

Curriculum and Facilities Supervisions: Strategies for Maintenance Public University's Standards in the South East Zone of Nigeria

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Abstract: *This study investigated curriculum and facilities supervisions: Strategies for maintenance of public university's standards in the South East Zone of Nigeria. Supervision is imperative for curriculum, facilities re-engineering. It is harnessed to strengthening the efforts of public university's staff, student's acquisition of competent skills and standards for actualization of public university's goals. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. This study adopted descriptive survey research design. One Research question and one hypothesis guided the study. Population of this study is 7000, which comprised 400 female students and 300 male students in Michael Okpara University of agriculture, Umudike Abia state. Stratified random sampling techniques was used to select 80 male and 120 female staff of Michael Okpara University of Agriculture Umudike, Abia state. Instrument for data collection was a researcher developed questionnaire titled "curriculum and facilities supervisions: Strategies for maintenance of public university's standards in the South East zone of Nigeria. The instrument was validated by two specialists in Business Education Departments of Okija Campus Anambra state and Social Science Education, of Imo state University Owerri. Cronbach alpha statistics was used to ascertain the reliability coefficients of the study at 0.78 and 0.98, which showed that the instrument was reliable to be used in this study. A total of 200 questionnaires were administered to the respondents with the help of two research assistants, and a total of 200 questionnaires were returned non- got missed. Mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the data generated. Findings from the study reviewed that supervision provides accountability of resources and, restoration of standards in public universities in the South East Nigeria. It was recommended in this study that public universities Vice chancellors should conduct regular supervision in public universities. This would help to discover facilities and equipment that are that are at the verge of dilapidation for reactivation. It was also, recommended in this study that supervision should be regularly conducted in public universities. This will enable lecturers provide effective teaching and research to students.*

Keywords: Meaning of Supervision, History of Supervision, Functions of Supervision, Supervision in Public Universities.

Introduction

Supervision in Nigeria educational system has a long standing history since 18th centuries ago where administrative supervisions were organized for teachers. Students were as well, inculcated with the standard method of behaviour. Teachers supervision then, entails how teachers should portray proper behavioural conducts and discharge their teaching responsibilities according to standards layed by the White Christian Missionaries.

Meaning of Educational Supervision

Supervision in education is a hand of help provided by most senior colleagues to the junior colleagues on teacher's teaching job training in educational institutions then. It is carried out to ensure that standards teaching are kept. It is established to add more values to existing practices. In public universities, It is a means whereby public university's curriculum, facilities and moral conduct of students that yields to students obedience and receptivity to learning contents are established. In Nigeria, It is organized to keep the standards of education in Nigeria comparable to educational institutions in Diasporas countries of the world. .

Supervision and Accountability

Supervision and accountability are interwoven Supervision is the process of checkmating inadequacies, providing new ideas and skills to human factors and appraisal of efforts of people in their responsibilities (Nwakwoala, 2020). Supervision is both administrative and instructional supervisions, both takes place in higher educational institutions in Nigeria. Effective teaching and learning may be undermined in a public universities when lecturers are not adequately supervised (Nwankwo, 1981).

Supervision is a process of ensuring progress, recording imperfections, providing logistics to areas of need and proffering solutions to areas where there are lacks in public universities. On the other hand, accountability in education is a process whereby scarce resources of public universities are supervised, their functionallity, durability and their manageability are checked regularly to ensure that their use to actualize goals are established. During the peak of carrying out supervision in public universities, some activities

that are not well done are queried. Supervision provides bench marks for correction of miss-feats. It is a process of providing bench marks or standards for effective public university's management.

In higher educational institutions, supervision is carried out to achieve standards in curricula, co-curricular, buildings, students and school funds. It is a process of adding new standards to existing standards, to ensure effective delivery of curriculum, as well as providing proper guidance to lecturers and non-academic staff.

Supervision by Regulatory Bodies in Education

Supervision in higher educational institutions in Nigeria is not only carried out by Vice chancellors and most senior colleagues in public universities. It is majorly carried out by (NUC), the National Universities Commission. It is also, carried out by states and Federal Ministries of Education in Nigeria especially when there is pandemics. During public university's supervision, some lecturers are co-opted by NUC, to help them achieve expected standards in the supervision process.

Functions of Supervision

1. Supervision encourages effective service delivery in public universities.
2. It is a forum for staff training and retraining.
3. It encourages restoration of standards in curriculum and general administration of public universities.
4. It is carried out for staff and students accountability.
5. It is a means of re-addressing staff grievances.
6. It fosters collaboration or team work among staff.
7. It provides forums where teaching and learning are assessed.
8. It ensures that the needed skills and competencies are inculcated in the lives of students.
9. It enhances coordination of departments, faculties and units.
10. It ensures compliance to established policies.
11. It encourages standards in administration of quiz and examinations to students.
12. It provides standards for student's admissions.

Public Universities

Public universities are micro societies where effective teaching and research activities are carried out by lecturers and students in a conducive public universities environment. Public universities thrive with adequate infrastructures such as buildings, machines, humans and finances so that adequate instructional deliveries will be established. To ensure effective performance of supervision in public universities, public universities management should not relent to provide the needed human and non-human infrastructures for effective public university's management. In public universities, supervision is a co-operative exercise between university management and lecturers under internal management. It is also, a cooperative exercise between delegates from the National Universities Commission (NUC), lecturers and Public Universities management. Public universities infrastructures, curriculum, human and mode of instructional deliveries are not overlooked. Supervision in public universities is mandatory and a means of aligning public universities staff to their responsibilities.

Effective supervision is carried with effective planning. Plans for supervision is carried out in the short term, medium and long term plans. Supervision enables staff to carry out their objectives professionally and with standards. It enkindles new knowledge, genuine attitudes and relationship. Importance placed on supervision in public universities has enabled public university's managements to articulate and budget for the needed resources for supervision in the annual public universities budgets. Professionally, supervision is designed for job mastery, effective realization of goals and increase in knowledge of lecturers (Obona et al, 2024).

It is inevitable in organization because lecturers may have differing perspectives about their jobs. It provides enabling grounds for additional skills and knowledge hence, it is an educative process (Ogunu, 2005). It is a foothold for training, and retraining of lecturers by their most senior colleagues or university's approved regulatory bodies. It paves way for lecturer's succession to public university's positions. Public universities are supervised to maintain competency and standards that enhance realization of goals.

Importance of Supervision

Effective supervision enables goals to be realized (Ogunsaju, 1988). It encourages professionalism, problem solving, control, coordination and motivation (Lucio, 1979). It provides room for evaluation of the progress and failures in organizations (Prestuhus, 1975).

The importance of supervision in educational institutions cannot be over emphasized or treated with levity because buildings and other university's facilities will decay or depreciate to low standards, lecturers and teachers will as well, derail from both their performances and ethics of their jobs (Tawari, 1975). Supervision is carried out in the classroom to ensure that lecturers do not relent in their responsibilities. It is carried out perhaps, to control laxities among lecturers who exhibit truancy and lateness to their duties. Supervision is carried out to know whether facilities and equipment of public universities are adequately provided and maintained (Jacqualine & Mullyanti, 2024). It encourages trusts and understanding about a public university by both students and

parents. It also, enkindles goodwill about the image of public universities. and as well, enable educational planners make new policies that are palatable in management of public universities (Koutsou, 2020). It is also, carried out to enable educational authorities of public universities and the general public to be aware of what public universities can offer to their children or wards. It is planned and designed to enable lecturers to be undetached in their responsibilities (Anyagwu, 2021). Effective supervision establishes practicable standards to operate with in public universities. Some public universities in South East are wrought with blown roofs, defaced walls, cracked classroom walls, teaching and learning equipment and poor electrifications in classrooms. Vagaries of the de-phased walls and blown roof tops are due to the change in the climate and due to irregular maintenance of public universities physical infrastructures. Regular supervisions ensure that facilities are maintained and used to their utmost importance. A well supervised and procured public university's infrastructure encourages effective learning among students (John, 1997). A well designed curriculum coupled with the way and manner it is provided and delivered to students encourages good rating by the regulatory bodies of public universities (Harris, 2020).

Statement of the Problem

Supervision encourages realization of teaching and learning outcomes (Onye, 2012). Ineffective supervision causes buildings, students and staff to be disarrayed with the personal and general objectives they have with public universities. Poor supervision results to frictions such as poor maintenance of buildings, poor curriculum development, hijack of funds for personal selfish use, facilities and equipment dilapidations and poor delivery of instructional contents to students. In some public universities, there are cracked walls, inadequate desks, chairs, poor electrifications, faulty hostels and leaking classroom buildings roofs. Some lecturers do not follow approved guidelines on student's research supervision, administration of quizzes, assignments examinations and marking of student's examination scripts are poorly regulated and supervised without effective supervision. Irregular supervision or lack of supervision create gaps in public universities management.

Methods

This study investigated curriculum and facilities supervisions: Strategies for maintenance of public university's standards in the South East Zone of Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. This study adopted descriptive survey research design. One Research question and one hypothesis guided the study. Population of this study is 7000, which comprised 400 female students and 300 male students in Michael Okpara University of agriculture, Umudike Abia state. Stratified random sampling techniques was used to select 80 male and 120 female staff of Michael Okpara University of Agriculture Umudike, Abia state. Instrument for data collection was a researcher developed questionnaire titled "Curriculum and facilities supervision: Strategies for maintenance of public university's standards in the South East zone of Nigeria. The instrument was validated by two specialists in Business Education Departments of Okija Campus Anambra state and Social Science Education, of Imo state University Owerri. Cronbach alpha statistics was used to ascertain the reliability coefficients of the study at 0.78 and 0.98, which showed that the instrument was reliable to be used in this study. A total of 200 questionnaires were administered to the respondents with the help of two research assistants, and a total of 200 questionnaires were returned non- got missed. Mean scores were used to analyze the data generated.

Results

What are the impacts of supervision in public universities in Nigeria?

Table 1: Shows the impacts of supervision in public universities in Nigeria.

SN	Items statements	Mean Scores	Remarks
1.	Regular supervision helps to discover facilities that are moribund in public universities.	2.50	Agree
2.	Results from supervision encourage procurement of new facilities in public universities.	2.74	Agree
3.	Effective supervision enables public universities to establish maintenance practices on their facilities.	3.50	Agree
4.	Supervision enable lecturers to be focused in their responsibilities	3.61	Agree
5.	Effective supervision leads to realization of teaching and learning outcomes.	2.80	Agree
6.	Supervision encourages growth and professionalism among lecturers.	3.52	Agree
7.	Standards are restored with regular supervision in public universities.	2.82	Agree
8.	Supervision leads to division of labour.	3.54	Agree
9.	Accountability of resources is ensured in public universities with supervision.	3.40	Agree
10.	Supervision encourages team work among lecturers and non-academic staff.	2.60	Agree

Results

In table 1: The analysis in item no 2 to 10, have mean scores above the decision rule of 2.5. However, item No 1, has mean that match with the decision rule. This does not override the means of items No 2 to 10. These revealed that supervision is imperative for accountability of resources especially, in public universities in the South East zone of Nigeria.

Conclusion

Supervision existed since 18th century where administrativ supervision was the only strategy invogue Supervision strengthens personal and general staff motives to work. Supervision is established for accountability of resources. It is designed for quality management of educational institutions, especially public universities. Organizations without supervision are disarrayed in production of quality products and manpower development. Poor supervision causes setbacks in management of public universities.

Recommendations

1. Vice chancellors of public universities should conduct regular supervisions of human and non- human facilities in public universities. This would enable Vice- chancellors of public universities to discover dilapidating infrastructures, maintain and procure new facilities in public universities in Nigeria.
2. Government should provide funds to public universities. This would enable public universities Vice Chancellors to maintain facilities and procure scarce equipment in public universities in Nigeria.

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