DISASTER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN NIGERIA SCHOOLS: STAKEHOLDERS VIEWS FROM KOGI STATE'S PUBLIC SECONDARY EDUCATION

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Abstract

This study was conducted on Disaster Management Practices in Nigeria Schools; stakeholders views from Kogi State's Public Secondary Education. The study's objectives were to assess the stakeholders' views on disaster prevention management practices and to assess the stakeholders' views on disaster mitigation management practices. The research questions and hypotheses were in line with the study's objectives. Descriptive survey method was used for the study with a population of 2,627 respondents. A sample size of 346 respondents was chosen through proportionate sampling. The instrument used was a self-designed questionnaire titled Assessment on Disaster Management Practices (AODMP), consisting of 20 items rated on a five-point Likert scale of SA-strongly agreed, A-agreed, U-undecided, D-disagreed, and SD-strongly disagreed. The reliability coefficient of the instrument was 0.785. The findings of the study revealed that safety drills are carried out frequently with an efficient disaster prevention team, also safety is established in electrical installations by regular verification, with a well-marked emergency assembly point, in most secondary schools in Kogi State. The study concludes by establishing that most of the secondary schools are fenced up to protect the premises, with a well-marked emergency assembly point, and recommended that the Kogi State Ministry of Education needs to create disaster management awareness at all secondary schools.

***Keywords**; Disaster, Management, Practices, stakeholders*

Background

The role of disaster management in schools in Nigeria is becoming a subject of great concern in view of growing opportunities to exposure of natural and man-made disasters like fire, flooding, building collapse, epidemics and security. In the past, schools have been characterized by feeble infrastructural support, insufficient emergency planning, as well as low awareness amongst the personnel and learners (Adeola & Oyinloye, 2017). In as much as agencies such as the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), and NGOs have implemented safety education, awareness programs, there are still some schools that lack emergency response plans, trained staff, and other relevant safety equipment (Olagunju & Fagbohun, 2019). There are severe gaps and omissions in disaster risk education in the school curriculum and in implementing policymakers on disaster management (UNICEF, 2021; UNISDR,

2015). The research therefore aimed at evaluating the opinion of stakeholders on the existing practice on disaster management in Kogi State, Nigeria, and the need to develop greater preparedness activities to curb the impact of disaster on school population. Although the number of disaster threats is on the rise, such as flooding, fires, building collapse prompting the necessity of rushing to enhance practices in disaster management.

Objectives of the Study

The following objectives were raised to guide the study:

1: assess the stakeholders views on disaster prevention management practices in public secondary schools in Kogi State, Nigeria;

2: assess the stakeholders views on disaster mitigation management practices in public secondary schools in Kogi State, Nigeria.

Research Questions

1: What is the opinion of Principals, Teachers, and Ministry of Education Officials on disaster prevention management practices in public secondary schools in Kogi State, Nigeria?

2: What is the opinion of Principals, Teachers, and Ministry of Education Officials on disaster mitigation management practices in public secondary schools in Kogi State, Nigeria?

Hypotheses

HO_1: There is no significant difference in the opinions of the respondents on disaster prevention management practices in public secondary schools in Kogi State, Nigeria.

HO_2: There is no significant difference in the opinions of the respondents on disaster mitigation management practices in public secondary schools in Kogi State, Nigeria.

Methodology

To collect data, this study utilized the descriptive survey method. A total of 2,627 respondents were sampled based on all 359 principals, 2,022 teachers and 246 Ministry of Education officials in public secondary schools in the three senatorial zones of Kogi State. The sample size was 346 and was chosen through proportionate sampling: 146, 119 and 81 samples were picked on each of the districts Kogi Central, Kogi East, Kogi West respectively. The instrument used was a self-designed questionnaire titled Assessment on Disaster Management Practices (AODMPINS), consisting of 20 items rated on a five-point Likert scale. Reliability coefficient of the instrument was 0.785.

Procedure for Data Collection

The study data were attained through direct delivery method with the assistance of two trained research assistants. The assistants receive the completed instruments back from respondents of sampled schools.

Method of Data Analysis

Data gathered through the questionnaire were carefully compiled. The formulated null-hypotheses were tested using One-Way-Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at 0.05 Alpha level of significant. When p-value was less than 0.05, hypothesis was rejected while when greater than 0.05 it was accepted.

Research Question One

What are the opinions of principals, teachers and MOE Officials on disaster prevention management practices in public senior secondary schools in Kogi State, Nigeria?

Table 1: Mean Score of Respondents on Disaster Prevention Management Practices in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Kogi State, Nigeria.

S/N	Item Statements	Respondents	SA		A		U		D		SD		M
			F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
1	In my school, there is an efficient disaster prevention team.	Principals	11	50.0	6	27.3	3	13.6	2	9.1	0	0	3.86
		Teachers	92	32.6	113	40.1	18	6.8	38	13.5	18	6.8	3.32
		MOE Officials	4	33.3	3	2.5	0	0	1	8.3	4	33.3	3.13
2	In my school, safety drills are carried out frequently.	Principals	9	40.9	10	45.5	1	4.5	2	9.1	0	0	3.81
		Teachers	97	34.4	129	45.7	17	6.0	22	7.8	17	6.0	3.42
		MOE Officials	4	33.3	5	41.7	2	16.7	1	8.3	0	0	3.58
3	My school has a written policy of disaster prevention	Principals	9	40.9	7	31.8	3	13.6	2	9.1	1	44.5	3.42
		Teachers	84	29.8	109	38.7	37	13.1	23	8.2	15	5.3	3.30
		MOE Officials	4	33.3	4	33.3	1	8.3	3	25.0	0	0	3.91
4	The school also has emergency contact numbers that can be clearly seen.	Principals	11	50.0	5	22.7	2	9.1	2	9.1	2	9.1	3.67
		Teachers	84	29.8	115	40.8	23	8.2	47	16.7	13	4.6	3.55
		MOE Officials	2	16.7	6	50.0	2	16.7	1	8.3	1	8.3	3.78
5	The building and facilities of schools are in regular maintenance.	Principals	14	63.6	6	27.3	0	0	1	4.5	1	4.5	3.34
		Teachers	72	25.5	132	46.8	22	10.6	41	14.5	15	5.3	3.56
		MOE Officials	3	25.0	6	50.0	1	8.3	2	16.7	0	0	3.35
6	There are fire extinguishers that are located in major places at the school	Principals	3	13.6	1	4.5	1	4.5	9	40.9	8	36.4	3.45
		Teachers	32	11.3	72	25.5	30	10.6	72	25.5	76	27.0	3.05
		MOE Officials	0	0	5	41.7	1	8.3	4	33.3	2	16.7	3.41
7	The staff and the students are trained on the preparation of the disasters.	Principals	12	54.5	6	27.3	1	4.5	0	0	3	13.6	3.12
		Teachers	81	28.7	104	36.9	17	6.0	53	18.8	27	9.6	3.34
		MOE Officials	1	8.3	6	50.0	1	8.3	0	0	4	33.3	3.23
8	There are safety guidelines that can be accessed and found in my school.	Principals	12	54.5	4	18.2	1	4.5	4	18.2	1	4.5	3.31
		Teachers	91	28.7	84	29.8	36	12.8	38	13.5	33	11.7	3.66
		MOE Officials	2	16.7	5	41.7	0	0	2	16.7	3	25.0	3.41
9	The attendance of students is also duly registered on a daily basis.	Principals	12	54.5	5	22.7	2	9.1	3	13.6	0	0	3.34
		Teachers	79	28.0	111	39.4	19	6.7	57	20.2	16	5.7	3.37
		MOE Officials	2	16.7	4	33.3	1	8.3	5	41.7	0	0	3.21
10	Disaster prevention workshops and seminars are regularly held.	Principals	9	40.9	12	54.5	0	0	1	4.5	0	0	3.35
		Teachers	92	32.6	104	36.9	27	9.6	48	17.0	11	12.0	3.61
		MOE Officials	4	33.3	6	50.0	0	0	2	16.7	0	0	3.27

Table 1 shows the opinions of principals, teachers and MOE Officials on disaster prevention practices in secondary schools in Kogi State. Item one sought the opinions of respondents on whether there is efficient disaster prevention team presence in the school. The results show that 11 (50%) principals, 92 (32.6%) teachers and 4 (33.3%)

MOE Officials strongly agree while 6 (27.3%) principals, 113 (40.1%) teachers and 3 (25%) MOE Officials agreed that there is efficient disaster prevention team are presence in the school. 3 (13.6%) principals and 18 (6.8%) teachers undecided. Also, 2 (9.1%) principals, 38 (13.5%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials disagreed while 18 (6.8%) teachers and 4 (33.3%) MOE Officials strongly disagree with the statement. With the mean score of 3.86, 3.32 and 3.13, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that there is efficient disaster prevention team presence in school.

Item two sought the opinions of respondents on whether the school, safety drills are carried out frequently. The results show that 9 (40.9%) principals, 97 (34.4%) teachers and 4 (33.3%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 10 (45.5%) principals, 129 (45.7%) teachers and 5 (41.7%) MOE Officials agreed with the statement. 1 (4.5%) principal, 17 (6.0%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials undecided. Also, 2 (9.1%) principals, 22 (7.8%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials disagreed while only 17 (6.0%) teachers strongly disagreed. With the mean score of 3.81, 3.42 and 3.58, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that school safety drills are carried out frequently.

Item three sought the opinions of respondents on whether school has a written policy of disaster prevention. The results show that 9 (40.9%) principals, 84 (29.8%) teachers and 4 (33.5%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 7 (31.8%) principals, 109 (38.7%) teachers and 4 (33.3%) MOE Officials agree that school has a written policy of disaster prevention, 3 (13.6%) principals, 37 (13.1%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials were undecided. Also, 2 (9.1%) principals, 23 (8.2%) teachers and 3 (25.0%) MOE Officials disagreed while 1 (4.5%) principal and 15 (4.6%) teachers strongly disagree with the statement. With the mean score of 3.42, 3.30 and 3.91, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that school has a written policy of disaster prevention.

Item four sought the opinions of respondents on whether school also has emergency contact numbers that can be clearly seen. The results show that 11 (50%) principals, 84 (29.8%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 5 (22.7%) principals, 109 (38.7%) teachers and 4 (33.3%) MOE Officials agree that school also has emergency contact numbers that can be clearly seen. 2 (9.1%) principals, 23 (8.2%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials were undecided. Also, 2 (9.1%) principals, 47 (16.7%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials disagreed while 2 (9.1%) principals, 13 (4.6%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials strongly disagree with the statement. With the mean score of 3.67, 3.55 and 3.78, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that school also has emergency contact numbers that can be clearly seen. Item five sought the opinions of respondents on whether building and facilities of schools are in regular maintenance. The results show that 14 (63.6%) principals, 72 (25.5%) teachers and 3 (25.0%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 6 (27.3%) principals, 132 (46.8%) teachers and 6 (50%) MOE Officials agree that building and facilities of schools are in regular maintenance. 22 (7.8%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials were undecided. Also, 1 (4.5%) principal, 41 (14.5%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials disagreed while 1

(4.5%) principal and 15 (5.3%) teachers strongly disagree with the statement. With the mean score of 3.34, 3.56 and 3.35, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that building and facilities of schools are in regular maintenance.

Item six sought the opinions of respondents on whether fire extinguishers are located in major places at the school. The results show that 3 (15.6%) principals and 32 (11.3%) teachers strongly agree while 1 (4.5%) principal, 72 (25.5%) teachers and 5 (41.7%) MOE Officials agree that fire extinguishers are located in major places at the school. 1 (4.5%) principal, 30 (10.6%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials were undecided. Also, 9 (40.9%) principals, 72 (25.6%) teachers and 4 (33.3%) MOE Officials disagreed while 8 (36.4%) principals, 76 (27.0%) teachers and 4 (33.3%) MOE Officials disagreed. With the mean score of 3.45, 3.05 and 3.41, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that fire extinguishers are located in major places at the school.

Item seven sought the opinions of respondents on whether staff and the students were trained on the preparation of the disasters. The results show that 12 (54.5%) principals, 81 (28.7%) teachers and 1(8.3%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 6 (27.3%) principals, 104 (36.9%) teachers and 6 (18.2%) MOE Officials agree that staff and students were trained on the preparation of the disasters.1 (4.5%) principal, 17 (6.0%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials were undecided. Also, 53 (18.8%) teachers disagreed while 3 (13.6%) principals, 27 (9.6%) teachers and 4 (3.33%) MOE Officials disagreed with the statement. With the mean score of 3.12, 3.34 and 3.23, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that staff and the students are trained on the preparation of the disasters. Item eight sought the opinions of respondents on whether there are safety guidelines that can be accessed and found in my school. The results show that 12 (54.5%) principals, 91 (32.3%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials agreed while 4 (18.2%) principals, 84 (29.8%) teachers and 5 (41.7%) MOE Officials agree that there are safety guidelines that can be accessed and found in school. 1 (4.5%) principal and 36 (12.8%) teachers were undecided. Also, 4 (18.2%) principals, 38 (13.5%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials disagreed while 1 (4.5%) principal, 33 (11.7%) teachers and 3 (25.0%) MOE Officials disagreed. With the mean score of 3.31, 3.66 and 3.41, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that there are safety guidelines that can be accessed and found in the school.

Item nine sought the opinions of respondents on whether the attendance of students is also duly registered on a daily basis. The results show that 12 (54.5%) principals, 79 (28.0%) teachers and 2(16.7%) MOE Officials agreed while 5 (22.7%) principals, 111 (39.4%) teachers and 4 (33.3%) MOE Officials agreed with the statement. 2 (9.1%) principals, 19 (6.7%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials were undecided. Also, 3 (13.6%) principals, 57 (20.2%) teachers and 5 (41.7%) MOE Officials disagreed while 16 (20.2%) teachers strongly disagreed. With the mean score of 3.34, 3.37 and 3.21, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that attendance of students is also duly registered on a daily basis.

Finally, item ten sought the opinions of respondents on whether Disaster prevention workshops and seminars are regularly held. The results show that 9 (40.9%) principals, 92 (32.6%) teachers and 4 (33.3%) MOE Officials agreed while 12 (54.5%) principals, 104 (36.9%) teachers and 6 (18.2%) MOE Officials agreed. 27 (9.6%) teachers undecided. Also, 1 (4.5%) principal, 48 (17.0%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials disagreed while 9 (3.2%) teachers strongly disagree with the statement. With the mean score of 3.35, 3.61 and 3.27, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that Disaster prevention workshops ft seminars are regularly held.

Research Question Two

What is the opinion of Principals, Teachers, and Ministry of Education Officials on disaster mitigation management practices in public secondary schools in Kogi State, Nigeria?

Table 2: Opinions of Respondents on Disaster Mitigation Management Practices in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Kogi State, Nigeria.

S/N	Item	Respondents	SA		A		U		D		SD		M
			F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
1	My school is fenced up to protect the premises.	Principals	6	27.3	12	54.5	1	4.5	3	13.6	0	0	3.22
		Teachers	80	28.4	120	42.6	15	5.3	58	20.6	9	3.2	3.34
		MOE Officials	4	33.3	5	41.7	1	8.3	2	16.7	0	0	3.15
2	The school compound frequently gets rid of old or weak trees.	Principals	8	36.4	8	36.4	3	13.6	3	13.6	0	0	3.67
		Teachers	63	22.3	116	41.1	27	9.6	54	19.1	22	7.8	3.42
		MOE Officials	3	25.0	6	50.0	1	8.3	2	16.7	0	0	3.58
3	The drainage systems are repaired so as to inhibit floods	Principals	9	40.9	9	40.9	1	4.5	3	13.6	0	0	3.42
		Teachers	68	24.1	122	43.3	25	8.9	43	15.2	24	8.5	3.03
		MOE Officials	1	8.3	5	41.7	4	33.3	1	8.3	1	8.3	3.31
4	There are clear fire exits and they are accessible	Principals	2	9.1	12	54.5	0	0	7	31.8	1	4.5	3.76
		Teachers	49	17.4	156	55.3	24	8.5	48	17.0	5	1.8	3.02
		MOE Officials	1	8.3	5	50.0	2	16.7	3	25.0	0	0	3.54
5	The school has first aid equipment.	Principals	4	18.2	6	27.3	0	0	6	27.3	6	27.3	3.18
		Teachers	55	19.5	103	36.5	18	6.4	68	24.1	38	5.3	3.32
		MOE Officials	2	16.7	5	41.7	1	8.3	3	25.0	1	8.3	3.10
6	Safety is established in electrical installations by regular verification	Principals	4	18.2	11	50.0	0	0	3	13.6	4	18.2	3.12
		Teachers	40	14.2	126	44.7	32	11.3	61	21.6	23	8.2	3.05
		MOE Officials	2	16.7	6	50.0	1	8.3	2	5.0	0	0	3.41
7	There are well marked emergency assembly points	Principals	5	22.7	8	36.4	0	0	8	36.4	1	4.5	3.12
		Teachers	49	17.4	113	40.1	28	9.9	61	21.6	31	11.0	3.44
		MOE Officials	2	16.7	3	25.0	2	16.7	3	25.0	0	0	3.23
8	The school has obtained disaster mitigation preplanned strategies.	Principals	5	22.7	8	36.4	1	4.5	6	27.3	2	9.1	3.41
		Teachers	83	29.4	106	37.6	32	11.3	45	16.0	10	5.7	3.36
		MOE Officials	4	33.3	5	41.7	1	8.3	2	16.7	0	0	3.41
9	The basic first aid and safety pointers are taught to the students.	Principals	4	18.2	11	50.0	3	13.6	4	18.2	0	0	3.34
		Teachers	69	24.5	131	46.5	29	10.3	41	14.5	12	4.3	3.37
		MOE Officials	3	25.0	5	41.7	2	16.7	2	16.7	0	0	3.25
10	The school is identified with those areas which are prone to building risk and these areas are identified.	Principals	8	36.4	7	31.8	3	13.6	4	18.2	0	0	3.62
		Teachers	72	25.5	156	55.3	20	7.1	24	8.5	10	3.5	3.29
		MOE Officials	3	25.0	4	33.3	2	16.7	1	8.3	2	16.7	3.33

Table 2 shows the opinions of principals, teachers and MOE Officials on disaster mitigation practices in secondary schools in Kogi State. Item one sought the opinions of respondents on whether the school is fenced up to protect the premises. The results show that 6 (27.3%) principals, 80 (28.4%) teachers and 4 (33.3%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 12 (54.5%) principals, 120 (42.6%) teachers and 5 (41.7%) MOE Officials agree with the

statement. 1 (4.5%) principal, 15 (5.3%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials were undecided. Also, 3 (13.6%) principals, 58 (20.6%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials disagreed while 9 (3.2%) teachers strongly disagreed. With the mean score of 3.22, 3.34 and 3.15, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that school is fenced up to protect the premises. Item two sought the opinions of respondents on whether school compound frequently gets rid of old or weak trees. The results show that 8 (36.4%) principals, 63 (22.3%) teachers and 3 (25.0%) MOE Officials strongly agreed while 8 (36.4%) principals, 116 (41.1%) teachers and 6 (50.0%) MOE Officials agree that school compound frequently gets rid of old or weak trees. 3 (13.6%) principal, 27 (9.6%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials were undecided. Also, 3 (13.6%) principals, 54 (19.1%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials disagreed while only 22 (7.8%) teachers strongly disagree. With the mean score of 3.67, 3.42 and 3.58, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that school compound frequently gets rid of old or weak trees.

Item three sought the opinions of respondents on whether drainage systems are repaired so as to inhibit floods. The results show that 9 (40.9%) principals, 641.7 (24.1%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 9 (40.9%) principals, 122 (43.3%) teachers and 5 (41.7%) MOE Officials agree that drainage systems are repaired so as to inhibit floods. 1 (4.5%) principal, 25 (8.9%) teachers and 4 (33.3%) MOE Officials were undecided. Also, 3 (13.6%) principals, 43 (15.2%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials disagreed while 24 (8.5%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials strongly disagree with the statement. With the mean score of 3.42, 3.03 and 3.31, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that drainage systems are repaired so as to inhibit floods. Item four sought the opinions of respondents on whether there are clear fire exits and they are accessible. The results show that 2 (9.1%) principals, 49 (17.4%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 12 (54.5%) principals, 156 (55.3%) teachers and 5 (50.0%) MOE Officials agreed that are clear fire exits and they are accessible. 24 (8.5%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials undecided. Also, 7 (31.8%) principals, 48 (17%) teachers and 3 (25.0%) MOE Officials disagreed while 1 (4.5%) principal and 5 (1.8%) teachers strongly disagree with the statement. With the mean score of 3.76, 3.02 and 3.54, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that there are clear fire exits and they are accessible. Item five sought the opinions of respondents on whether the school has first aid equipment. The results show that 4 (18.2%) principals, 55 (19.5%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 6 (27.3%) principals, 103 (36.5%) teachers and 5 (41.7%) MOE Officials agreed that school has first aid equipment. 18 (6.4%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials undecided. Also, 6 (27.3%) principal, 68 (24.1%) teachers and 3 (25.0%) MOE Officials disagreed while 6 (27.3%) principal,38 (5.3%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials strongly disagreed. With the mean score of 3.18, 3.32 and 3.10, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that school has first aid equipment.

Item six sought the opinions of respondents on whether Safety is established in electrical installations by regular verification. The results show that 4 (18.2%) principals, 40

(14.2%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 11 (50.0%) principal, 126 (44.7%) teachers and 6 (50.0%) MOE Officials agree that Safety is established in electrical installations by regular verification. 32 (11.3%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials undecided. Also, 3 (13.6%) principals, 61 (21.6%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials disagreed while 4 (18.2%) principals, 23 (8.2%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials strongly disagree with the statement. With the mean score of 3.12, 3.05 and 3.41, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that Safety is established in electrical installations by regular verification. Item seven sought the opinions of respondents on whether there are well marked emergency assembly points. The results show that 5 (22.7%) principals, 49 (17.4%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 8 (36.4%) principals, 113 (40.1%) teachers and 3 (25.0%) MOE Officials agree that there are well marked emergency assembly points. 28 (9.9%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials undecided. Also, 8 (36.4%) principals, 61 (21.6%) teachers and 3 (25.0%) MOE Officials disagreed while 1 (4.5%) principal, 31 (11.0%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials strongly disagree with the statement. With the mean score of 3.12, 3.44 and 3.23, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that there are well marked emergency assembly points. Item eight sought the opinions of respondents on whether the school has obtained disaster mitigation preplanned strategies. The results show that 5 (22.7%) principals, 83 (29.4%) teachers and 4 (33.3%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 8 (36.4%) principals, 106 (37.6%) teachers and 5 (41.7%) MOE Officials agree that school has obtained disaster mitigation preplanned strategies. 1 (4.5%) principal, 32 (11.3%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials undecided. Also, 6 (27.3%) principals, 45 (16.0%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials disagreed while 2 (9.1%) principal and 10 (5.7%) teachers strongly disagree with the statement. With the mean score of 3.41, 3.36 and 3.41, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that the school has obtained disaster mitigation preplanned strategies. Item nine sought the opinions of respondents on whether the basic first aid and safety pointers are taught to the students. The results show that 4 (18.2%) principals, 69 (24.5%) teachers and 3 (25.0%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 11 (50.0%) principals, 131 (46.5%) teachers and 5 (41.7%) MOE Officials agree that the basic first aid and safety pointers are taught to the students. 3 (13.6%) principals, 29 (10.3%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials were undecided. Also, 4 (18.2%) principals, 41 (14.5%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials disagreed while 12 (4.3%) teachers strongly disagree with the statement. With the mean score of 3.34, 3.37 and 3.25, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that the basic first aid and safety pointers are taught to the students. Finally, item ten sought the opinions of respondents on whether the school is identified with those areas which are prone to building risk and these areas are identified. The results show that 8 (36.4%) principals, 72 (25.5%) teachers and 3 (25.0%) MOE Officials strongly agree while 7 (31.8%) principals, 156 (55.3%) teachers and 4 (33.3%) MOE Officials agree that the school is identified with those areas which are prone to building risk and these areas are identified. 3 (13.6%), principals, 20 (7.1%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials were undecided. Also, 4 (18.2%) principal, 24 (8.5%) teachers and 1 (8.3%) MOE Officials disagreed while

10 (3.5%) teachers and 2 (16.7%) MOE Officials strongly disagree with the statement. With the mean score of 3.62, 3.29 and 3.33, this indicated that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that school is identified with those areas which are prone to building risk and these areas are identified.

Tables 3: Summary of hypotheses test on disaster prevention management practices in public secondary schools in Kogi State, Nigeria.

Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F-ratio	F-crit.	Sig.(P)
Between Groups	0.719	2	0.359			
				1.006	3.03	0.357
Within Groups	111.821	313	0.357			
Total	**112.540**	**315**				

P<0.05

Table 3 reveals that the p-value (0.357) greater than the significance value of 0.05 and the ratio F-Value (1.006) is smaller than the critical F-value (3.03). There is thus a retention of the null hypothesis wherein there was no significant variance in the views of principals, teachers and MOE officials on disaster prevention practices in secondary schools in Kogi State.

Tables 4: Summary of Hypotheses Test on Disaster Mitigation Management Practices in Public Secondary Schools in Kogi State, Nigeria.

Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F-ratio	F-crit.	Sig.(P)
Between Groups	0.752	2	0.376			
				0.890	3.03	0.412
Within Groups	132.195	313	0.422			
Total	**132.947**	**315**				

P<0.05

Table 4 shows that the calculated Sig.(P) value of 0.412 is greater than 0.05 level of significant set for the study, while the calculated F-ratio value of 0.890 is less than the 3.03 F-critical value. Hence, the null hypothesis is hereby retained. Therefore, there is no significant difference in the opinions of respondents on disaster mitigation management practices in public secondary schools in Kogi State, Nigeria

Discussions

The study observed that safety drills are carried out frequently with an efficient disaster prevention team, also staff and the students are trained on the preparation of the disasters in most secondary schools in Kogi State, Nigeria. Wisner et al. (2004) finding validates the conclusion that schools that have proper preparation of a disaster are far better off in times of emergency. Disaster mitigation, Thus, the research observed that

safety is established in electrical installations by regular verification, with a well-marked emergency assembly point, and basic first aid is taught to the students in most secondary schools in Kogi State, Nigeria. Shaw, Shiwaku, and Takeuchi (2011) best way to mitigate cases of disasters in schools is to maintain its infrastructures regularly and have an inclusion of simple training of first aid in students as a part of disaster resistance.

Conclusion

The study shows that safety was established in electrical installations by regular verification. However, it was also established that most of the secondary schools are fenced up to protect the premises, with a well-marked emergency assembly point.

Recommendations

1. Kogi State Ministry of Education needs to create disaster management awareness at all secondary schools in the state.
2. School overseers at all levels should ensure periodic survey of premises in order to recognize high risk area and other related emergencies.

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