

ABSTRACT

Education plays important role in the lives of citizenry and nation's development at large. There is no gainsaying in the fact that education is the bedrock of national development and that, without education, there cannot be meaningful development. For a nation to develop, education needs to take its rightful position in the country as no nation can rise above the quality of its education.

Thus, educational institutions such as primary schools, secondary schools, colleges, polytechnics and universities are designed to accomplish some specific goals. The pace at which these institutions that are creation of the society achieve the desirable goals depends upon efficiency and effectiveness with which they are being managed. This implies that managers in the educational system have a significant role to play in the implementation and execution of educational policies and programmes respectively. In general, management is the process of achieving organisational goals by working with, and through people and other organisational resources. Management of education enterprise is therefore necessary to prevent and deal with anticipated problems that could mar successful achievement of educational goals at different levels of education.

The lecture discussed the importance of management functions to institutional success showing clearly the contributions of functions like planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating, reporting and budgeting to achievement of organizational goals. It is emphasized that, for institutions to record success, certain principles, procedures and practices must be followed, as embedded in proper management and failure to do so results in anything but institutional success. The principles of educational administration which are general guides to possible actions in specific situations in educational institutions are also important, as they help to facilitate success in educational institutions. These are; the fundamental principles, humanitarian principles, prudential principles, principles of change as well as bureaucratic principles.

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Management involves strategy, innovation, initiating and bringing about change, creative problem solving and decision-making, actively seeking out alternatives and opportunities,

reformatting goals and priorities, redeploying resources, negotiating, resolving conflicts, dynamic or active leadership, diplomacy, statesmanship, and a high degree of risk taking and entrepreneurship.

Lecture concluded that “Management” is the “Key” that will unlock the “door of institutional success” and gave recommendations that include the following:

- Regular management training should be provided for administrators and management teams of all institutions, to strengthen or develop their management capability and enhance success of their institutions. In this regard, will like to commend the management of the University of Ibadan for organizing yearly capacity building programme for Departmental heads, Directors of Institutes and Centers and Deans of Faculties.
- Functional Supervisory Units/Agencies for example, the federal and state inspectorate units in the ministry of education must be effective in the performance of their supervisory responsibilities. In addition, agencies such as National Universities Commission (NUC), National Council for Colleges of Education (NCCE) and National Board on Technical Education (NBTE) should discharge their supervisory duties with greater efficiency to promote institutional success.
- Participation or Involvement of Stakeholders in Institution’s progress should be encouraged.