. Planning must formulate what actions will be taken. This is the core activity which contains decisions on actions to be implemented. Formulation of the plans contains some element of uncertainty because not all the obstacles that will occur in the future can be anticipated in determining what techniques most appropriate to use. The future can be predicted exactly and definitely because of the impossibilities that has always existed. Optimization foresight will likely occur to maintain the minimum failures (Satori in Priadi, 2011l). Kimani (2011) stated that there are four characteristics of planning functions. First, planning is anticipatory. Decisions are made on how and what to do before it is done. Second, it is goal directed. Third, planning focuses on desired future results. Fourth, planning is future oriented. It involves making decisions that will be achieved in future.

2. **Implementing** is equivalent with doing. It means we must implement the plans into real actions. They are organizing, communicating, staffing, directing, accommodating, coordinating, motivating, and so on. It depends on what kind of object to be managed. Organizing is similar to staffing which is the educational management function of gathering resources, establishing orderly uses for such resources and structuring tasks to fulfill organizational goals. It includes the determination of what tasks are to be done, how tasks are to grouped, who is responsible to do these tasks and who will make decisions about the tasks. Directing is a process through which educational personnel are motivated to make effective and efficient contribution to the realization of organizational goals. Directing requires some organizational commitment needs integration of organizational goals with those of individual and groups. It exclusively deals with the human element. It is therefore a very delicate and sensitive function that managers must take extreme care.
3. **Controlling** is a management function which monitors whether the activities on going well or not. Therefore, controlling means comparing performance with respect to pre-set goals and making the necessary adjustments and corrections Kimani (2011). Controlling is needed to update plans, to protect organizations assets from inefficiency and waste and to appraise employee's performance.

Good Governance

The concept of good governance refers to government agencies conduct in implementing innovative policies and programmes to increase the quality of public service with the ultimate aim of increasing economic growth according to Grindle, Hellman, Schankermann, & Rivera- Batiz, (2000). The provision of quality school plant in various secondary and tertiary institutions, speak volume of the end products, which are subsequently deployed to manage these important sectors of the economy. It is therefore convincing to state that the provision, utilization and maintenance of school plant in our institutions have a lot of impact on good governance of secondary schools.

Good governance practices go a long way to solve bad administrative practices by delivering good products which in turn lead to good performance. It also ensures safety, legal performance and safeguards stakeholders' interest (teachers, students, parents. Consequently, the government is making many efforts to implement good govemance and anti-corruption strategies in the governing of educational institutions in keeping with principles of good governance. The spine of governance is the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented, an analysis of governance focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in decision-making and implementing the decisions made and the formal and informal structures that have been set in place to arrive at and implement the decision (UNESCAP, 2018) A school manager must sit up to his/her responsibilities ensure good governance in school lest it causes him/her a damage to his/her good reputation, a fall in enrolment in school lower morale to staff and student disruption to learning especially because of a loss of equipment. The various management strategies, skills must be applied as to control this challenge of insecurity in school to achieve good governance in school for greater productivities.

School security

Security is the total sum of action and measures, including legislative and operational General wellbeing of a nation and its citizens Shinikaiye in Usman and Lawal (2018). Security could also be viewed as the relative freedom which individuals, groups and nations enjoy from danger, risk, or threat

of harm, injury, or loss to personnel or property. It is a situation where by a conducive atmosphere is created within which people in the state can go about their normal daily activities without threat to either their lives or properties Usman and Lawal (2018). Thus, security encompasses all approach toward safeguarding human as well as material resources in the state against all forms of aggression or violent conduct.

Orpinas, Home and Staniszewsk (2003) defined security as a form of protection where a separation is created between the assets and the threat. Security is the precaution taken, to safeguard an environment from impending danger or injury. It is a measure used to prevent dangers and threats. School security is the protection of human, and material resources from threats, risks and dangers emanating from school The safety in place at the different levels of education to safeguard human and material resources from internal and external aggression is referred to as school security. Thus, the nature of security provided at a particular level of education, be it primary, secondary or tertiary institutions is school security. The security system varies from one school to another depending on finance, interest and the environment in which a school is operating. The security system varies from one school to another depending on finance, interest and the environment in which a school is operating. School security can be defined as measures taken for the protection of the students, staff, property and other school valuable assets from attacks or dangers Aryu (2000)

The security threats in school can be categorized into according to Alimba (2018):

1. Internal Security Threat: This type of threat is induced within the system. It can occur in the form of bullying, physical assault, crimes, fighting, name calling, gangersterism, Tent conflict, etc. Internal security threat is caused by those operating within the system, such as students, teaching and non-teaching staff etc. Even, the enrolment situations of schools can lead to large classes which can also induce threat in school.
2. External Security Threat: The external threat emanates from outside the school. It can be caused by parents, P.T.A, government, community members e.t.c. External security threat has the potential to impair the productivity of staff and the learning outcomes of students. It can lower school attendance, the school performance and in the long run can cause school closure. Equally, policies of the domestic and international governing bodies can cause threat in school. Such policies can give rise to unrest and clashes in the educational system, and mars good governance in school.

Challenges to School Security

The Following are the Major Security Challenges in Nigeria according to (Said, 2017);

1. Widespread problem of corruption that affect the ability of the country and her citizens to enjoy personal security and development
2. Widespread cases of violent crimes, especially armed robbery and kidnapping
3. Widespread incidence of ethnic and religious violence and terrorism across the country
4. Widespread conflict between Fulani herdsmen and farmers resulting in frequent killings, destruction of villages and settlements, and internal displacement of victims in different parts of the country
5. Political and election related violence
6. Destruction of critical infrastructure (vandalization of oils and gas pipelines, electricity facilities, setting offices on fire, etc) by individual criminals, ethno-religious militias, and criminal groups
7. Theft of critical national resources such as illegal mining, illegal bunkering:
8. Significant level of transnational crimes - trafficking in persons, drugs, and arms as well as money laundering, cybercrimes, smuggling of goods and evasion of import duties.

Educational Management: A Panacea to Good Governance

Good governance is a way of measuring how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources in a preferred way. Govermance is "the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented)". Good governance in this context can apply to a way of measuring how public secondary schools conduct public affairs and manage public resources in a preferred way as undertaking by the principals to ensure effectiveness and efficiency. Good governance among other things, involves participation, transparency, accountability, rule of law, effectiveness, efficiency, and equity in governance activity (Haddassah, 2020).

Good governance in education requires enabling conditions: the existence of standards, information on performance, incentives for good performance, and, arguably most importantly, accountability, transparency, participation in decision making and the rule of law are the keys that have been used by others. Decision making as an attribute of good governance is a core responsibility of all principals of public secondary schools. Deciding is a "sine qua non of educational administration because the school, like any formal organization is basically a decision-making structure (Mbua, 2002).

Good governance measures are therefore necessary to ensure that parents, teachers, and students are satisfied with their schools; the schools are successful in achieving their explicit goals; and graduates of these schools exhibit democratic values, attitudes, and behaviours. Good governance is the rightly exercising of authority, the ability to problem-solving and conflict resolution, the capacity to manage resources efficiently for development, and high level of responsiveness to the needs and the interest of the citizens Otoghile (2014). Good governance is the ability to be able to provide quality education to the children and youths that can get them gainfully

Educational Management: A Panacea to School Security

School security is the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile act or influences (Aryu, 2000). This is to say that security measures are to be reinforced to keep the school stakeholders and the environment free from harm and danger, Creating and maintaining secure environment needs clear understanding and management by all stakeholders. They school know what the school has to do to enhance the security and the steps to take in the face of emergency. According to Stephen (2004), it is essential that scholars and members of staff feel safe at school and it is for this reason that schools should have security plans in place which would be revised regularly, in the security measures discussed below. School with clear norms and expectations, fair procedures and the involvement of members of the community (educators, parents, learners, principals, administrators and community service) are less likely to experience high level of security threats (Asmal and Tshwete, 2000).

According to Kurtus (2012), school security is a plan by administrators or Principals to protect students and staff in the event of danger. It is a plan against the criminal and anti-social behaviour which can cause disruption to the work of the school, physical and mental damage to the people and damage to the school building Ragozzino, Litne and Brien (2009). The crux of the matter is how to manage learning activities in the present day of security challenges in Nigeria for sustainable living. Education is for the development of personality and potentialities of an individual so as to enable him operate wisely and successfully in any society he finds himself. The onus lies on the school as a whole and teachers in particular, who handle the learners in the classrooms.

School security can also be explained as those measures taken to protect and manage school violence, reduce safety risks and liability, and improve on school community relationship (Trump, 2003). It is the physical protection of school property, school personnel and students from hostile acts or influences. They are measures taken to maintain order, discipline and prevention of disruption to the entire school Fukumi (2008). According to Gordon, (2000), school threats are those things that threaten the residents of the school community, or things they value and persons or ideas. They are those phenomena that jeopardize the safety of students, staff and the school property.

The principal is required to take further measure to properly manage the security of the students and their educators considering the occurrences of intrusion cases at schools such as crises in and around the school, terrorist's attacks, invasion of gunmen and the effects of disasters such as flooding and storms Crises Control Manual against Invaders (2014). Observing the prevalent security conditions in public secondary schools especially in North Central States of Nigeria, the school managers have to be at alert by providing the school compound with adequate security measures to cope with the challenge of security threats.

Some Security Measures in School;

1. Communication must be made to flow fluently when need be and gadget available such as staff mobile phones, CCTV camera, security alarm bells, or distress alarm, etc.
2. Access control - digital card swipe system should be introduced on every entrance or area that needs to be secured. This Access control cards could be assigned to students and school staff may be collected with ID card to ensure the movement of the people in school.

3. Signage - clear signage should be highlighted, what to do in an emergency exist etc.
4. Secure the perimeter- the school should have no easy access points, amend broken fence, metal fencing if possible, gated entrance is inevitable, even security gate with swipe card or key pad. This ensure that means of escape is available - no compromise.
5. CCTV- the use of CCTV is a good measure but the authorities should make clear in school, the reason for the CCTV lest they see it as a trait of the activities being monitored unnecessarily, some of reasons could be in case of fire outbreak, theft or burglary, vandalism, trespassers, safety (attack on staff or students), deterrence etc.
6. Educate the staff and student the emergency procedures do it as termly orientation
7. Security to your data assess such as UPS in case of your interrupted power supplying case of electrical fault, what of the assess to student school records, results etc. have your record outside the school building, save online as well.
8. Know your visitor - you should always know who is in the school premises. The reception rooms or areas should be the likely roofs for the visitors and so on.

The management of security is paramount to the effective management of schools and it is an issue that has attracted a great deal of attention and concern from learners, educators, parents, and the public at large. The management of security is paramount to the effective management of schools and it is an issue that has attracted a great deal of attention and concern from learners, educators, parents, and the public at large. School Management is supposed to manage school security as one of its priorities and also ensure that there is adequate security in the school environment. Managing school security is done by means of policies and programmes which will embrace all stakeholders. One of the important duties of the school manager is to ensure that safety programmes are implemented and that necessary steps are taken whenever situation arise which could be potentially dangerous (Bucher and Manning, 2005)

Conclusion

The study concluded that educational management is a powerful tool that can be deployed to bring about good governance in our school system and our nation at large. In addition, educational management can further be used to improve the security situation in our schools for greater productivity in schools.

Recommendation

1. It was recommended that school principals should employ all the available educational management strategies to ensure good governance and effective school security for the overall growth and development of our education system. Government's attention must be brought to the school matters especially on security issues.
2. School manager should be transparent and carry the staff and student along in their decision making processes, educate them especially on the security matters and solutions available.
3. Motivate the staff enough so as to win them over to comply to rules and regulations of schools especially newly established security strategies as to help him/her guard the students well.
4. Implementation of suggested techniques and strategies especially on security matters must be paramount.
5. There should be evaluation of activities in school as to re-strategize if need be.

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