

INDISCIPLINE IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN YENAGOA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN BAYELSA STATE

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ABSTRACT: *Indiscipline is a problem in our secondary schools. The incessant occurrence of chaotic situations and sometimes criminal behaviour of the students are causes for concern for parents, teachers and government. The purpose of this study is to examine the causes of indiscipline amongst secondary schools students in Yenagoa Local Government Area. Three research questions were used to direct the study. While the selection of the study samples was from the population. A structured and validated rating scale designed in two sections was the main instrument for the collection of data. The collected data were analyzed and presented in tabular form using various indiscipline acts exhibited by students. The analysis indicated that indiscipline is caused by the home environment, the school environment, and the society at large to a large extent. The parental absence and poor moral upbringing of the child have resulted in the numerous acts of indiscipline. It was therefore recommended that parents should not neglect their children, but sees them as more important than the jobs they do for a living. The society should not over-emphasis on material gains more than morality and ethics. Government should properly fund education. In other to stem indiscipline, specific disciplinary actions should be meted out against indiscipline students, to discourage others from being unruly.*

KEYWORDS: Indiscipline, Students, Parents, Teachers, Government.

INTRODUCTION

Background to the study

In recent times, the increasing spate of indiscipline (the breakdown of law and order) which is manifested in all spheres of social and economic development process of the country, necessitated that this malaise be checked. Gutuza and Mapoliza (2015) stated that the alarming increase in secondary school indiscipline is caused by the external social environment and that the education provided will not prevent indiscipline from recurring. The growing canker worm has threatened the cohesiveness and peaceful coexistence of students and the people in general. Today, intolerance, impatience, violence, and corruption, which are all the off spring of indiscipline, have taken hold of many Nigerians. Everywhere you go, one is bound to notice acts of indiscipline, in schools, universities, government offices, hospitals, on our roads, at the workplaces, in the market, in some homes and in the Church and Mosque.

Asiyai (2012) opined that an indiscipline child is an uncontrollable child and can do any damage in school when he does not get what he wants. Indiscipline is a problem in our schools and it is also an issue of national concern. Indiscipline takes many forms including the general behaviour of people not wanting to obey even simple procedures. Indiscipline in a nation shows itself in many ways, the subsequent results are the breakdown of law and order, abuse of office and nepotism, corruption and backwardness. Only few people live in affluence at the

expense of the majority of people who wallow in abject poverty. Where there is indiscipline, there is breakdown in orderliness, in the control structure or mechanism of human behaviour; disrespect for our customs, instability in our society, unchecked violence and disregard of human values.

Indiscipline amongst students is as a result of the breakdown of traditional culture. This is because of our unguarded acceptance of modern technology. Our values have been twisted when we become victims to the wiles of modern devices. The electronic media constantly places before our youths the examples of their counterparts in environments that are different from ours. Things that happened far away are viewed immediately and bring false ideas to the minds of our youths. A situation that dialogue would have addressed grievances, confrontation is substituted and violence erupts resulting in destruction of lives and properties. Parents also are sometimes the cause of indiscipline in our youths. Parents ignore their responsibilities, neglect advising their children and wards and sometimes mistakenly applaud their actions or condone them as youthful exuberance. We have indulged our youths by setting them examples in our own love for expensive life styles. Biobaku (1994) opined that the malaise of our society today is indiscipline at all levels. After many years it is still so in our society. A youth that is not discipline will grow up with that act of behaviour and even when he becomes the president of the nation that character of indiscipline in him/her will manifest. He went further to say that the second republic wouldn't have failed so woefully if we were disciplined. With indiscipline, our legislators had a field day, feathering their own nests with ridiculously high allowances and scandalous idleness at their normal business of providing us with good laws. The members of the executive were guilty of gross abuse of office and piled up debts which have landed us in an economic emergency.

Aguba (2009) said that discipline is needed to produce a breed of well cultivated youths who will develop not only respect for themselves but also for others in the school and society. Therefore, the issue of indiscipline needs to be addressed so that our youths get a new orientation and a new challenge. One significant issue of concern is that violence and indiscipline in schools have resulted in teachers having less time to deliver lessons in order to effectively manage classroom disruption, as well as facing many other problems. 'As we consider indiscipline, it is paramount to take into account the wider context in which it occurs. Therefore, as part of the study, consideration has been given to external influences that impact upon young people, including the home, family and the environment in which young people engage. The purpose of exploring these 'potential' external influences is to establish some of the 'triggers' and 'contexts', which may be considered to act as a vehicle for indiscipline to occur'. The Holy Bible in Proverb 22:6 say 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it'. This is to say that if we train our children properly, teaching them to be disciplined, they will remain disciplined. But this instruction has been neglected by many parents. A child that is not disciplined will become delinquent. Onywijsaku (1991) stated the delinquency has been a social evil for a long time and society does not condone it because it is a canker worm that eats deep and disorganizes social fabric. Okujagu (1989) also stated that there have been complains about stealing, examination malpractice, truancy, wickedness, bullying, extortion, and destruction of public properties in our institutions of learning in recent times. Danso (2010) lamented the high rates of indiscipline and lawlessness in educational institutions in Ghana. He noted that not a single day passes without a report of an act of indiscipline perpetrated by teenagers of primary and secondary schools.

Meaningful teaching and learning geared towards the attainment of school goals and objectives are unattainable where the students are not disciplined. Based on this background, this study is being carried out to identify the causes of indiscipline amongst students in secondary schools Yenagoa in Yenagoa Local Government Area in Bayelsa State.

Conceptual Review

Education is the bedrock of all societies. Its importance in nation building cannot be over emphasized, for it's a step to make the citizenry keep fate with destiny. A nation which fails to plan and take cognizance of its education sector, plans to fail today and forever in all her endeavours because of the direct importation it has on the welfare of our youths who are the leaders of tomorrow. Our schools are being threatened by breakdown of law and order as a result of indiscipline caused by students, parents, teachers, government and the society at large. Even the family which is the basic unit of society is being threatened by this act of indiscipline, which has a wider implication for the nation at large due to its multiplier effect. One thing that predisposes a child to delinquent acts is defective discipline. In this nation today, the managerial strategies used in time past in controlling and molding students' attitudes are no more. Undisciplined children grow up into undisciplined adults who turn out to be undisciplined parents constituting whole lawless citizens leading to increases in violence and conflicts. These behaviours constitute great impediment to the learning of the students. If education is primarily to train a whole person, emotionally, physically and mentally, to direct the child in getting correct behaviour and be responsible then we have to review our perception of everything around us. In 1977 the issue of indiscipline reached a critical point in this country, which made (Obasanjo) the then military government to post some military personnel to schools to maintain discipline. In 1984 the then military government (Buhari/Idiagbon) introduced the 'War against Indiscipline' to curtail this menace in schools and other sectors. Yet the problem is still with us. There is a great concern about disorder and danger in school environments because of indiscipline acts of students.

Most of the problems we experience in our students are disciplinary problems. It is therefore expected that school administrators should not aim so much at preventing indiscipline but to understand their causes in order to minimize its impact on the students/youths who are the leaders of tomorrow. Understanding indiscipline in schools is a highly complex task, which should be addressed properly. The key thing is that the opportunity before the youths of today to emerge as the leaders of tomorrow is enormous. It must not be fritted away by indiscipline. The youths, with a purpose can rise to the occasion and later in life exhibit that kind of fruitful leadership that is expected of them. Indiscipline is a lack of control with the result that people behaving wrongly.

Indiscipline Acts Exhibited by Students

Students' rudeness/radical behaviour has become a frequent feature of school life. Their actions have drawn the attention of many people in all works of life. The behaviour of our youths calls for national concern. There are many factors contributing to the problems of indiscipline in schools today. They include the home environment, the school environment and the society at large. The home is where the heart is. I don't know if this still holds for today's parents and children. In the time past, it was common to have extended families, with parents, siblings and relatives helping to take care of young children. Today, children go home to foreign maids. With lack of parental care, supervision and guidance, many young people end up with behavioural problems or get involve in undesirable activities. Environment means

aspects of the field in which an individual functions, that is the totality of a child's up bringing including the provision of his needs, psychological and social needs, Denga (1988). Nowadays most children believe in having things in one way only that is their own. And if they don't get things the way they like, there is trouble. Indiscipline is very much rampant in our society today where it is the parents who seem more afraid of their children rather than the other way around. Parents do not seem to realize that by giving into the child's demands, they are only making him more uncontrollable and a menace to society. Indiscipline is a behavioural disorder that is classified as an act of delinquency. Just like lying, stealing and playing truant, bullying or running away from home. Mowah (1989) opined that a child's basic needs bear a close irrevocable relationship to juvenile delinquency. To him basic discipline can only be achieved when basic needs such as food and safety are gratified. If such needs as love, approval, emotional security, recognition etc are not there, he stressed, would cause frustration which eventually develop behavioural problems. It is often the cause of a lot of mental, emotional and also physical damage. Such as damage to properties in homes as well as in schools. An indiscipline child is an uncontrollable child and can do just about any damage when he does not get whatever he wants. Discipline is not learnt in homes that are not discipline. Discipline begins at home where parents teach the child right from wrong and mete out punishment and rewards for bad and good behaviour respectively. Not all parents do or can do this basic teaching at home. Who is to blame for the way a child turns out? Is it the fault of the parents' and their faulty upbringing, peer pressures or the fault of society at large? We would say that the blame should go to the parents because most parents like spending time by themselves and actually encourage their children to stay out of their way. May be because of their jobs, in this way they begin to alienate their child/ward who finally reaches a stage where he does not need them anymore. By the time the parents realize that they have lost their children and want to regain them back, they begin to give in to everything that their growing teenager demands, just not to offend them. It is already too late to remedy the situation. Mays (1972) while discussing delinquency stated that the root of any law breaking in the society is linked generally to the way and manner a child grew up in the home. In line with our discussion of the home environment, Agunwa (1981) in a study on relationship between the home and aggressive behaviour in children pointed out that the home environment, parental attitudes and background are the significant and perhaps more important than most other factors that influences children's behaviour. According to the following authors, Mariene (2012), Munyasya (2008), Onyango (2008) and Kabiru (2007), indiscipline in school greatly affects the quality of teaching and learning, uncovered/unfinished school curriculum resulting to poor results, dropouts, and wastage of resources invested by stakeholders including parents, and the government. It is clear that most students' indiscipline and unrests are premeditated to cause extensive damage.

The School Environment

Over the last decade, the standards of discipline are fast deteriorating in the school environment. School is not what it used to be anymore as very few schools are able to maintain the same standards of behaviour. Most of the teachers seem to lack the dedication to go beyond the call of duty and the syllabus and contribute to the all round development of the child. The huge number of children in each classroom does not help matters also. The numbers of subjects and books have also increased tremendously and most children are finding it difficult to cope with these extra burdens. This is a vicious circle. Today's education system does not prepare the child for employment. The curriculum is far removed from practical knowledge and this makes the child's mind and feet wander. What can be done? If the child is offered practical

courses that cater for his/her requirements, he/she will have a purpose and therefore less time to indulge in indiscipline behaviour. His/her restlessness will be curbed as he/she will be occupied. Indiscipline can be minimized in schools if the appropriate channels of communication are effectively used. These channels are used to sensitize the students on expected behaviour. Charles as cited in Asare & Adzrolo (2013) admonished teachers to have both formal and informal discussion with their students. This would motivate the students. Kolaci (2014) believes that interacting through the appropriate channels of communication will enhance organization's effectiveness and avoid confusion and autocratic leadership leading to anarchy and chaos. The Teachers Service Commission (2002) asserts that indiscipline arises where idleness is rampant and teachers display little interest in students' academic welfare.

Adesina (1981) posits that 'today's schools are enormously large compared with what they used to be and today's teachers have to cope with a large number of students. Teachers are caught up in the race for status and wealth just like parents for children they teach'. This also leads the students to delinquent practices. No amount of improvement and reconstruction in education will bear much fruits if the schools themselves are undermined by indiscipline. It is clear from much of the evidence that students and teachers alike need more of spirit of discipline. Indiscipline may take the shape of group indiscipline or individual indiscipline. The group indiscipline is the worst of the two and it has increased in recent times. Zubaida (2009) asserts that there are various forms of indiscipline among the secondary school students which include truancy, lateness to school, cultism, drug abuse, insulting/assaulting, stealing, rioting, and many other anti social vices. And that a number of these acts of indiscipline were directed against constituted authorities and established rules, like dressing improperly and going out of bounds without permission. Onyije & Ojedapo (2010) also indicate certain factors that cause indiscipline among students such as government nonchalant attitudes to education, parental factors and teachers' attitude. Idu & Ojedapo (2011) opine that the respect which teachers command among students had been seriously worn-off, because some teachers have not done much to help the situation by their actions.

It was reported in the Nigerian Tribune (2016) where Afe Babalola lamented on a situation where some secondary school students went on rampage in Oyo State and in the process burnt their own school buildings, the grouse of the students was stated to be the decision of the state government to adopt a new policy by which automatic promotion would no longer be guaranteed and by which students would be required to score a minimum of 50% in both mathematics and English language to proceed to the next class. The students would have none of it and went into the streets and caused extensive damage.

In order to give proper education, acts of indiscipline prevalent in schools have to be checked. The real purpose of education is to train youths to discharge the duties of citizenship properly. All other objectives are incidental. Discipline therefore should be a responsibility of parents, teachers, the general public and the authorities concerned. Nothing is more calculated to develop a proper sense of self discipline, and proper behaviour than their enforcement not by any outside authority with any symbol of punishment but by the students themselves. Another way of bringing home to the students the value of discipline is through group games to build a team spirit. Discipline among students can only be promoted if there is discipline among the teachers. The teachers' activities are being watched by the students. To that extent therefore, both in his/her personal conduct and his/her general attitude to all problems concerning the country, he/she has to realize that there are limitations within which he/she must act for the best interests of the profession. The school is to train individuals who will not only be dully

appreciative of their culture, and the good qualities of national character and national traditions but will also be able to analyze and evaluate it critically, to eschew whatever is weak or reactionary and to develop the qualities of character. When a child enters school he/she carries on behaving the way he/she did at home either disciplined or undisciplined according to the way he/she has been brought up by the parents. It is the duty of the teacher to correct the damage done at home of the indisciplined child.

The Society at Large

How does the society contribute to the wave of indiscipline in our present day? Go to our public offices and you will see acts of indiscipline everywhere. Our political leaders have failed to live up to expectations. The pity truth is that many of them breaks the law with impunity and embezzle huge sums of the money meant for goods and service delivery for the masses. The best way to describe our society now is that it is highly 'dehydrated'. People act lawlessly and disorderly. The police who are to maintain law and order and arrest criminals often turn blind eyes when they have been bribed. The youths are watching keenly and coping these acts. So bribery and corruption have become the norm. The school is a small community within a larger community and that the attitudes, values and modes of behaviour – good or bad which have currency in national life are bound to be reflected in the schools. When complains of indiscipline or lack of earnestness or failure to appreciate the dignity of labour in the students' we should not forget that these may be due largely to defects in the larger society. We are not implying that we condone the failure of the schools to impinge meaningfully on the character of their students but it is meant to bring out the complexities and magnitude of the problem.

We have indulged our youths by setting them examples in our own love for unreasonable wealth acquisition. Merton (1968) opined that when a society extols common symbols of success for the entire population while structurally restricting the access of large numbers of people to the approved means for acquiring these symbols, anti social behaviour will be generated. In the past, our youths respect their parents and elders alike because they appreciate that the elders might not possess modern wisdom but to traditional wisdom they add the fiat of experience. Our desiring to be like others has caused problems to our nation. Biobaku (1994) says, 'let us cast our net where we are; look into our culture and see whether we cannot give the youths a new orientation, a new challenge and a new faith'. It is good that children be taught the values and attitudes expected of them by their nation. A national value system is a set of rules of conduct, which shape our behaviour. Our society must place less importance on material gain and more on moral values. Indiscipline also haunts our many government departments and industries. It is necessary to be able to understand the causes responsible for the crisis that has brought about deterioration of discipline that had earned a good name in the past. In the society today, once law abiding and disciplined youths have been led astray into frustration by selfish politicians who on assumption of power disregard all the aspects of honesty relating to law and order, discipline and impartiality necessary for the well being of each and every individual in this country.

The leaders have been slow in implementing structural changes in a country with a substantial unemployment, rising cost of living etc. Youths are frustrated by the continued neglect by the society. The increased spate of indiscipline among students/youths is attributable to the societal degeneration. The over emphasis on material gains/possessions rather than morality and ethical standard has impacted negatively on the youths. Moral bankruptcy is the order of

the day because the people they look up to in the society are indebted to good leadership and ethics.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design – The study adopted the survey research design.

Population of the Study – The population is, nine hundred and seventy-two (972) comprised of three hundred and twenty teachers (320) and six hundred and fifty-two (652) parents of the students were used.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique – A simple random sampling technique was used to select four hundred and eighty-six (486) teachers and parents of the students from the population for the study with great effort ensuring that the participants were well represented in the sample.

Research Instrument – The instrument used for the study is a self designed questionnaire structured in such a way as to elicit the desired responses from the respondents. The questions covered the beliefs, attitude and aspirations of the people. The modified Likert-type four (4) point summated rating scale of agreement that was weighted was used. It has three sections and each section seek to know the level of indiscipline. The instrument has about eleven items based on a four scale response scale, ranging from always (4), sometimes (3), rarely (2), and never (1). A criterion norm was used to accept or reject the findings thus:

1.00 - 1.50

1.51 - 2.50

2.51 - 3.50

3.51 and above.

To get the mean score, the total response item, that exceeds 2.50 is accepted while below 2.50 were rejected.

Data Collection - The fieldwork took about one month. All the four hundred and eighty-six (486) questionnaires were not duly completed and returned. Only four hundred and sixty (460) questionnaires were duly completed and returned that is about 95% response rate that provide the database. The remaining twenty-six (26) copies were not retrieved.

Results – The findings of the study were presented following the order of the research questions.

Question 1. What is the various indiscipline acts engaged in by the students in public secondary schools in Bayelsa State?

Table one: Identified numerous common indiscipline acts exhibited by students in public secondary schools in Yenagoa, Bayelsa State.

S/No	Indiscipline acts	Mean response		Mean response		Mean of mean
		Raw scores	Parents response	Raw scores	Teachers response	
1	Bulling	14	3.50	15	3.80	3.65
2	Stealing	15	3.80	14	3.50	3.85
3	Truancy	14	3.50	15	3.80	3.65
4	Lying	14	3.50	14	3.50	3.50
5	Fighting	12	3.00	12	3.00	3.00
6	Cultism	12	3.00	14	3.50	3.25
7	Examination malpractice	14	3.50	12	3.00	3.25
8	Drug abuse	12	3.00	14	3.50	3.25
9	Unruly behavior	14	3,50	14	3.50	3.50
10	Assault & insult on teachers and non teachers	12	3.00	14	3.50	3.25
11	Rape	9	2.30	9	2.30	2.30

Source: Computed from survey data, 2018.

From table 1, the commonly identified acts of indiscipline in public secondary schools in Bayelsa State are bulling, stealing, truancy, lying, fighting, examination malpractice, drug abuse, unruly behaviour and assault/insult on teachers and non teachers are the most prominent acts of indiscipline engaged in by the students as a result of the failure of parents, the society and the school itself.

Question 2 - What are the influencing factors of indiscipline among the students?

Table two: Factors influencing indiscipline behaviours among students.

S/No	Items	Mean response		Mean response		Mean of mean
		Raw scores	Parents response	Raw scores	Teachers response	
1	Defective discipline (upbringing)	15	3.80	15	3.80	3.80
2	Peer groups pressure	14	3.50	14	3.50	3.50
3	Unwholesome mass media	14	3.50	15	3.80	3.65
4	Uncaring parents	10	2.50	11	2.80	2.65
5	Frustration	12	3.00	12	3.00	3.00
6	Poor leadership	12	3.00	14	3.50	3.25
7	nonchalant attitude of government	14	3.50	12	3.00	3.25
8	Introduce cultural values	12	3.00	14	3.50	3.25
9	Harsh school rules and regulation	14	3,50	14	3.50	3.50
10	Injustice in the society	14	3.50	14	3.50	3.50
11	Poverty	14	3.50	15	3.80	3.65

Source: Computed from survey data, 2018.

The factors influencing indiscipline behaviours among students as indicated in table 2 included all the stated items. Something has to be done quickly to curtail the continuous spread.

Question3. What are the possible strategies adopted by the school, teachers, parents, and the government to manage the malaise?**Table three:** strategies adopted.

S/No	Indiscipline acts	Mean response		Mean response		Mean of mean
		Raw scores	Parents response	Raw scores	Teachers response	
1	Provide counseling	15	3.80	15	3.80	3.80
2	Know the friends they keep	15	3.80	14	3.50	3.65
3	Involve the students in making rules and regulations	14	3.50	15	3.80	3.65
4	Reintroduce corporal punishment	10	2.50	8	2.00	2.00
5	Provide conducive environment	15	3.80	14	3.50	3.65
6	Increase teacher/parent relationship	12	3.00	14	3.50	3.25
7	Check what they do in school	14	3.50	12	3.00	3.25
8	Moral education	12	3.00	14	3.50	3.25
9	Provide viable economy	14	3,50	14	3.50	3.50
10	Reduce the acquisition of unexplainable wealth	12	3.00	14	3.50	3.25
11	Proper care for the youths both at home and in the school	12	3.00	12	3.00	3.00

Source: Computed from survey data, 2018.

Based on the statistics in table three, the strategies adopted and accepted as a solution to curtail the malaise included all the items stated except the reintroduction of corporal punishment.

DISCUSSIONS

In relation to research question one which attempted to bring out the various commonly identified indiscipline acts engaged in by students, the findings revealed that the followings: bullying, stealing, truancy, lying, fighting, cultism, examination malpractice, drug abuse, unruly behavior, and assault & insult on teachers and non teachers are rampant. As always the ugly specter of indiscipline reared its head in our public secondary schools. Gwala (2004) stated that the issue of indiscipline has gone for years and a reasonable solution has not been found. He went further to say that indiscipline in schools is not peculiar to children and adolescents, in discipline also haunts our government and industries. The story is still the same. Some years back a former Edo State governor by name Chief Lucky Igbinedion was reported to have ordered full scale investigation into the rampant cases of students in the state who abandon school and gather in video centers and cyber cafes during school hours. In Lagos State also, officials of some local government councils went round town and clamped down on several students who left their classes and went gallivanting in video shops and cyber cafes for reasons other than education. In 2005-2007, the then governor of Rivers State, Dr. Peter Odili provided free bus services to school children to convene them to and from school in order to avoid late coming to school and truancy. And also to help the parent by taking away the burden of

providing transport fare for the students. Presently, the Bayelsa State governor, His Excellency Henry Sariaki Dickson has made free bus services available for students. As it is in the four states mentioned above, so it is in other states. These illicit acts played by students have become a fashionable pastime, a common phenomenon and the perpetrators practice this illicit undertaking without qualms. This action has affected the students' moral standing and their academic performance. Over the years, stealing, bullying, truancy, cultism, drug abuse etc, have been a problem in many schools especially government owned schools. In their bid to make escape routes out of their school compounds, many have resorted to breaking their school walls. And efforts by school management to curtail this malaise had often yielded little results. The parents also contribute to these problems and encourage the students by looking down on their children's teachers. The government also does not have adequate awareness on the values of education.

In response to research two, the most prevailing influencing factors of indiscipline amongst students, discovered that defective discipline (upbringing), peer groups pressure, unwholesome mass media, uncaring parent, frustration, nonchalant attitude of government, poor leadership etc are the causes in one way or the other. Onyije and Ojedapo (2010) posit that government nonchalant attitude to provide the needed support has also caused indiscipline among secondary students. Peer group pressure is a contributing factor for most of the dirty acts indulged in by students. Iburun (2005) asserts that peer group is of great importance as it affects young people's way of life. Since many parents are too busy to monitor the kind of friends their children make, and are less committed to the moral training of their children, such students become easy victims of peer group pressure. In support of the above Agunwa (1981) indicated that the home environment, parental attitudes and background and the quality of maternal love are considered to be significant factors that influence children's behavior. Mays (1972) stated that, the root of any law breaking in the society is linked generally to the way and manner a child grew up in the home. The spate of indiscipline among students is attributed to societal degeneration by Mr. Frank Oduma an educationist. He explained that over emphasis on material gains rather morality and ethical standard has impacted negatively on the young ones. He also wondered why moral bankruptcy won't exist among students when the people they look up to in society are indebted to good leadership and ethics. Socio cultural pressures have thrown decency to the dust bin so it is difficult for these children to imbibe good morals.

On research question 3, the possible strategies adopted by the school, teachers, and the parents to manage the malaise was studied and the findings revealed that all the strategies adopted and accepted as a solution to curtail the malaise in table 3 should be implemented quickly except the reintroduction of corporal punishment. It was also discovered that counseling services are not provided in most schools; even the schools that have such services are underutilized. To support the need for counseling, Amirize (2000), asserts that the services of a trained guidance counselor should be engaged, but if otherwise the average modern teacher does not need to be a professional career guidance and school counselor to be a friend and source of inspiration to his/her students. Make sure that parents are advised to be more alive to the responsibility of ensuring a more balanced development of their children. Make sure that parents know all their children's friends and check their children regularly in schools. The environment where the children grow up is very important to every aspect of their lives. The tendency to the deviant behavior is provoked by different factors. It is only a combination of these factors that help to determine the tendency for crime. The families or homes occupy an important place among groups that socially influences juveniles. Therefore, the problem of relation between the family and the juvenile should be taken into consideration. Teachers should try to understand the

problems faced by the students and deal with the root cause. Parent/teacher associations can play a part in bring together the adults to work for the welfare of their charges.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, from the findings of the study, it is clear that students' indiscipline is as a result of parental influence, teachers' attitude, peer group influences and the society/government activities. Parents, teachers and even those in authority are very central to the upbringing and molding of children. They should work together. They should also lead exemplary lives as they are the mirrors which reflect in the attitudes of children. If the children are offered practical courses that cater to their requirements, they will have a purpose and therefore less time to indulge in indiscipline acts. Their restlessness will be curbed, as they are better occupied. But until then, it is the duty of the teachers to help the children to cope with the load and to find a workable solution for those children who are breaking under the pressure. Parents should contribute by spending quality time with their children, and taking a deeper interest in what is happening at school. They should make an effort to meet the teachers and find a solution to make their children's schooling more productive and satisfying. The society must place less importance on material gain and more on moral values and spiritual wellbeing. Most of all, students themselves must earnestly pursue knowledge and abide by rules that are meant for their own good.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of the study showed that all the factors investigated are relevant in any attempt to curb/curtail indiscipline in public secondary school students' therefore the following recommendations are given:

1. In other to stem indiscipline, specific disciplinary actions should be meted out against undisciplined students to discourage others from being unruly.
2. The onus to control indiscipline lies with the teacher, who should be able to both control his/her class and perhaps more importantly inspire them to sit up and pay attention and develop in them a love for learning.
3. Strict appointment of capable administrators and the study of school administration and educational management for those in the service, would also remedy indiscipline.
4. Teachers without professional training would not be able to deal with psychological aspects of learner misbehavior. Therefore the study of educational psychology is vital.
5. Parents should not neglect their children, but see them as more important than whatever jobs they do for a living. Parents should be true part of their children.
6. The society should de-emphasis amassing illegal wealth and material gains. But encourage moral and ethical standards.
7. Cordial parent/teacher relationship should exist and encouraged through regular meetings/interactions.

8. Government should improve funding for education.

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