



Principals' Management Strategies in Ameliorating the Impact of Economic Recession in the Administration of Public Secondary School in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State

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Abstract

This study investigated the Principals' Management Strategies in Ameliorating the impact of Economic Recession in the Administration of public Secondary Schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State. Two research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The population of the study comprised of 34 principals and 63 vice principals; making a total of 97 principals and vice principals from the 34 public secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State. Instrument for data collection was a 17 item questionnaires validated by three experts title "Principals' Management Strategies in a Recess Economy Questionnaire (PMSREQ). The reliability of the instrument was estimated using Cronbach Alpha statistic and an overall reliability coefficient of 0.70 was obtained. The data was analyzed using Mean and Standard Deviation to answer the research questions, while t-tests Statistic was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of this study showed that the types of management strategy required by principals for effective administration of public secondary in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State include: transparency in the management of fund generated through PTA, Sourcing for financial support from non-governmental organization (NGO), Diversifying revenue sources for the school and periodic repair of school facilities. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that: Principals in public schools should adopt fund-raising practices for effective day to day administration of public secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State. The educational implications of the findings is that if these management strategies identified

in this study are not possessed by Principals, there will be poor administration of public secondary school in a recess economy.

Keywords: Principal, Management strategies, Economic Recession, Administration, Public Secondary School

Introduction

Education is considered as the most valuable tool for developing and empowering the citizens to master the economic environment and for complete survival. Nigeria is currently experiencing economic recession as there exist a noticeable decline in economic activities, with its impacts on every aspect of human existence including education. the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) observed that Nigeria economy has being plunged into recession with low growth rate of 1.5 percent (Noko, 2016)

However, National Bureau of Economic Research in Ngerem and Iheanacho (2017) define recession as a significant decline in economic activity that is spread across the economy and lasting more than a few months. In the context of this study, economic recession implies the global economic forces that have place the world economy, Nigeria inclusive in a position of wrestling with unpredictable economic distortions. In educational sector as point of reference, economic recession has led to high inflation of instructional materials and lack of school plant maintenance due to inadequacy of fund to meet the day-to-day administration of secondary schools. Ochai and Adikwu (2018) pointed out that funds are required for the maintenance of the school facilities and for daily school administration as adequate funding and availability of funds will enhance the quality of teaching and learning. Availability and utilization of funds are sources of personnel motivation and commitment to duty by staff.

Unarguably, the persistent issue of poor funding of education in Nigeria has been complicated by the recess economy of the present time. Shiskin (2015) sees recession as a business cycle contraction which results in general slowdown in economic activity. He stated that macroeconomic indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) investment spending, capacity of utilization, household income, business profit and inflation fall in the period of recession while bankruptcies and unemployment rate rise. Recession generally occurs when there is a widespread drop in spending; which may be triggered by various events such as financial crisis and adverse supply shock, external trade shock or the bursting of an economic bubble; hence economic recession is simply, a decline in economic output.

Similarly, Emmanuel (2016) observed that Nigeria is experiencing economic recession currently, since her first and second quarters growth in 2016 are -0.36 and -1.5%. Benjamin (2017) also noted that recession is a phase of economic cycle which occurs after two consecutive quarters of negative

growth. This leads to low output and investment, abnormal increase in unemployment due to massive retrenchment, falls in the availability of credit facilities, fluctuation in exchange liquidity and downsizing and dismiss as well as reduced amount of trade and commerce. From the above, economic recession can simply mean economic condense. Oladapo and Fadayo (2012) emphasized that economic recession seems to have deleterious consequences on the administration of secondary schools in the areas; of funds for payment or staff salaries, provision of instructional materials, maintenance of infrastructural facilities, provision of recreational facilities and staff development. This implies that secondary school principals are expected to identify other alternative sources of funds and strategies in ameliorating economic recession in public secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State and other parts of the country.

Principal is regarded as administrator of secondary school in Nigeria; Kasim (2017) stated that principals' duties cover the procurement, maintenance, utilization and safety of the school plant. A principal is a leader who leads the whole staff in a school, controls, coordinates and organizes all school activities. He is a representative of government in the secondary school system since the post of principal is by appointment from the Ministry of Education; the principal is the sole administrator of a secondary school. According to Udoh and Akpa (2010) the principal in the Nigerian context refers to the executive head of a secondary school. The job of a principal demands that they give strategic direction in the school system to manage economic crisis for successful administration of secondary school.

Management strategies encompass a set of deliberate plans and actions employed by organizations to achieve their goals and objectives efficiently. These strategies involve decision-making, resource allocation, and coordination to optimize performance and adapt to changing circumstances (Jones & George, 2021). Management strategies itself is an activity that involves the effective employment and combination of organizational resources in achieving a set goal. They also stated that management activities will vary from one organizational to another mainly due to factors ranging from technology to product type. Certainly, the peculiarities attendant in every organization obviously determine to great extent, the organizations of its resources. Management strategy entails management plan focusing on improvement performance of an organization from a present position to how it is supposed to be. They observed that management strategies are stream of decisions and action which lead to the development of effective strategy to achieve organization objective. Thus, management strategies in the administration of secondary school seek to focus on turning that segment of education to the point of ameliorating the impact of economic recession in, fundraising practice and school plant maintenance.

However, Okeke (2014) stated that school administration is responsible for the provision and upkeep of school property. This is due to the fact that any school goal of effective teaching and learning can only be achieved by providing and utilizing its educational resources in an appropriate manner. The scope of secondary school administration includes managing and overseeing the

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teaching and administration of the curriculum, pastoral care, discipline, assessment evaluation and examinations, resource allocation, costing and forward planning, staff evaluation relationships with the community, use of the practical skills necessary for survival of the organizational policies such as decision-making, negotiation, bargaining, communication, conflict handling, and running the school , (Hemen, Agbe, Odeh & Olukule 2019). This indicates that effective planning, organizing, directing, and evaluating can help in the administration of secondary school in a recess economy

Secondary school principals may ameliorate the impact of economic recession through their activities toward fund raising in the school. Thus, fundraising is a crucial tool for proper administration of secondary school. Ubi and Egwu (2022) stated that fundraising is the act of obtaining voluntarily donated funds or other resources. Depending on the circumstance and the organization, many resources can be gathered through PTA, NGOs Alumni Association. To enable non-profit organizations NGOs, foundations, associations, to carry out their projects. A fundraising activity is any activity that is primarily intended for political fundraising and involves the solicitation, delivery, or making of contributions. It also includes hosting, sponsoring, or hiring a fundraiser or contractor to conduct such an event that is planned with the intention of raising money through donations, or other methods is called a fundraising activity (Obi, 2019). The burden to increase school revenue streams in order to combat the economic downturn in secondary school administration falls on the principal because the government's funding is insufficient. Fundraising activities is very crucial to achieving success in any public service; Schools cannot be run smoothly without adequate funds because, if funds made available by Government are inadequate, it becomes the responsibility of the principal to expand the sources of school income to reduce economic recession.

In the similar vein, regular maintenance of school plant may help principal to save more money to run the affairs of the school. According to Cletus and Adi (2022), maintenance of school facilities is the process of increasing the utility of school buildings by regularly servicing capital assets, commercial appliances and maintenance of school by the principal may lead to school effectiveness. The responsibility for managing school plant rests with the head teacher to achieve the purpose for which the school plant has been built. Udoh and Akpa (2010) asserted that the school plant is usually defined to include the site, the buildings, equipment and all facilities of a school. Akumah (2008) noted that school plant means the entire total school site or environment including school open spaces buildings, facilities, equipment and everything else that psychically constitute the school.

Furthermore, Okeke (2014) stressed that school administration ensures the provision and maintenance of school plant with view to bringing about the desired change in the children's behaviors. Ogie (2015) observed that one major responsibility of the school administrators is to

ensure efficient and effective management of the resources /facilities of the schools entrusted in their care.

Akuma (2008) pointed that school plant maintenance means maintaining the school; that it is servicing all equipment by ensuring that it is as servicing as at when due to avoid constant breakdown and unnecessary spending of money on repairs. School plant maintenance also involves changing or replacing dilapidated parts with new ones. It also means securing the services of experts in the job to avoid the collapse of the structure or equipment. Cletus and Adi (2022) emphasized that maintenance of school facilities is the process of increasing the utility of school buildings by regularly servicing capital assets, commercial appliances and areas inside or around a building. Hemen and Agbe (2019) argued that school plant ought to be kept in good conditions through regular and periodic maintenance. There is then the need to investigate principal management strategies in ameliorating the impact of economic recession in public secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State. It is on the basis that this research seeks to explore ways of overcoming economic recession through Principals' effective management of fundraising practice and plant maintenance in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.

Statement of the Problem

Nigeria economy is now into a critical condition that requires urgent attention. With particular reference to secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State, seem to be amongst the worst hit in this negative economic growth and distortion of the economy. The absence of well-maintained financial records within secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State seems to hinder the ability of principals to effectively manage the limited resources during economic recessions. This lack of financial transparency and accountability can lead to financial mismanagement and inefficiencies. Principals face challenges in effectively implementing budgets in secondary schools due to uncertainties associated with economic recessions. The fluctuations in revenue and rising costs make it difficult to adhere to planned budgets, leading to financial shortfalls and compromised educational quality. Secondary schools in Kano Municipal struggle to develop and implement effective fundraising strategies Alumni Association, PTA, NGOs and other payable fees during economic recessions. Principals often lack the expertise to diversify revenue sources, resulting in overdependence on government funding and limited capacity to mitigate the impact of economic downturns. The economic recession has a detrimental effect on the maintenance and development of school infrastructure in Kano Municipal secondary school, since principals keep complaining of inadequate fund to maintain existing infrastructure facilities, leading to a decline in the quality of the school plant and overall learning environment.

These problems might have caused the challenges that principals face in managing secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State during economic recessions and emphasize the importance of developing effective strategies to address these issues.

Purpose of the study

The general purpose of the study was to investigate principals' management strategies in ameliorating the impact of economic recession in the administration of secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State. Specifically, the study was designed to:

1. Determine how fund raising as management strategy could help to ameliorate economic recession in the administration of secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.
2. Determine how school plant maintenance as management strategy could help to ameliorate the economic recession in the administration of secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to guide the study:

1. In what ways do fundraising practices as management strategy of secondary school principals help in ameliorating the impact of economic recession in the administration of public secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State?
2. In what ways do school plant maintenance as management strategy of secondary school principals help in ameliorating economic recession in administration of public secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated for the study, and were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the mean responses of principals and vice principals on ways in which fundraising practices as management strategies helps in ameliorate the impact of economic recession in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.

H₀₂: There is no significant difference in the mean responses of principal sand vice principals on ways in which school plant maintenance as management strategies helps in ameliorate the impact of economic recession in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.

Methodology

A descriptive survey research design was employed. Abonyi, Okereke, Omebe, Anugwo and Nnachi (2022) stated that descriptive survey research design consists of studies in which data are collected from a small sample of a large population to enable the researcher describe in systematic manner and interpret characteristic features and facts about things that exist in the population without manipulation.

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The population of the study is ninety-seven (97) secondary school principals and vice principals in the (34) public secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State. This comprises twelve (12) male principals, twenty-two (22) female principals, forty (40) male vice principals, and twenty-three (23) female vice principals, each school has two vice principals, vice principal academic and vice principal administration, but five (5) schools have only one (1) vice principal (Kano State Secondary Schools Management board, 2023).

Due to the small number of the population of the study, the researcher accommodated all the ninety-seven (97) secondary schools principals and vice principals in public secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State for the study. This means that there was no sampling for the study. Thus, a census survey was adopted.

The data was collected by using researcher-structured questionnaire titled 'Principals' Management Strategies in a Recess Economy Questionnaire (PMSREQ)'. The instrument is made up of 32 items which were spread across the four clusters of the instrument. The instrument is divided into section A and B, section A bio data of respondents, section B will be used to elicit information from the respondents on the items in the study.

The instrument was validated by three experts; two from Department of Educational Foundations, one expert in Measurement and Evaluation from Science Education all in Ebonyi State University. Abakaliki. The vetted items in terms of sentence structure and adequacy, as well as item clarity and suitability of the instrument. The views and suggestions of these experts will aid the researcher in correcting and modifying the questionnaire items.

A pilot test was conducted for the study in order to ascertain the reliability of the instrument. The pilot test was carried out by administering the instrument on 30 principals and vice principals from fifteen public secondary schools from Dala Education Zone of Kano State who are not part of this study. Scores emanating from the pilot test were analyzed in four clusters using Cronbach alpha reliability method; which yielded section A= 0.72, B= 0.72, C=0.67 and D= 0.67. The overall reliability coefficient is 0.70 showing that the instrument is reliable.

Copies of the questionnaire were administered to the ninety-seven (97) respondents in their respective schools in the Kano Municipal Education Zone by the researcher and research assistants. The respondents filled the questionnaire by ticking (√) the extent they agree or disagree with the statement made. The researcher was assisted by three research assistants that were briefed on how to administer the copies of the instrument, and 93% were retrieved while 7% were not retrieved. This is to ensure that the copies of the questionnaire are promptly administered, filled and returned to the researcher.

Research questions were analyzed by using mean and standard deviation. The hypotheses were tested at 0.05 alpha level of significance using t-test. The bench mark value that will be used for

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decision rule will be 2.50. This implies that scores from 2.50 and above will be accepted as management strategies required of principals for ameliorating the impact of economic recession in the administration of secondary schools; while scores below 2.50 will not be accepted as management strategies required of principals' for ameliorating the impact of economic recession in the administration of public secondary schools in Kano Municipal of Kano State.

Similarly, the basis for the interpretation of hypotheses was based on the t- calculated value and calculated significance at 0.05 alpha level. This implies that a null hypothesis is not accepted and interpreted as Significant when the t- calculated is greater than or equal to the value of the calculated significance; while it is considered Not Significant when the reverse is the case.

Results

Table 1: Mean and Standard Deviation of Respondents on Fundraising Practices as Management Strategy of secondary school principals for Ameliorating Economic Recession in the Administration of Public Secondary School in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.

S/N	Item statement	N	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
1	Transparency in the management of fund generated through PTA will increase the willingness of other to contribute more to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	3.31	0.76	Accepted
2	Sourcing for financial support from non-governmental organization (NGO) will assist principals in fund raising to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	3.21	0.79	Accepted
3	Effective management of funds generated through fees will encourage parent to always pay the fees to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	3.34	0.82	Accepted
4	Organizing periodic meetings for old boys / girls will help to generate fund to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	3.20	0.89	Accepted
5	Appreciating philanthropist who donates to school will encourage others to donate to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	2.90	1.03	Accepted
6	Diversifying revenue sources for the school will help principals to have various alternatives for fund generation to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	2.92	1.02	Accepted
7	Using appeal fund will help principals to generate funds from good spirited individuals to ameliorate the impact of economic recession..	90	3.24	0.81	Accepted
8	Principals may raise fund through lobbying the appropriate government organization to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	3.31	0.73	Accepted
Grand Mean (\bar{x})			3.18	0.86	Accepted

Source: Tofa's field work, 2024.

Table 1 showed that each of the seven (8) Principals’ fund-raising practices for ameliorating the impact of economic recession in Secondary School got a mean rating between 2.90 and 3.34 all the items have mean which donates required. The grand mean of 3.18 is greater than the established criterion mean value of 2.50. These are indications that the respondents agreed that Principals’ fund-raising practices for ameliorating the impact of economic recession in the administration of public secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.

Table 2: Mean and Standard Deviation of Respondents on School Plant Maintenance as Management Strategy that help to Ameliorate Economic Recession in the Administration of Public Secondary School in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.

S/N	Item statement	N	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
9	Periodic repair of school facilities to minimize complete breakdown helps the principals to save funds to ameliorate the impact of economic recession..	90	2.94	0.72	Accepted
10	Sensitizing students and members of the host community to minimize vandalisation of school facilities increase their life span to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	2.79	1.01	Accepted
11	Making of routine rules for staff and students to guide the use of school facilities promotes utilization to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	3.21	0.85	Accepted
12	Fixing electrical fittings when appropriate minimizes further damage of electronic gadgets to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	3.29	0.77	Accepted
13	Regular repairing of broken vehicles promotes mobility of school activities to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	3.18	0.83	Accepted
14	Rebuilding broken down fences immediately promotes security in the school to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	3.36	0.74	Accepted
15	Replacing damage roofs when identified reduces damages of school property to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	3.34	0.82	Accepted
16	Routine supervision of laboratory equipment promotes utilization to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	2.98	1.04	Accepted
17	Regular maintenance of school trees promotes conducive learning environment to ameliorate the impact of economic recession.	90	3.36	0.77	Accepted
	Grand Mean (\bar{x})		3.16	0.84	Accepted

Source:Tofa’s field work, 2024.

Table 2 showed that each of the nine (9) Principals’ School plant maintenance strategy for ameliorating the impact of economic recession in Secondary School got a mean rating between 2.79 and 3.36 and all the items have mean which donates required. The grand mean of 3.16 is

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greater than the established criterion mean value of 2.50. These are indications that the respondents agreed that Principals' School plant maintenance strategy for ameliorating the impact of economic recession in the administration of public secondary schools in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.

Hypotheses

HO₁ There is no significant difference in the mean responses of principals and vice principals on how fundraising practices as management strategies help to ameliorate the impact of economic recession in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State..

Table 3: t-test summary analysis on the mean ratings of principals and vice principals on how fundraising practices as management strategies helps to ameliorate the Impact of economic recession in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State

S/N	Status/Rank	N	\bar{x}	SD	Df	t-cal	t-crit	Decision
1.	Principals	31	3.48	0.77	88	0.70	0.79	Not Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.22	0.74				
2.	Principals	31	3.29	0.78	88	0.04	0.84	Not Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.17	0.79				
3.	Principals	31	3.52	0.72	88	1.28	0.26	Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.25	0.86				
4.	Principals	31	3.23	0.80	88	0.34	0.07	Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.19	0.94				
5.	Principals	31	206	0.86	88	0.29	0.60	Not Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.34	1.82				
6.	Principals	31	2.29	0.97	88	0.38	0.54	Not Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.25	0.88				
7.	Principals	31	3.29	0.78	88	0.21	0.65	Not Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.22	0.83				
8.	Principals	31	3.45	0.77	88	0.56	0.46	Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.24	0.70				
t-test value						0.48	0.53	Not Significant

Source:Tofa's Computation, 2024.

The result in Table 1 shows that it is only three items of serial numbers 3 and 4 and 8 that have t-cal which are greater than the corresponding significant level as calculated. The implication is that the

mean ratings on those items are significant. On the other hand, the *t-cal* for the remaining five items on the table are all less than the corresponding significant level as calculated; implying that the differences in the mean rating for the two groups are not significant. However, the average *t-test value* of 0.48 was less than the calculated significant of 0.53; implying that the null hypothesis three is accepted ; implying that there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of principals and Vice principals on ways in which fundraising practices as management strategy help to ameliorate the impact of economic recession in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.

HO₂ There is no significant difference in the mean responses of principals and vice principals on how school plant maintenance as management strategies helps to ameliorate the impact of economic recession in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.

Table 4: t-test summary analysis on the mean ratings of principals and vice principals on how school plant maintenance as management strategies helps to ameliorate the impact of economic recession in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.

S/N	Status/Rank	N	\bar{x}	SD	Df	t-cal	t-crit	Decision
9.	Principals	31	2.71	0.69	88	0.76	0.39	Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.07	0.72				
10.	Principals	31	1.97	0.87	88	0.08	0.93	Not Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.22	0.79				
11.	Principals	31	3.10	0.83	88	0.48	0.49	Not Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.27	0.87				
12.	Principals	31	3.32	0.65	88	1.93	0.19	Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.27	0.83				
13.	Principals	31	3.10	0.79	88	1.51	0.22	Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.22	0.85				
14.	Principals	31	3.24	0.81	88	1.20	0.28	Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.32	0.71				
15.	Principals	31	3.19	0.91	88	0.44	0.51	Not Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.42	0.78				
16.	Principals	31	3.51	0.72	88	15.56	0.00	Significant
	Vice Principals	59	3.69	1.07				
17	Principals	31	3.29	0.86	88	0.52	0.47	Significant

Vice Principals	59	3.38	0.72	
t-test value			2.50	0.34
				Significant

Source:Tofa’s Computation, 2024.

The result in Table 4 shows that it is only three items of serial number, 10, 11 and 15 that have *t-cal* which are less than the corresponding significant level as calculated. The implication is that the mean ratings on those items are not significant. On the other hand, the *t-cal* for the remaining six items on the table are all greater than the corresponding significant level as calculated; implying that the differences in the mean rating for the two groups are significant. However, the average *t-test value* of 2.50 was greater than the calculated significant of 0.34; implying that the null hypothesis four is not accepted and alternative hypothesis upheld; implying that there is a significant difference in the mean ratings of principals and Vice principals on ways in which school plant maintenance as management strategy help to ameliorate the impact of economic recession in Kano Municipal Education Zone of Kano State.

Discussions of the Findings

Principals’ Fund Raising Practices for Ameliorating the Impact of Economic Recession in Secondary School.

The result of the data analysis presented in Table 1 revealed that principals’ fund raising practices for ameliorating the impact of economic recession in Secondary School From the result presented on Table 1, a high mean score of 3.34 and standard deviation of 1.03 were obtained. This means that principals adopt such related factors such as transparency in the management of fund generated through PTA, Sourcing for financial support from non-governmental organization (NGO), Effective management of funds generated through fees, Diversifying revenue sources for the

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school, lobbying the appropriate government organization to ameliorate the impact of economic recession in public secondary school in Kano Municipal Education zone of Kano State. The test of hypothesis also upheld the null hypothesis as stated.

These findings are in line with Ubi and Egwu (2022) who stated that the successful execution of educational programs depends on proper fundraising from all levels of government. Education is an expensive social service. Additionally, it was said that the federal, state, local, and private sectors all have responsibility for funding education. They stated that fundraising is the act of obtaining voluntarily donated funds or other resources. Depending on the circumstance and the organization, many resources can be gathered through PTA, NGOs Alumni Association. To enable non-profit organizations NGOs, foundations, associations, to carry out their projects. Consequently, various pertinent organizations include the Education Tax Fund, Industrial Training Fund, as well as .In fact, the declining funding that the Nigerian educational system is experiencing has forced educational institutions, particularly secondary schools, to develop some adaptive mechanisms, such as limiting field trips, virtually banning study fellowships, and curtailing the attendance of academic conferences and workshops for teachers.

Principals' School Plant Maintenance Strategy for Ameliorating the Impact of Economic Recession in Secondary School.

The result of the data analysis presented in Table 2 revealed that a mean score of 3.36 and standard deviation of 1.04 were obtained. This means that principals adopt such related factors such as Periodic repair of school facilities, Sensitizing students and members of the host community, Making of routine rules for staff and students, Fixing electrical fittings, Regular repairing of broken vehicles, Rebuilding broken down fences, Replacing damage roofs, Regular maintenance of school trees to ameliorate the impact of economic recession in public secondary school in Kano Municipal Education zone of Kano State.

This finding is in agreement with Okeke (2014) who emphasized that school administrator is responsible for the provision and upkeep of school property. This is due to the fact that any school's goal teaching and learning can only be achieved by providing and utilizing its educational resources in an appropriate manner. Administrative techniques are used in school administration

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to help administrators fulfill their responsibility for maintaining the school's physical plant. Kenneth and Nnebue (2019) stated that school administration should give the surrounding neighborhood and school plant their complete attention. School plant upkeep is a part of school administration that is frequently disregarded. Nwokike (2012) claimed that once new structures are built and taken over by the right authorities, they receive essentially no maintenance. School plant upkeep is a part of school administration that is frequently disregarded.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Principals in public schools should adopt the fund raising practices skills suggested by this study which include; transparency in the management of fund generated through PTA, Sourcing for financial support from non-governmental organization (NGO), Effective management of funds generated through fees, Diversifying revenue sources for the school, lobbying the appropriate government organization to ameliorate the impact of economic recession in public secondary school in Kano Municipal Education zone of Kano State
2. Principals in public schools should adopt the school plant maintenance strategy skills suggested by this study which include; Periodic repair of school facilities, Sensitizing students and members of the host community, Making of routine rules for staff and students, Regular repairing of broken vehicles, Rebuilding broken down fences, Replacing damage roofs, Regular maintenance of school trees to ameliorate the impact of economic recession in public secondary school in Kano Municipal Education zone of Kano State.

Educational Implications

This study has focused on effective management strategies to ameliorate the impact of economic recession in public secondary school in Kano Municipal Education zone of Kano State. Consequently, this will improve Principals management strategies to ameliorate the impact of economic recession in public secondary school. On the other hand, if these management strategies identified by this study are not possessed by Principals, there will be poor administration of public secondary school in a recess economy. Secondly, there will be poor achievement among Principals in Kano Municipal Education zone of Kano State.

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