Sapientia Global Journal of Arts, Humanities and Development Studies (SGOJAHDS), Vol.4 No.2 June, 2021; p.g. 150 – 157; ISSN: 2695-2319 (Print); ISSN: 2695-2327 (Online)

FUNDING AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT METHODS OF STATE COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA

DAMILOLA JAMES CLARA
Faculty of Education, University of Jos, Nigeria

&

OGUNDELE, MICHAEL OLAREWAJU (PhD)
Faculty of Education, University of Jos, Nigeria

Abstract

This study examined the relationship between funding and disaster management methods in State Colleges of Education in North Central Nigeria. A descriptive research survey design was adopted for the study. The population for the study was 205 from all the nine states colleges of education in the North Central Nigeria. A sample of 150 respondents was selected using statistical random sampling technique four research questions and two hypotheses were generated for the study. Funding and Disaster Management Methods Questionnaire (FDMMQ) was the instrument used for data collection. The instrument was validated by the experts and Reliability index was 88 after subjected to spilt-half Reliability methods and was texted using Spearmen Ranking Order Statistic. The Research Question was answered using mean score and Standard Deviation while person product moment correlation statistics was asked to test all the hypotheses. The findings revealed that low significant relationship between the sources and expenditure patterns and disaster management methods. It was recommended that all the stakeholders in state colleges of education in North Central Nigeria should explore and make use of all sources of financing disaster management methods in order to ensure peace and security in the State Colleges of Education in North central Nigeria.

Keywords: Colleges of Education, Disaster, Management Methods, Funding, North Central Nigeria.

Introduction

Education is an effective instrument for the national transformation and sustainable national development. It should be realized that quality education requires the provision of competence and quality teachers for effective quality delivery for the education. However, federal Republic of Nigeria (2014) established colleges of education programme purposely to produce high contentious and motivated teachers that can drive the reliance of the teaching profession to a desirable destination. It should be noted that all efforts have been placed on the production of the quality teachers for quality service delivery of the collages of education. According to Ogundele, Belgore and Ademola (2017). Effective quality teachers is an impetus for producing the quality teachers in Nigeria. The effort put in place are lecturers capacity building provision of the infrastructural and instructional facilities, establishment of National Council of collages of Education (NCCE). The purpose however, meant to produce quality assurance in the teachers production especially in Nigeria. Therefore despite the efforts, of the

Federal governments and well meaning Nigerians, the achievement of the colleges of education had been so difficult to achieve. The reasons according to Oladebinu, Adediran and Oyediran (2018) that made the achievement to be difficult are teachers' effectiveness, socio-economic background, dilapidated infrastructural and instructional facilities, poor funding and poor disaster management, culture in the college of Education. It should be noted that both natural and social disasters have constituted negative impact on the management of the colleges of education. According to Mohammad (2007) is the process of organizing and coordinating all the available resources and responsibilities towards dealing with all forms of emergency and prepared them, provision of adequate responses and recovery towards lesson the impacts of disasters on the life and properties destructions. However, there are types of disasters namely Natural disasters like earth quake, flood, typhoon, Tsunami, Cyclone, climate change and erosion forces; while man-made disaster are due to human factors like war, fire outbreak, social and domestic violence and industrial accidents. Also hybrid disaster occurred as a result of sudden epidemics in the society eg Covid-19, Hiv-Aids, Hurricane, soil erosion, seismic activity, tectonic movement, air pressure, ocean currents, droughts and forest fires Ogundele (2020). The occurrences of disasters in the Nigerian higher institutions are difficult to be managed. The difficulty in managing disasters is affected by the poor funding of the institutions. The basis for this study is to examine the strategies for financing of colleges of Education towards eradicating all forms of disasters in the colleges in North Central Nigeria.

Statement of Problem

Over the years in the North Central Nigeria, there are different types of disasters which had destroyed most of the infrastructural and instructional facilities in the state colleges of Education in North Central Nigeria. The level of the destruction had made the available financial resources inadequate for the management of the available disaster. However, the study therefore, investigates the relationship between the fundings and disaster management of state colleges of Education in North Central Nigeria.

Aims and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to find out the relationship between funding and disaster management of state colleges of education in North Central Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. Find out the available types of disasters in State Colleges of Education in North central Nigeria.
2. Examine the management strategies for the available types of disasters in state colleges of Education in North Central Nigeria.
3. Investigate the sources of financing disaster management in state colleges of Education in North central Nigeria.
4. Find out the expenditure patterns for managing disasters in state colleges of Education.

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to guide the study.

I. What are the available types of disasters in state colleges of Education in North central Nigeria?

II. What disaster management strategies do the state colleges of Education adopt in North central Nigeria?
III. What are the sources of financing the disasters towards effective management in state colleges of Education in North central Nigeria?
IV. What are the expenditure patterns for managing disasters in the state colleges of Education in North central Nigeria?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were generated to guide the study and to be tested at 0.05 Significance level.

1. There is no significant relationship between funding and disaster management strategies in state colleges of Education in North Central Nigeria.
2. There is no significant relationship between expenditure patterns and disaster management practices in North Central Nigeria.

Methodology

The study adopted a descriptive research design which was carried out in expose facts .There are no state colleges of education in North central Nigeria. The population of the respondents was 205 which comprised of the provosts deputy provosts administration directors of physical faculty and works Deans of school of technical and science education at the colleges and twelve students union government executive totaled 205. However, 150 respondents will be sampled using stratified random sampling technique, four research question and two hypotheses were generated for the study. The instrument was self designed and tagged funding and disaster management Questionnaire (FD MQ). The instrument was validate by the exports in management sciences and educational management. Split-half rehabilitee method was used and correlated using spear man ranking order statistics. The result of 0.88 index shot that the instrument is reliable for we. Descriptive statistics like mean score and standard deviation was used to answer all the research questions while person product moment correlation statistics was used to text the hypotheses generated at 0.05 significance level. However, find below the results.

Results

All the research questions were answered using descriptive statistics while the hypotheses were tested using Pearson product moment statistics at 0.05 significance level.

Research Question 1 what are the available types of disasters in state colleges of Education in North central Nigeria?

Table 1 Available types of disasters in state colleges of Education in North Central Nigeria.

S/No	Items	X	Sd	Decision
1.	The school environment is prone to the fire outbreak	15.32	3.32	Agreed
2.	There are series of Abduction and kidnapping by the Banditries	24.11	2.86	Agreed
3.	Lack of channelization lead to constant erosion flooding in the college	11.16	2.72	Agreed
4.	The college had witnessed constant building collapse due to poor architectural design	12.17	2.86	Agreed

5.	Poor waste management practices had caused the epidemic among the students and staffs	16.21	2.89	Agreed
6.	High rate of domestic violence lead to destruction of life and properties	16.72	3.72	Agreed
	Aggregate Score	**14.78**	**2.19**	

Table 1 agreed with all the items that find out the available types of disasters in the state college of Education in the North central Nigeria. The finding shows that fire disaster building collapse, kidnapping and abductions, flooding and domestic violence. The result calls for the adequate financing of the appropriate disaster management methods especially at the State Colleges of Education in North central Nigeria. The result is therefore in line with Tierney (2012), Ajayi (2007) and Popoola (2003) which identified the various types of disasters at the global level which include building collapse, flooding Brosunal forces and domestic violence, which call for adequate finance in order to eradicate the menace.

Research Question 2: What disaster management methods do the state colleges of education adopted in North central Nigeria?

Table 2: Disaster management methods adopted by state colleges of Education in North Central Nigeria.

S/No	Items	X	Sd	Decision
7.	The management adopt the best leadership practices in the administration	12	2.76	Agreed
8.	The security of the environment of the comprises become a responsibility every one	11.63	2.71	Agreed
9.	The school authority was security conscious for the life and properties of the college	16.32	2.81	Agreed
10.	The issues of disaster management is integrated into the General studies curriculum	12.62	2.72	Agreed
11.	Pedestals crossing was design to avoid accidents	16.33	2.59	Agreed
12.	CCTV was installed in all the nook and corner of the comprises to provide security information to the management	12.22	2.36	Agreed
	Aggregation Score	15.62	2.71	agreed

Table 2 shows the disaster management methods put in place in the state colleges of Education in North central Nigeria.

However, the respondents agreed that the state colleges of education had made concerted efforts to curb the menace of disasters in the school environment. The respondents therefore agreed that there was effective and leadership practices, the institutions are always security conscious, the integration of the disaster management with the college of education curriculum. The result is therefore supported by Fakatava & Lassa (2020), Head (2020) and Rahman (2017) which identified the various methods adopted for reducing the menace of disasters in various institute such disaster reduction methods requires adequate funds to curd the perpetrations in of the disasters in the societies.

Research Question 3

What are the sources of financing the disaster management methods in the state Colleges of Education in North Central Nigeria?

Table 3: Sources of financing disaster management practices in the State Colleges of Education in North Central Nigeria

S/No	Items	$\overline{x}$	Sd	Decision
13.	The college provides huge amount of money for fostering National Security	11.78	2.71	Agreed
14.	The stakeholders are involved to finance the disaster management methods adopted	12.63	2.59	Agreed
15.	The College encourages the operation of the Public-Private partnership in the financing of disaster management	11.82	2.61	Agreed
16.	The college adopts direct labor methods to fight disaster in order to reduce cost	12.46	2.71	Agreed
17.	The management encourage use of community-school relation to finance the disaster management methods	18.22	2.53	Agreed
18.	The college management encourage voluntary donation and funds raising to combat disaster in the college	12.44	2.58	Agreed
19.	The school environment are peace out to the farmers or mechanics to raise funds	17.22	3.10	Agreed

Table 3 shows that the state colleges of Education Sources Funds for financing of financing of disaster management methods in North Central Nigeria. Among the sources identified and agreed upon by the respondents stakeholders involvement the use of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models, direct labor, community-schools relations, voluntary donations from the public philanthropist and leasing out the school environment for the users. Huge amount of money is generated which is used for proper maintenance culture that will reduce the menace of disaster in the state college of education in North Central Nigeria. The result is in support of Ogun State (2020) which stated that the proper maintenance culture of the environment and finance is the best practice of the Natural Disaster risk reduction in Nigeria.

Research Question 4

What are the expenditure patterns adopted for disaster management in State Colleges for Education in North Central Nigeria?

Table 4; expenditure patterns adopted for disaster management in North Central Nigeria

S/No	Items	$\overline{x}$	Sd	Decision
20.	Adopted equipment are purchased for combating disaster	16.22	2.53	Agreed
21.	The management employed will paid security personnel to help to monitor and prevent occurrence of disaster	12.42	2.54	Agreed
22.	Adhoc staff are employed as laborers to provide security against disaster occurrence	22.11	2.77	Agreed
23.	Adequate funds are provided for the construction of quality buildings	16.33	2.622	Agreed

24.	Adequate motivation and compensation are provided for the staff to prevent unrest and violence	14.24	2.72	Agreed
25.	Tangible amount of the funds are devoted for the construction of fence and channels	11.38	2.64	Agreed
	Aggregation Score		**2.78**	**Agreed**

Table 4 shows that the funds sourced for at the State College of Education are expended on the disaster management practices of the institutions. The amount expended are on purchasing of the equipments to combat the menace of disaster, employment of security and adhoc cleaners to prevent the occurrence of flooding, and other effects of climate change; construction of quality buildings and fence round the colleges of education. The result was however supported by Oparinde and Ogudele (2015), Manga & Ogundele (2019) and Durason (2000) while opined that effective utilization of internally generated funds for school construction would reduce the risk and occurrence of natural and social educational institutions.

Hypothesis Testing

HO_1: There is no significant relationship between findings and disaster management methods in state collages of education

Table 5: Funding and disaster management strategies

Variables	**No**	$\overline{x}$	**sd**	**df**	**Calculated Critical**		
					r-values	**r-values**	**Decision**
Funding	250	13.63	2.72				Ho_2
Disaster Management Methods	250	14.78	2.39	249	.54	.192	Rejected

Table 5 shows that the calculated r-value of 0.54 is greater than 0.192 at the degree of freedom of 249 and tested at 0.05 significance level. Hence the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between funding and disaster management methods is however rejected. The result shows that the financing methods adopted at the college of education in North Central Nigeria had helped them in a highway in reducing the risk of disaster in their schools. The case supported by Rapian (2009).

HO_2: There is no significant relationship between the expenditure patters and disaster management practices in state college of education in North Central Nigeria.

Table 6: Expenditure patterns and disaster management practices in State Colleges of Education in North Central Nigeria

Variables	**No**	**X**	**Sd**	**Df**	**Calculated**	**Critical**	**Decision**
Expenditure Patterns	250	18.72	3.88				Ho_2
				249	.66	.195	Rejected
Disaster Management Methods	250	14.78	2.39				

Table 6 shows that the calculated r-value of .66 is greater than the critical-r- values of .195 at the degree of freedom of 294 and tested at 0.05 significance freedom level. Hence the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significance relationship between the expenditure patterns and disaster management adopted in state colleges of education in Northern Nigerian is however rejected. The result however indicated that the funds generated at the state colleges are expended judiciously for both the capital and recurrent expenditure patterns which helps to reduce the risks of natural and social disasters in the state Collages of Education in Northern Nigeria. The result is therefore in line with the opinion of Badau (2020), Maarif (2008) which stated that judicious use of the available funds will go in a long ways in achieving the predetermined goals. The funds are judiciously expended which reduce the menace of natural disaster in the state college of education in Northern Nigeria.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, it is revealed that the scourge of natural and social disaster have negative effects on the educational development in any nation. However, the scourge of disaster therefore retards the educational goals achievements. It is on this basis that the state colleges of education in North Central Nigeria need to source and utilize huge amount of funds to curb the menace of the social and natural disaster in order to provide adequate security for the life and properties in the institutions it could therefore be concluded that the state college in North central Nigeria had provided concerted efforts in funds raising towards reducing the natural hazards, social and natural disaster rises, in the state colleges of education in north central disaster management methods had created peaceful co-existence and security for the life and properties in the state colleges of education in North Central Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusion of the study, the following recommendations were preferred.

Financing of the disaster management methods should be every one responsibilities. This is to say that everyone in the state colleges like students, lecturers, community members and non-teachers and all individuals that have good will for embarrassing security of life and property should adequately be involved in the financing of disaster management methods.

Secondly, the management of state college of education should explore the various ways by which funds can be adequately sourced either internally or externally and the funds should be judiciously used for embracing disaster risk eradication methods.

Thirdly the use public-private partnership (PPP) models for reducing risk in the State College of Education especially in the North Central Nigeria.

Finally State Colleges of Education in North Central Nigeria should key into the International sponsorship grants that will help to combat menace of climate change social disasters and security in the Colleges of Education.

References

Afolabi, S.O. (2010) climate change and internal efficiency of the secondary education in Kwara State, Nigerian. Journal of National Association of Educational Administration and Planning 9(1): 53-65

Ajayi, T.O (2007), Towards Financing of Private Secondary Education in Osun State. International Journal of Education Management 8(1): 1-10

Badau, A.A (2020). Disaster Management and Risk Reductions. Tokyo: University Press.

Durosaro, D.O (2000). Financing of Schools in Ogunsayu, S.A & Duroso, D.O (Eds). The Crafts of Educational Management Ilorin: harytees Press.

Fakatava, P& Lassa , J.O (2020). Setting an agenda for Entrepreneurial government: A global baseline Assessment of Disaster Risk Reduction Investment. International Journal of Disaster Management 3(1), 58-68.

Federal Republic of Nigeria (2014). National Policy on Education. Abuja: NERDC.

Head, A.O (2010). Cultural Ecology Adaptation Retrofitting Concept? *Progress in Human Geography.* 32(2): 234-242

Lapian, A.B (2009). Human Ecological Issues. London: Aatracts Press

Maarif, S (2008). National Disaster Agency regulation Acts No 4 of 2008. Lagos: Ministry of Economic Development

Manga, S.D & Ogundele, M.O (2019). Educational Planning and Financing in Nigeria Jos: Solace Press

Mohammed, S.K (2017), Issues in Disaster. Disaster Management 16(5) 704-717.

Ogundele, M.O (2020). Towards adopting Best Practice for Disaster Management in Nigeria Higher Institutions. *International Journal of Disaster Management* 03 (1): 30-35

Ogundele, M.O, Belgore, F.O & Ademola, S. (2016), Managing open and distance education for production of quality teachers in Nigeria Distance Education. International Journal of Center for social and Humanities 2(4), 1-8

Oladebinas, J.O, Adederan, A.A & Oyediran, W.O (2018). Factors affecting students academic performance of colleges of education in south-west Nigeria. *British Journal of Education 6(10), 43-56.*

Oparinde, R.O & Ogundele, M.O (2015) Internally Generated revenue for school profit development in Kwara State Secondary Schools. *Indonesian Journal of Teachers Education 1(1), 1-5*

Rahman, A (2017). Development Process in developing indigenous knowledge on Tsunami risk reduction to increase community resilience in Simeolu Island. Unpublished Ph.D Thesis.

Tierney, A (2012).Disaster governance socio-economic and political dimensions. *Annual Review of Environmental Resources. 14(2): 341-363*