

**CAUSES OF STUDENTS' INDISCIPLINE AND ITS EFFECTS ON  
THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN MUSLIM SECONDARY  
SCHOOL, AUCHI**

**By**

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**A PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
OFFICE TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, SCHOOL OF  
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)  
AUCHI POLYTECHNIC, AUCHI, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT  
OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF HIGHER  
NATIONAL DIPLOMA (HND) IN OFFICE TECHNOLOGY AND  
MANAGEMENT**

**FEBRUARY , 2022**

**CERTIFICATION**

We the undersigned, certify that this project work was carried out by MUSAH ALASA NETIFAT with Matriculation number ICT/6211830063 of the Department of Office Technology and Management.

We also certify that the research work is adequate in scope and quality in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Award of Higher National Diploma (HND) in Office Technology and Management.

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## **DEDICATION**

This project is dedicated to Almighty God who has been on my side for His Grace, Mercies and kindness and for whose sake I am still living today.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

All glory and praises be ascribed to Almighty Allah for giving me the strength to carry on.

I express my deep appreciation to my project supervisor, **Dr. (Mrs.) J.O Akhigbe** for what she did in my project work. Despite her tight schedule she took time to correct and guide me through this work. May God Almighty bless and reward you and your family abundantly, Amen.

I will not forget to thank the Head of Department, **Mr. G. C. Nwoko** for his contributions, advice and encouragement during this project write up. My special thanks also go to lecturers in the Department of Office Technology and Management for their moral support throughout my programme.

Furthermore, I appreciate my entire family especially my parent **Mr. & Mrs. Alasa Igbafen** for their parental care, love and moral advice towards the success of my program. My special thanks also go to my husband **Mr. Pius Otoikhila** for his financial support, encouragement so far. Also to my children **Emmanuela Irivbeguai, Praise Irivbeguai** for their patience towards this project. May God reward you all abundantly and bless your generation. Finally, I acknowledge all students of office technology and management particularly HNDII class, 2020/2021 session.

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## **ABSTRACT**

This research work examined the Causes of Students' Indiscipline and its Effects on their Academic Achievement in Muslim Secondary School, Auch. The researcher formulated four research questions in order to facilitate the investigation of the causes of students' indiscipline and its effect on their academic achievement in schools of learning. A review of related literature was carried out to examine the extent to which indiscipline had affected the academic achievements of students in School of learning. A survey research design was used for the study. The population of the study was 443 with a sample size of 100. The questionnaire was the instrument used to collect information from respondents. Out of the one hundred (100) questionnaires administered, Eighty-five was successfully retrieved and analyzed using the simple percentage method. The study revealed that parents have abandoned their obligations in instilling discipline and good morals in their children. It was therefore, recommended amongst others that serious disciplinary measures should be taken against students found exhibiting acts like cultism, examination misconduct and indecent dressing, irrespective of who is involved.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Background to the Study**

Education in general sense, is a form of learning in which the knowledge, skills and habit of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through teaching and training or research Education frequently takes place under the guidance of others, but may also be autodidactic. There is no doubt that education system helps to transform and shape the individual character, moral, physical, psychological and otherwise. It is quite unfortunate that so many students allow the school to pass through them instead of passing through the school system. The attitude of some student today towards studies and life generally is quite distributing. They abandon the good norms and deliberately break the school rules and regulation to engaging themselves in various act of anti social activities that has no relation with the school activities.

It can be observed that many students prefer malpractice, which has eaten deep into the educational system, instead of working hard to meet scores, they engage in cultism, prostitutions, indecent dressing particularly among the female students with daily violent demonstration disruption activities on campus. Quirk, (2007) defined indiscipline as a lack of control in behavior of a group of people, with the result that they behave badly. Indiscipline also entails all acts contrary to obedience or subordination displayed by students in secondary schools, on the other hand; discipline is a kind of training that uses a system of punishment aimed at producing obedience.

Muslim Secondary School Auchu is not an exception of student crises. Many schools had been closed down on several occasions due to violence perpetrated by

students, thus, disrupting the academics calendar of the schools in recent years especially since the beginning of the 1990s, the school had been characterized by students indiscipline. One can see that the crises has not in any way helped the students in their academic performance, they only disrupt the academic activities of the school that led to a setback in their academic achievement. It is on the basis of this fact that the researcher was motivated to carry out his study.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Students' indiscipline is the most serious problem facing, schools and the society in general today and it has impacted negatively in the academic performance.

Education administrators in their efforts to maintain discipline in schools encounter many problems and this call for a serious concern. The question is what is responsible for students indiscipline and what impact does it have on the students' academic achievement. It was in a bid to answer this question that the researcher was motivated to carry out this study titled: Causes of Students' Indiscipline and its Effect on their Academic Achievement in Muslim Secondary School, Auchi.

### **Purpose of the Study**

The major purpose of this study is to examine causes of students' indiscipline and its effect on their academic achievement in Muslim Secondary School, Auchi.

The study intends to:

- i. To evaluate the effect of peer group activities on indiscipline of students' in Muslim Secondary School Auchi.
- ii. To determine the level of influence cultism has on students' academic achievement in Muslim Secondary School Auchi.
- iii. To evaluate the influence of prostitution pornography and indecent dressing in students' academic achievement in Muslim Secondary School Auchi.

- iv. To find out if the actions of school administrators and the wider society are responsible for students' Indiscipline in Muslin Secondary School Auchu.

### **Research Questions**

The following research questions guided this study.

- i. To what extent does peer group affect indiscipline in schools?
- ii. To what extent does cultism affect students' Indiscipline in school?
- iii. To what extent does prostitution, pornographic films in the mass media and indecent dressing affects the students' academic achievement Muslin Secondary School Auchu.?
- iv. To what extent are actions of the school administrators and the wider society responsible for students' indiscipline in schools?

### **Significance of the Study**

The findings of this research work would be of immense benefits to students, parents, teachers, government and management of Muslim Secondary School, various tertiary institutions in Nigeria and researchers. Specifically, the study is significant to the students, as all the observed deficiencies, when addressed; it will be useful, to help them realize the importance of discipline and their roles in the training and education as well as their impact in the society at large. It is hoped that this study will be of great benefits to parents in the area of children up-bringing as they are only to complement indiscipline already inculcated on the children by the educational system. Also it will enlighten the parents more about indiscipline with a view to finding lasting solution to the problem jointly and severally.

The findings of this study will go a long way to enlighten teachers on the psychology of inculcating discipline on their students as they are individuals from different backgrounds, as this will help them understand their intellectual differences.

It is hoped that government and academic planners will see this study as a reference material on roles of discipline on academics. Finally, it is hoped that this study shall be a veritable material to future researchers who may wish to carryout similar study. Also government will find it useful in making policies to curb indiscipline that has escalated in recent years in order to enhance the students, academic achievement.

### **Scope of the Study**

The scope of this study was limited to causes of students' indiscipline and its effect on their academic achievement, covering males and female of JSS 1, JSS 2, JSS 3, SS1, SS2 and SS3 students of Muslim secondary school, Auchu. Also covering peer group activities, cultism, prostitution, pornography and indecent dressing and action of school administrations.

### **The Operation Definition of Terms**

The following terms have been operationally defined as applied.

**Discipline:** Discipline in this content implies the ability to control train, direct one' own behavior or someone so that they will learn to do what they are expected to do in order words, to teach someone to obey rules and regulations and control their behavior.

**Indiscipline:** This is an action that is wrong and not accepted as proper in a society. It is something done that is not in order shape and form. Indiscipline in schools is the violation of school rules; it is the complete opposite of discipline and it is necessary to stress that indiscipline in schools can be observed in different ways, including inside the classroom and outdoors

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter on the review of relevant literature is treated under the following sub-headings:

1. Concepts of indiscipline
2. Types of indiscipline
3. Causes of Indiscipline in Schools
4. Various acts of Discipline in Schools
5. Growing indiscipline among student
6. Effect of indiscipline on Students academic achievement
7. How to handle Indiscipline among students
8. Summary of Literature Reviewed

#### **Concept of Indiscipline**

Quark (2007) stated that, Indiscipline refers to lack of controlling the behavior of a group of people with result that they have behaved badly. Indiscipline in Muslim Secondary School is more among contemporary students' that the students of the previous decades, presently, students want the school management to dance to their turn. They act adamantly to the authorities of the school system, a sizable majority of students find succor in cultism. The term "indiscipline" is a household word in Nigeria today. In fact, it is a word that is found in government offices, private sectors, in politics and in all levels of educational institutions. The trend in higher education in the present time is indiscipline of all sorts. The trouble with the term is that every individual may know what they mean when they talk about it, but individual meanings can still differ in a sense. Indiscipline is the direct opposites of discipline

i.e. lack of discipline. It can be defined as any act that does not conform to the societal value and norms.

Indiscipline is a multifaceted phenomenon regarding its displays and causes as well as its meanings and functions in the social, psychosocial and pedagogical fields. Concerning its displays, it is believed that the major situations are framed in what they point out as the first level of indiscipline and which are those incidents of disruptive nature whose disturbance affects the good classroom functioning. The incidents that might be framed in the second and third levels are conflicts among peers and conflicts within teacher — student relationship which might be taken on proportions of violence and even delinquency.

Stated further, indiscipline can be said to be the unwillingness of students to respect the constituted authority, observe and obey school rules and regulations and to maintain high standard of behaviors conducive to teaching learning process and essential to the smooth running of the school to achieve the educational objective with care. In addition, indiscipline is also defined as an act of misconduct which not only physical act but could also be a thing of the mind. The above definition presupposes that indiscipline is an act of wrong doing and which must not necessarily be seen from a student's action but the mood of such student could be interpreted as an act of indiscipline or misconduct. A disregard to lay down standards of behaviors, rules and regulations of a social system.

School discipline according to George Ibenegbu, (2018) is one of the factors of good education in the country, therefore, it is necessary to train teachers to deal with their students and instill discipline at school. This issue is usually a problem for a lot of schools even in the most significantly affect the education of your child negative. Stated further, that discipline in schools is a required set of rules

administered to teachers and students, which they have to obey or expect to be punished for their disobedience. Discipline sets rules as guidelines and limitations for students; school rules are necessary to set up the basic of social behavior for young minds. He also defined indiscipline as any act, habit or behaviour exhibited by the learners or students within the school premises and outside the school, which attract condemnation (instead of praise) by the public and/or the school staff. From this assertion therefore, it could be said that indiscipline is negligence or norms and cultures of a social system.

Furthermore, indiscipline as a concept could also be seen as lack of self-control and utter disregard for constituted authority. An undisciplined person therefore as one who does not fit in properly into the system in which he finds himself and as such cannot contribute positively to the improvement of the society. In the context of school system, a student is said to be discipline if his behaviours, actions and inactions, conform to the predetermined rules and regulations of the school concerned. But, when this is not the case, such a child or student is said to be undisciplined. School indiscipline as any mode of behavior, action and conduct which deviates from the established and approved rules and regulations of a school and the acceptance code of behaviours, action, norms and the ethics of the society at large. Going by the above explanation therefore, any behavior and action which deviates from acceptable and approved mode of behaviour can be regarded as undisciplined act.

Obansajo (2000), expressed his personal concern over the declining state of affairs in school with particular reference to case of indiscipline. He noted, not a day passes without some media report of examination leakage, students arrested, case of indiscipline, drug abuse and other issues reflecting the unsatisfactory state of our



institution. This however becomes an all pervading national issue. The fact that more than 95% of the crimes perpetrated in the country are committed by young persons' between the age of 15 and 34 can be said without fear of contradiction.

It can be summarized that indiscipline is any form of misbehaviors which the student(s) can display in the following ways: general disobedience to constituted authority, destruction of school property, poor attitude to learning, abuse of seniority, immoral behaviour, drug abuse, stealing, lateness, truancy, dirtiness quarrelsome, use of abusive or foul languages, rudeness, or cultism etc as the form of indiscipline in schools are inexhaustible.

### **Types of Indiscipline**

There are various types of indiscipline in schools. Hamza (2002) in this study identified the following types:

1. Anti-social Acts
2. Acts of Negligence
3. Acts of Defiance

**Anti-social Acts:** This refers to the destruction of public properties, rioting, hooliganism, stealing and bully involving in cult activities etc. It is commonly observed that some students steal pencils, books, pens copies and other articles from their from their classmates, it is a kind of form of indiscipline that needs serious attention of teachers to solve it in time.

**Act of Negligence:** This includes acts like lateness to classes, careless handling of school property place under their case. This can be eaten into them that they extend it

to school property; when they borrow books from the school library they get it almost destroyed before they return it to the library.

Nowadays, students come to class anytime they want. They want the lecturer to come to class and be waiting for them. All these are act of negligence.

**Act of Defiance:** Quirk (2007), defined act of defiance as a is a behavior that shows you refuse to do what someone tells you to do, especially because you do not respect them. The acts of defiance are usually directed against established rules of school. For example, going out without permission, willful disobeying the authority by dressing indecently refusal of punishment and lawful duties.

### **Causes of Indiscipline in School**

- i. Favoritism
- ii. Lack of communication
- iii. Lack of leadership
- iv. Lack of motivation
- v. Lack of motivation:
- vi. Teachers student relationship:
- vii. Bad Habit:

**Favoritism:** Indiscipline caused by teachers who favour some students in their teaching and classroom management

**Lack of communication:** A lack of communication can untimely lead to no moral. Because ineffective communication can create misunderstanding, conflict and opportunities

**Lack of leadership:** poor leadership can seriously affect the teacher morals

**Lack of motivation:** indiscipline may caused by teacher who failed to motivate the student while teaching.

**Teachers student relationship:** teachers relationship with students by name as quickly as possible, be positive when teaching avoid the use of threat and punishment

**Bad Habit:** is a negative behaviour pattern e.g. overspending and nail biting

According to Yaroson (2004), stated that the problem of indiscipline permeates all facets of the life of man and has brought man down to the knees. School discipline according to him has two main objectives. The first is to ensure the safety of staff and students and the second to create an environment conducive to learning. Acts of indiscipline occasioned by students' misconducts involving violent and criminal behavior defeat the goals of education. Acts of indiscipline if allowed to incubate under current favourable conditions by education providers and consumers could hatch a monster that will be difficult to exterminate.

Minor samples of the envisioned problems are already being encountered in the nation's economic front. Many indeed believe that current economic woes arising from corruption, robbery, assassination, smuggling and pipeline vandalism are progenies of school indiscipline. Court injunctions and orders are indiscriminately flouted not only by those who make or interpret the law, but also by those who took the oath of defend the law. These acts of indiscipline in our national life likely began as a mustard seed of disobedience in the school. The students behaviour police is the fundament for adequate education in schools, therefore, it is always necessary to analyze and investigate the causes of indiscipline.

The forgoing and current issues make school indiscipline a very important matter in our educational life. It is therefore pertinent at this juncture to provide therapeutic measures to students' involvement in armed robbery, rape, cultism, examination fraud and many other unruly behaviours which make headlines in our print and electronic media. Other misdemeanors may not be so widely reported yet

their occurrence is at higher frequencies in our schools. The problem of indiscipline affects all schools irrespective of gender and school type though the degree and magnitude vary from school to school. Cases of violence though less common, occur more often outside than on school premises.

The measures taken to deal with indiscipline are barely adequate given the fact that there exist no administrative or legal guidelines which could be referred to in such cases. Actions taken are often ad-hoc and uncoordinated both within and across schools of the same type. Teachers most prominently feel disempowered to deal with cases of indiscipline because of lack of support from relevant authorities, political interference and an incapacitated school administration.

There are several factors that can cause indiscipline on schools.

Some of these factors are discussed below.

### **1. Students**

Indiscipline in school has also attributed to students. According to Denga (2004) “The reason for indiscipline in schools is that students do not understand who they are, the nature and complexity of problems and ration& means of resolving their issues”. The negative and positive influences exerted on students are beyond the control of the school. The media, society, knowledge explosion, peer groups etc. are part of these influences. The increasing number of students’ year after year makes it more difficult for school authorities to supervise the behaviours of the students no matter how watchful their eyes may be over the students. Also, the instituting cannot effectively control the amount and variety of information which students are exposed to within and outside the school environment.

## **2. Peer Group Influence**

The groups, which a student moves with, can influence his/her character positively or negatively, (Madaiki, 2001). “The negative influence exerted on new students by old ones is beyond the control of students” during a renunciation programmes organized in the school in order to eradicate cultism, many students who renounced their membership of various cult group attested to the fact that they were initiated by friends and course mates in order to have a sense of “belonging” and security”.

## **3. Mass Media and its effect**

Most of what young person’s watch particularly from the western media affects the students’ attitude and perception of the society.

Emmanuel (2002), stated that “the media is the means by which pornography is passed into innocent homes of unsuspected people” he further states that the media and entertainment world has spread the corruption to the field of education and mentality of the ages has become infected. He state the vogue of fashion propagated by the media could be seen as pornographic in outlook. In our society today, especially in tertiary institution, the dress code of ladies has turned out to be embarrassing and educative. The justification of this dressing is anchored on the contemporary demand of what is in vogue.

## **4. The Home**

It is common knowledge that the home is the most important agent of socialization, hence, the saying charity begins at home” people are often known to portray the kind of homes they come from by their attitude. A person who possess a good moral conduct is assumed to have come from a good home while the person who has questionable character is assumed to have come from a bad home.

Ademolekun (2002), stated that parents are fast forgetting the role they play in the training process of their children and as a result, left it for the teachers alone just because of the mere fact that they are severally committed to their work. Some parents totally neglect their children. However, children who are neglected especially at early age should not be expected to produce positive result. The young children after being exposed to all sorts of immoralities at home come to school, with tier minds already corrupt and instead of imbibing the good norms that the school tries to inculcate into them. They are busy constituting nuisances to the school environment.

Obasanjo (2001), maintained that the parents and the homes are the major causes of indiscipline in school. Emmanuel (2002) said that pornographic texts, novels and visuals are infiltrated into the home by parents. For certain moves that portray nudity, even at the mere purchase of such moves in the homes makes the young vulnerable. They are curious to know what it contains when they are prevented from watching it. Most children were brought up without any touch of discipline. They have nothing to do with their parents, because from the beginning, their parents do not instill values and morals that will allow him to function, behave and treat in an acceptable way. And when these children grow up, they become independent and feel that he can do anything without anyone's disapproval. As a result, they can't understand why in high school, someone will have to ask them about what they feel like doing. Sooner or later they would discover, and it is at that moment that such parents would know that they have contributed to the interest of their children in phonograph. Furthermore, parents who cannot afford the school fees of their children in schools tend to push those children to resort to any means by which they could sustain themselves in schools.

Thus, most of them end up in cultism, armed robbery, prostitution and the like, just to earn money to meet up and looked like their mates.

## **5. The Society**

The society today, contributes to students' indiscipline, it is observed that there is a carefree attitude in people way of life and proper moral conduct is simply a matter of personal choice and opinion. Raphael (2002), maintained that "morally speaking there is a little or nothing to write home about our society today and it is evident in the institutionalization of vices like corruptions, bribery, forgery indecent dressing and a host of other in our society. More so, the youths today have found themselves in a society where priority is not given to moral value, human dignity, honesty, accountability etc.

## **6. School Management**

A school management that mismanages a location provided by government for the provision of basic facilities such as standard library, adequate lecturers' halls, standard laboratories, recreation facilities etc. will be a stumbling block to the proper learning progress of the students. A system where students who behave in ugly manners are not punished to defer other will surely be a breeding ground for students with questionable characters. According to Taslim (2002) "students have been breaking rules and regulation in their respective schools without appropriate punishment. Discipline in schools is a mandatory set of rules set for teachers and students to obey or expect to be punished for their disobedience. Discipline sets the rules as guidelines and restrictions for students; school rules are necessary to ensure that the basis of social behaviour for young minds. Most of these rules are usually set by the Government. The Ministry of Education provides Necessary guidelines for

schools; schools also have the right to set their own rules and to punish disobedience in accordance with international standards and government recommendations.

#### **7. Family Instabilities**

Many cases of indiscipline in schools are connected with family instability. Children can be influenced by everything around them and constant family quarrels can become the cause of major psychological trauma in their life, which in turn makes them exhibit similar behavior at school.

#### **8. Economic instability in the country**

The economic instability in the country can be a major cause of misbehaviour at schools. A teacher who receives very little salary will not be very interested in teaching children properly. At the same time, parents may need to work longer and harder to make ends meet, and will not have enough time for their children.

#### **9. Teachers' Professionalism**

Another great source of misbehavior in schools is teachers professionalism. Unfortunately, a lot of graduate pedagogues are not ready to conduct a lesson in schools. Secondly teachers have their own fault. Some of them set bad examples for students. For example, when a teacher comes to school late, he has no moral right to punish a student who comes late. George Ibenegbu (2018), stated that, it is necessary for a government to prepare professionals who can maintain order and educate kids without a problem.

#### **Various Acts of Indiscipline in Schools cultism**

Cultism in Schools has become a normal phenomenon. Muslim Secondary School Auchi, like other Secondary Schools has a breeding ground for cultism among students. The issue of indiscipline, with particular reference to cultism by undergraduates in Nigeria has become a topical issue discussed daily in national



newspaper and monazites. Ayantuji (2000), stated that many of these student had become members of various secret cults, operating on campuses. The only language they seem to understand is violence. Any disagreement, no matter how significant it may be, always results to violence. The cultists are armed, daring and ruthless and wreck havoc on campuses.

Academic performance is a major indicator of quality education. Quality education, in turn, is considered the key to economic and industrial growth and ultimately development. The national goals of economic recovery and industrialization are jeopardized by students' unrests and indiscipline in public schools. The information provided by this research is important for the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders who have an interest in quality education. The public and the parents also have an interest in education having invested heavily in it. The society expects good returns for its investment in terms of good academic performance. Unrests in schools would, however, jeopardize these returns as parents are often called upon to meet the cost of unrests in schools.

### **Examination malpractice**

Frank (2004), opined that "examinations misconduct is any improper conduct in a professional or public position". Examination misconduct is no longer a matter of indiscrimination. It has metamorphosed into organized crime, controlled by syndicates whose members include ethics, unfriendly staff of education ministries, agencies and educations boards. Some students are no longer interested in attending lectures or reading their books. They prefer "blocking" bribing lecturers in order to obtain good grades, which they do not merit.

Chidi (2006) writes that a "cankerworm" in the name of blocking has become a necessary criterion for obtaining the best result in most of the schools in the country.

## **Prostitution**

Rampant in schools today is the act of prostitution. Most girls are known to have formed a clientele that organizes them for men who are willing to pay for their services. Odah (2002) stated: “prostitution has its effects and sorrows and it is not only about sexual pleasures. Prostitution engages themselves in arbitrary heterosexual practice with all sorts of men and even animals. This exposes them and the society to the dilemma of sexually transmitted disease (STD) including the dreaded acquire immune deficiency syndrome (Aids). Also related to the above are the promotion of abortion and the problem of unwanted bodies found littering the streets and gutters. He further states that female students fall prey to prostitution as they use such to support their “pocket-money” and some do it occasionally to satisfy their urges and in turn get something. Rowaiye (2002) stated that “there are five main groups of girls, the bookworm, the local babes, the dress-to-kill, the religious group easily identifiable in campus the prostitutes drive on flash cars.

## **Indecent Mode of Dressing**

In every institution in Nigeria, indecent dressing has become the order of the day in almost every instituting in Nigeria; Muslim Secondary School Auchu is not left out. This practice is not restricted to the female students alone; but their male counterpart are also involved in the so called “western civilization dressing” ladies discard conservative and respectable dresses for the so called trendy wears like “saree” straps, fishtail, ship-stars, belly bottom body hug, low waist and hot parts to mention but few. These dresses do not only expose their breast lines, but also outline their sexy curves, beautiful legs and other tempting parts of their bodies.

Male students have also their own conservative and modern ways of dressing throwing caution to the wind and therefore embracing more crazing style. Prior to this

time, students of other department usually admire students of office technology and management for their mode of dressing mode of dressing promoted by prostitutes and worse. This has now made it difficult to differentiate between a commercial sex hawker and students. Osemwegie (2004, stated that, it is true that the right it closes lies with each individual. But even you exercise your right to choose semi-nudity, I do not have a choice than to protect myself against sexually onslaught” it is important therefore, for one to dress the way he want to be addressed.

### **Growing Indiscipline Among Student**

Growing indiscipline among students of secondary schools is the matter of concern for all the same people impendency and disrespect for teachers, s contravention of prescribed rues group based rivalry, talking part in dirty activities in school. Teacher, parent, school administration all responsible for growing propensity among future of our nation pertaining to all these disciplinary activities.

But what I’m worried about them is that the virus of fanaticism and bigotry is infecting them.

This is killing humanity in them. Most of them whose immunity to resist radicalization is weak are highly vulnerable. We need to rigid the whole dispenction by infusing the spirit of humanity among them which in imbued by moral teaching at school level

### **Effect of indiscipline on students and the society**

Indiscipline in Schools has eater deep into the students that it now has negative effect on both their academics and social life. The following are some impact of indiscipline and the society at large.

1. Most students graduate without adequate knowledge of what they have gone to school to study.

2. Majority of the graduate today hardly defend their certificate when working.  
This is because they left school with unmerited certificate which they acquire through “blocking and examination misconducts.
3. Some students who were once cultists during their school day carryout many of their robberies because of their evil practices, resort to hard drug, which makes them desperate and live their live suspiciously for fear of being caught and prosecuted.
4. The larger society also feels the negative impact of discipline in schools, as innocent citizens are killed, raped, maimed and robbed of their valuable.
5. Reports on the problem of indiscipline and unrests in schools have been a common feature in the media for a long time. Gave a chronological account of protests and destruction in public schools. The issue of unrests and indiscipline in schools is of great concern. It has become a worrying trend in that it has evolved from simple protests to the destruction of property and burning of prefects. The upshot was that student disturbance was negatively affecting academic performance. The report prepared by the Provincial Education Board (Central Province) indicated that indiscipline was rampant, not only in Central province but in the whole country.
6. It is a global issue of great concern, spanning political, economic, geographical, racial and even gender boundaries. There is a growing concern regarding indiscipline in schools within the United Arab Emirates, where teaching methods were blamed for the children’s indiscipline. The parents were getting anxious and frustrated as they complained of the rising incidents of indiscipline and violence in schools. The concern was not only on the risk of destruction of property and injury to persons but also the poor academic

performance associated with the growing trend of indiscipline. The standards of discipline were also reported to be deteriorating in India (India Parenting PVT online Ltd).

### **How to deal with Indiscipline in the Classroom**

In order to inculcate discipline amongst student's, the following tips are helpful (Busy Teacher Organisation (2020).

#### **1. Set Expectations Early**

The old adage that a good teacher does not smile until after Christmas may or may not be true but it is easier to lighten your leadership style as the year goes on rather than get stricter after being lenient. If it is too late to start the year off with start-with either a new calendar year or a new month or a new unit. Make sure your class knows that you are wiping the slate and that your expectations of them will no longer be compromised.

#### **2. Make Rules Together**

Let kids be involved in making the rules. Before dictating a set of classroom rules, ask your students how they would like their peers to behave. Have them discuss what kind of an environment they would like to have in class. By directing a class discussion, your students will define a set of rules that meet both their criteria and your own. Because they have set the expectations, they are more likely to follow the rules and to keep one another in check, freeing you to do things that are more important.

#### **3. Contact Parents**

Depending on where you teach and where your students come from, their parents may be an unexpected support when it comes to good behavior in the classroom. Often American parents will side with the child when it comes to conflicts in school,

but if you teach students from other cultures, and it is very likely that you do, your students' parents will not automatically take their children's side of things. In fact in many cultures, parents will automatically side with the teacher against their own child if there is a discipline issue. That is not to say that you should take advantage of either your students or their parents, just do not be afraid to approach your kids' parents if the situation necessitates it. Be warned, though, you may not want the child to act as interpret or if one is necessary.

#### **4. Invite Volunteers**

Depending on the age of your students, you may even choose to ask parents into the classroom as volunteers for a day, children may behave better if their parents are in the classroom with them. Not only that, if your parents interact with each other, the stories of how a certain child may behave in class could get back to mom and dad through other channels ultimately saving you an awkward and unpleasant conversation.

#### **5. Invite another Teacher**

Trading teachers could be helpful in your quest for a composed classroom. If your students have gotten used to the way you operate class and what behavior you may let slide, having a different teacher for one or more periods of the day may spur them to act a little more restrained. Not only can the atmosphere of class change, your students will benefit from listening to another voice and another style of speech when another teacher stands in from of them.

#### **6. Why, Oh Why?**

Think about the reason behind the rudeness. Is it possible that your ESL students may be acting up to make up for a self-perceived inadequacy in their language abilities? If there is even the slightest possibility that insecurity may be behind

classroom misbehavior, try to look past it and address the real issue. Does your student need confidence? Does she need a feeling of success? Does he need to feel equal to his peers? By addressing the issue rather than the symptoms, you will have a healthier and better-behaved set of students.

## **7. Quick Learner Detected**

It is also possible that a misbehaving student is bored with class because he is a quick learner. Though it may seem counterintuitive, putting that child in a leadership role may give him the extra challenge he needs to engage in the classroom activities. He will not only not be bored; he will have some investment in making sure the other students in class behave.

## **8. Attention Span**

Remembering the attention span of children can also help you keep your calm when kids act up in class. As a rule, estimate a child's attention span to be one minute for every year of his age. That means a seven year old will max out on attention at seven minutes. Keeps the pace moving in class without spending too much time sitting in one place? Let your kids move around, go outside or work independently to keep the (stir) crazy bugs from biting.

## **9. Responds, Not React**

It is extremely important for teachers to remember to respond and not react. There is a big difference between the two. A person who reacts acts impulsively and out of emotion. The person, who responds, on the other hand takes more time before acting and separates his or her emotions from decisions he makes. It is a good rule to follow in all areas of life, but it is especially important to remember when your class

is just plain getting on your nerves. Do not let your emotions get the better of you but instead stay calm and make logical and intentional responses.

#### **10. Discipline in Private**

Still, moments will come and days will come when one or more of your students will misbehave. The best way to address the situations is quickly and with as little disruption as possible. Refrain from disciplining any child in front of the class. Choose instead to have those conversations in private. If you respect your students; they are more likely to respect you.

Ultimately, no classroom is perfect. Your kids will have good and bad days, and you will, too.

#### **Summary of Literature of Reviewed**

Indiscipline refers to lack of control in behavior of a group of people. There are various types of indiscipline which occur in the schools which include the following: Anti-social act of negligence and act of defiance. This chapter reviewed the causes of indiscipline which are; students, peer group effects, mass-media home lecture, schools, managements, family instability, economic instability in the country, teacher's professionalism and the society. All these mentioned may lead to students various act of indiscipline in higher institution such as cultism, prostitution, indecent dressing examination misconduct etc.

Some parents do not regard the morals and financial needs of their children as one of the major obligations to them, hence some of the students who are ill advised in school by peer engage themselves in all sorts of crime and fall prey when they are eventually caught. The mass media should serve as an agent of socialization and sources of information for youth rather than a projector of immoral acts. Finally, one of the main problems with the government is that they tend to assume that all schools



are the same when adopting policies. Nigeria is a large nation that consists of many tribes; therefore, education policies should be developed in accordance with different cultures of the land.

Some of these students engage themselves in indiscipline activities will go through the school without result, majority will graduates without good result and not able to defend their certificates and some will graduate without good knowledge of the course they study in school.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter explains the method and procedures used in gathering data.

These are treated under the following subheadings.

- Research design
- Population of the study
- Sample/sampling technique
- Instrument for data collection
- Method of data collection
- Method of data analysis

#### **Research Design**

The researcher used the descriptive research based on the survey method. The design was employed because it allows the collection of data using the questionnaire to be used for data collection.

#### **Population of the Study**

The population of the study was made up of students of Muslim Secondary School, Auchu. The breakdown of the population is as follows:

<b>CLASS</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>
JSS 1	25
JSS2	35
JSS 3	45
SS 1	98
SS 2	100
SS 3	140
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>443</b>

## Sample/Sampling Techniques

The purpose of using sampling/sampling techniques is because it provides adequate representation for the population under study. It is as a result of this that the stratified sample random method was used. The sample size was 100 students which were randomly selected from six classes of Muslim Secondary School, Auchu, Edo State. Below is a breakdown of the sample selected.

**Table 1: Muslim Secondary School**

CLASSES	POPULATION	SAMPLING SIZE
JSS1	25	10
JSS 2	35	10
JSS 3	45	15
SS 1	98	17
SS 2	100	18
SS 3	140	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>100</b>

## Instrument for Data Collection

The instrument that was used to obtain data from the respondents is the questionnaire. The questionnaire is divided into two sections. Section 'A' contains personal data of the respondents, while the section 'B' contains questions related to the research questions.

## Method of Data Collection

Data was collected for the study with the use of questionnaire which was administered on the study participants by the researchers. Data was also obtained from textbooks, journals, newspapers, magazines, internet The techniques that was used in gathering data was the Simple Random Sampling and the closed-end questionnaire was used. Respondents were advised to carefully read the questionnaire

and mark the correct answer(s). A four-Pont rating scale of strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree was adopted.

### **Method of Data Analysis**

The method adopted by the researcher in analyzing data collected is the simple percentage. The items were tabulated and itemized according to the response.

The formula used for the computation is.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Responses}}{\text{Total Number of Respondents}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATE ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

#### Data Analysis

This chapter presents the data collected with the questionnaire and the presentation of responses, analysis.

This enables the researcher to arrive at a reasonable conclusion in order to make recommendations.

Based on the population of the study, the researcher administered 100 questionnaire to students of Muslim Secondary School, Auchu but was able to retrieve 85 questionnaire representing 85% retrieval rate.

***Table 2: Classes of the respondents***

<b>Class</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
JSS 1	20	23.5%
JSS 2	14	16.4%
JSS 3	12	14.1%
SS 1	10	11.76%
SS 2	15	17.64%
SS3	14	16.47%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, twenty respondents representing 23.5% are JSS 1 students, fourteen respondents represent 16.4% were JSS 2 students, twelve respondents represent 14.1% were JSS 3 students, ten respondent represent 11.76% were SSI students, fifteen respondents represent 17.64% were SS 2 students, while s fourteen respondent represent 16.47% were SS III students. From the analysis, it is evident that JSS I students are more than the JSS 2, JSS 3, SS I, SS II, and SS III students in the six Classes of Muslim Secondary School, Auchu.

***Table 3: Sex distribution of the respondents***

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	30	35.3
Female	55	64.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>

From table above, it can be seen that 30 respondents representing 35.3% are male students while 55 respondents representing 64.7% are female students. From the above analysis, it is clear that there are more female students in the study.

***Table 4: Age of the Respondents***

<b>Age</b>	<b>Number Of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
9 – 10 years	25	29.41%
10 – 12 years	10	11.76%
12 –14 years	13	15.29%
14-16 years	15	17.64%
16-18 years	12	14.11%
18 years and above	10	11.76%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>

The tables above show that, 25 respondents represent 29.41% are within 9-10 years, 10 respondents represent 11.76% are within 10-12 years, 13 respondents represent 15.29% are within 12-14 years, 15 respondents represent 17.64% are within 14-16 years, 12 respondents represent 14.11% are within 16-18 years and 10 respondents represent 11.76% are within 18 years and above. it is clear that those

within the age of 9 – 10 years constituted the highest number in the sample of respondent selected for the study.

### Research Question One

#### To what extent does Peer group effect indiscipline in Muslim Secondary School Auchu and other Schools of learning in Nigeria?

Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 were used to analyze research question one as presented on the table below:

*Table 5: Tabular Analysis of responses of Responses to Research Question One*

S/No.	Items	Variable	Nos. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Peer group has an effect on students' Indiscipline in Secondary Schools in Nigeria	Strong agreed	38	44.71%
		Agreed	26	30.59%
		Disagree	16	18.82%
		Strongly Disagree	05	5.88%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>
2	Peer group and a combination of individual Personality are factors in students' indiscipline in Nigeria	Strong agreed	25	29%
		Agreed	29	38%
		Disagree	16	20%
		Strongly Disagree	15	13%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>
3	Peer group effect is NOT a serious factors in students' indiscipline in Schools in Nigeria	Strong agree	25	29.41%
		Agree	32	37.65%
		Disagreed	20	23.53%
		Strongly Disagree	08	9.41%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>
4	Peer group bring about students indiscipline in Nigeria Schools	Strong agree	25	29.41%
		Agree	35	41.18%
		Disagree	17	20%
		Strongly Disagree	08	9.41%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>

Item 1 of the questionnaire peer group has an effect on students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria? The item was provided with four variables, thirty-eight respondents, representing 44.71% responded to first variable (strongly agree), twenty-six respondents, representing 30.59% responded to the variable (agree), sixteen representing 18.82% responded to the third (strongly disagree), while five respondents, representing 5.88% responded to the fourth variable (disagree), from the analysis, is clear that 75% respondent agree that peer group has an effect on student's indiscipline in Nigeria.

Item 2 the questionnaire peer group and combination of individual personality are factors in students' indiscipline in Schools Nigeria? The item was provided with four variables. Twenty five responded representing 29% responded to the first variable (strongly agree), twenty-nine respondents representing 34.11% responded to the second variable (Agree), sixteen respondent representing 18.82% responded to the third variable (Disagree) while fifteen respondent representing 17.66% responded to the forth variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that 67% respondents agree that peer group and a combination of individual personality are factors in students' indiscipline in Nigeria.

Item 3 of the questionnaire peer group effect is not a serious factor in students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria. The item was provided with four variables. Twenty-five respondents, representing 29.41% responded to the first variable (strongly agree), them the thirty-two respondents, representing 37.65% respondent to the second various (agree), twenty respondent, respondents to the third variable (disagree), while eight respondents; representing 9.41% respondents to the fourth variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that 67% respondents agree that peer group effect is not a serious factor in students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria.



Item 4 of the questionnaire peer group bring about students indiscipline in Nigeria schools. The item was provided with four variables. Twenty-five respondents, representing 29.41% responded to the first variable (strongly agree), thirty-five respondents, representing 41.18% responded to the second variables (agree), seventeen respondents, representing 20% respondents to the third variable (disagree), while eight respondents; representing 9.41% respondents to the fourth variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that 67% respondents agree that peer group bring about students indiscipline in Nigeria schools.

From the analysis respondents to items 1, 2, 3 and 4 the researcher is of the view that peer group has an effect in students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria.

### **Research Question Two**

#### **Is cultism an effect in student indiscipline in schools of learning in Nigeria?**

Items, 5, 6, 7, 8, of the questionnaire were used to analyze research question two.

**Table 6: Tabular Analysis of Responses to Research Question Two**

S/No.	Items	Variable	Number of Respondents	Percentage
5	Cultism is one major factor of student's indiscipline in schools in Nigeria	Strongly agreed	51	60.0%
		Agree	20	23.53%
		Disagree	11	12.94%
		Strongly Disagree	03	3.53%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>
6	Cultism and a combination of individual personality are responsible for students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria	Strongly agreed	40	57%
		Agree	30	25.29%
		Disagree	11	12.94%
		Strongly Disagree	04	4.77%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>
7	Cultism has created many influence in the case of students' indiscipline in Nigeria schools	Strongly agreed	51	60.0%
		Agree	20	23.53%
		Disagree	12	12.94%
		Strongly Disagree	03	3.53%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>
8	The influence of cultism in schools in Nigeria is mostly Caused by parents	Strongly agreed	10	11.76%
		Agree	15	17.64%
		Disagree	35	41.17%
		Strongly Disagree	25	29.43%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>

Item 5 of the questionnaire is cultism one major factor of student's indiscipline in Schools Nigeria? The item was provided with four variables. Fifty-one respondents, representing 60% responded to the first variable (strongly disagree), twenty respondents, representing 23.53% responded to the second variable (agree), eleven respondent, representing 12.94% responded to the third variable (disagreed) while three respondents representing 3.53% responded to the fourth variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that 82% respondents agree that cultism is one major factor of student's indiscipline in schools in Nigeria.

Item 6 of the questionnaire, “cultism and a combination of individual personality are responsible for students’ indiscipline in schools in Nigeria? The item was provided with four variables. forty respondents, representing 57% responded to the first variable (strongly agree), thirty respondents representing 25.29% responded to the second variable (agree), twelve respondents representing 12.94% responded to the third variable (Disagree) while four respondents, representing 4.77% responded to the fourth variable (strongly disagree) form the analysis, it is clear that 82%repondents agree that Cultism and combination of individual personality are responsible for students’ indiscipline in schools in Nigeria

Item 7 of the questionnaire, Cultism has created many effects in the case of students’ indiscipline in Nigeria schools. The item was provided with four variables. Fifty respondents, resenting 60%responded to first variable (strongly disagree), twenty respondents, representing 23.53% responded to the second variable (agree), twelve respondent, representing 12.94 responded to the third variable (disagreed) while three responded representing 3.53% responded to the fourth variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that 82% respondents agree that Cultism has created many effects in the case of students’ indiscipline in Nigeria Schools.

Item 8 of the questionnaire the effect of cultism in Schools in Nigeria is mostly caused by parents, the item was provided with four variables. Ten respondents, representing 11.76% responded to the first variable (Strongly disagree), fifteen respondents, representing, representing 17.64% responded to the second variables, thirty-five respondents, representing, 41.17% responded to the third variable (disagreed) while twenty-five respondents representing 29.43% responded to the fourth variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that 82% respondents disagree that the effect of cultism in schools in Nigeria is mostly caused by parents.

From the analyzed response items 5, 6 7, and 8 above, the researcher is of the opinion that cultism and individual personality are responsible for students' indiscipline in schools of learning.

### **Research Question Three**

**To what extent does prostitution, pornographic films in the mass media and indecent dressing influence the student academic achievement?**

Items 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the questionnaire were used to analyze research question three.

**Table 7: Tabular Analysis of Responses to Research Question Three**

S/No.	Items	Variable	Nos. of Respondent	Percentage
9	Prostitution is one of the factor responsible for students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria	Strongly agreed	32	38%
		Agreed	43	51%
		Disagree	07	8%
		Strongly disagree	03	3%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>
10	Assess to pornography films by youths is an influence in students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria	Strongly agreed	51	60 %
		Agreed	20	23.53 %
		Disagree	11	12.94 %
		Strongly Disagree	03	3.53 %
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>
11	Indecent dressing by youths may be responsible for students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria	Strongly agreed	40	47.76%
		Agreed	30	35.29 %
		Disagree	10	11.76 %
		Strongly agreed	5	5.88 %
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>
12	Assess to pornography films by youth is a factor responsible for students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria	Strongly agreed	32	38%
		Agreed	44	51%
		Disagree	07	8%
		Strongly disagree	02	3%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>

Item 9 was provided with four variables. Thirty-two respondents representing 38% responded to the first variable (strongly agree), forty-three respondents representing 51% responded to the second variable (agree) while the third and fourth variable respectively (disagree) and (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear

that 82% respondents agree that prostitution is one of the vice responsible for student's indiscipline in schools in Nigeria.

Item 10 of the questionnaires — “Assess to pornography films by youth is an influence in students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria.

The item was provided four variables. Fifty-one respondents representing 60% responded to the first variable (strongly agree), twenty responded, representing 23.53% responded to the second variable (agree), eleven respondents, representing 12.94% responded to the third variable (disagree), while three respondents representing 3.53% responded to the fourth variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that 82% respondents that assess to pornography films by youths is an influence in student's indiscipline in schools in Nigeria.

Item 11 of the questionnaire — “Indecent dressing by youths may be responsible for students' indiscipline in Schools in Nigeria?

The item was provided four variables. Forty respondents, representing 47.76% responded to the first variable (strongly agree), thirty respondents representing 35.29% responded to the second variable (agree), ten respondents, representing 11.76% responded to the third variable (disagree), while five respondents, representing 5.88% responded to the fourth variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that, 82% respondents that Indecent dressing by youths may be responsible for students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria

Item 12 of the questionnaire - Assess to pornography films by youths is a factor responsible for student's indiscipline in schools in Nigeria. The item was provided four variables. Fifty respondents, representing 60% responded, to the first variable (strongly agree), twenty-two respondents representing 25.32% responded to

the second variable (agree), ten respondents, representing 11.11% responded to the third variable (disagree), while three respondents, representing 3.53% responded to the fourth variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that 82% respondents that assess to pornography films by youths is a factor responsible for student's indiscipline in schools in Nigeria.

From the analysis above, it is a fact that prostitution and indecent dressing are factors that are responsible for students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria.

#### **Research question four**

**To what extent are the actions of the school administrator and the wider society responsible for students' indiscipline in tertiary institutions?**

Items 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the questionnaire were used to analyze

Research questions four.

**Table 8: tabular analysis of responses to Research Question Four**

S/No.	Items	Variable	Numbers of Respondents	Percentage
13	The school administrator maybe blamed for condoning indiscipline in schools.	Strongly agreed	23	27.06%
		Agreed	22	25.88%
		Disagree	28	32.94%
		strongly disagree	12	14.12%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>
14	The wider society could blame for condoning in schools.	Strongly agreed	08	9.41%
		Agreed	12	14.12%
		Disagreed	23	27.06%
		Strongly Disagreed	42	49.41%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>
15	The school management can be held responsible for student indiscipline in schools.	strongly agreed	05	5.88%
		agreed	20	24%
		disagree	28	32.94%
		strongly disagree	32	37.23%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>
16	The society at large can be held liable for the student involvement in indiscipline act in schools in Nigeria	Strongly Agreed	03	27.06%
		Agreed	12	14.12%
		Disagree	28	32.94%
		Strongly Disagree	22	25.88%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>

Item 13 of the questionnaire — the school administration may be blamed for condoning students' indiscipline in Nigeria? The item was provided with four variables. Twenty-three respondents representing 27.06% responded to the first variable (strongly agree), twenty-two respondents representing 26.88% responded to the second variable (agree) twenty-eight respondents representing 32.94/c responded to the third variable (disagree), eleven respondents representing 14.21% responded



to the last variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that 54% respondent that the school administrator maybe blamed for condoning indiscipline in Schools.

Item 14 of the questionnaire — the wider society could be blamed for condoning students' indiscipline in schools in Nigeria? This item was provided the four variables. Eight respondents representing 9.41% responded to the variable (strongly agree) twelve respondents, representing 14.12% respondents to the second variable (agree), twenty respondents, representing 27.06% responded to the third variable (disagree), while forty-two respondents, representing 49.41% responded to the fourth variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that 23% respondent that the wider society could be blamed for condoning indiscipline in schools.

Item 15 of the questionnaire - the school management can be held responsible for student's indiscipline in schools? The item was provided with four variables. five respondents representing 24% responded to the first variable (strongly agree), twenty-eight respondents representing 32.94% responded to the second variable (agree) thirty-two respondents representing 37.23% responded to the third variable (disagree), twelve respondents representing 14.21% responded to the last variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that 23% respondent that the school management can be held responsible for student's indiscipline in schools.

Item 16 of the questionnaire: the society at large can be held liable for the students' involvement in indiscipline act in schools in Nigeria. The item was provided with four variables. Eight respondents representing 9.41% responded to the first variable (strongly agree), Fifteen respondents representing 14.12% responded to the

second variable (agree) thirty-eight-respondents representing 44.64% responded to the third variable (disagree), twenty-four respondents representing 28.41% responded to the last variable (strongly disagree). From the analysis, it is clear that 33% respondent that the society at large can be held liable for the student's involvement in indiscipline act in schools in Nigeria.

From the analyzed responses above, it is clear that majority of the respondents disagree that the school administrators and the wider society should be blamed for indiscipline in schools against peer group and cultism effect.

### **Findings**

Based on the analysis of the data gathered for this study, the following findings emerged:

1. Peer group to a very large extent affect discipline in our schools
2. It was also discovered that cultism also effect indiscipline in schools.
3. Cultism activities have increased the level of indiscipline in schools.
4. Prostitution is one major effect that has brought about indiscipline in schools.

### **Discussion of Findings**

The project work is primary aimed at studying cause of students' indiscipline and its effect on students' academic achievement. The focus of this research is to address the obnoxious behaviours of students in Muslim Secondary School, Auchu in particular and other schools in general. One would be convinced that indiscipline has eaten deep into the students in schools of learning. Comprehensive results gathered from the finding revealed that following implications. It was discovered that students who are new in the system can be effected easily by peer group that indulge themselves into act of indiscipline, such as stealing, cultism, smoking etc. this might

go a long way in affecting the students academically. These students usually causes nuisance to the school, disrupt academic activities and thereby truncating the semester. In the end, when such students are caught, they are usually rusticated or even expelled from the school system.

It was a fact that most students brings into the school system what is happening in the society. Most of the indecent practices going on in the school system today were brought in from the society by the students. These include corruptions, examination malpractices, indecent dressing, political malpractice and the like. These acts can corrupt the mind and the behavior of students and thereby making them unable to achieve the aim of coming into the schools.

It can be said that the existence of what is happening in the school system today was brought into the school from homes. A student who comes from a Godly home will possess a discipline attitude; hence the saying “charity begins at home”. The implication of this is that, the students in trying to meet up tend to indulge themselves in immoral behaviour of their teachers will definitely posses God-fearing and vise versa. Some students usually make teachers their role models. The implication of this is that when teachers go astray, the students we also go astray. Students always move in groups and they have cliques based on religion, tribal and social sentiments. The group also has an effect on the students. The groups have informal leaders and the actions of the leaders always affect the members. Where a leader in rider and arrogant, members may also not be far from these.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This study investigated cause of students' indiscipline and its effect on their academic achievements, in Muslim Secondary School, Auch. In order to achieve a detailed investigation, a review of literature relating to effects responsible for students' indiscipline was conducted. Based on the data presented and analyzed in the previous chapters, this chapters presents the summary of the study, the conclusion drawn and the recommendations made.

#### **Summary**

From the data obtained in the previous chapters, the following is the summary of the study;

Peer group is a negative effect in the behavior of students, which gives rise to the unruly behaviours of students in schools. Cultism and individual personality are influence responsible for student's indiscipline in schools of learning. Prostitution and indecent dressing are effect that is responsible for students' indiscipline in schools is Nigeria. The school administration and the wider society may not be blamed for the cause of indiscipline of students in schools institution is Nigeria.

#### **Conclusion**

Base on the forgoing, it is therefore pertinent to say that students' indiscipline consists of disobedience to teachers, disobedience to school rules and regulations, fighting in the school premises, and display of unruly behavior.

From the school authority to have a conducive environment for learning, indiscipline should be curbed to its barest minimum. The attitude of parents is partly

responsible for their children bad behavior. Some parents do not regard the morals and financial needs of their children as one of the major obligations to them, hence some of the students who are ill advised in school by peer engage themselves in all sorts of crime and fall prey when they are eventually caught. The mass media should serve as an agent of socialization and sources of information for youth rather than a projector of immoral acts. Finally, one of the main problems with the government is that they tend to assume that all schools are the same when adopting policies. Nigeria is a large nation that consists of many tribes; therefore, education policies should be developed in accordance with different cultures of the land.

### **Recommendations**

Based on the findings above, the following recommendations were made:

1. Unauthorized social gathering should be discouraged among students, as this is common among peer groups.
2. Serious disciplinary measures should be taken on students found exhibiting acts like cultism, examination misconduct, indecent dressing and vandalizing, irrespective of who is involved.
3. Parent should play their roles by knowing the type of friends their children keep and what goes on between them, in order to avoid acts of indiscipline, prostitution, indecent dressing etc.
4. The school authority should endeavor to provide basic facilities in school like adequate classrooms, standard libraries, laboratories, good hostel accommodation etc so that there can be conducive environment for learning.

### **Limitations of the Study**

The researcher experienced some challenges in the course of carrying out this research. The main problem was the uncooperative nature of some respondents in filling the questionnaire. Another problem was financial constraints and of relevant materials to carry out the study. Also scarcity of books, recent books on the subject matter of the study were very difficult to come by as most of the authors are foreigners. This made it stressful for the researcher. Time constraint, this is another major limitation. There is no doubt that much time will be used in writing and typesetting this project. The time was short as one was reading for examination and at the time working on the research work in order to meet up with the time frame allocated for the project defence.

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## APPENDIX I

Department of Office Technology & Management  
School of Information and Communication Tech.,  
Auchi Polytechnic,  
Auchi.  
Edo State.

February , 2022.

Dear Respondent,

### LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

I am a final year student in department of office technology and management, Auchi, carrying out a study on **“causes of students’ indiscipline and its effect on their academic achievement” in Muslim Secondary School, Auchi.**

This study, which is purely academic in nature, is in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Higher National Diploma (HND) in Office technology and Management.

Kindly respond to the questionnaire attached. Please be assured that your response will be treated as confidential and will be used solely for academic exercise for which it is meant.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

**MUSAH ALASA NETIFAT**  
(Researcher)



## APPENDIX II

### Questionnaire

**Note:** please tick (  $\sqrt{\quad}$  ) in the appropriate box to your responds.

#### Section A: (Information about the respondent)

1. **Class:** JSS1( ) JSS2( ) JSS3( ) SS1 ( ) SS2 ( ) SS3 ( )
2. **Age:** 9-10years ( ) 10-12years ( ) 12-14 ( ) 14- 16 ( ) 16-18 ( ) 18 years and above ( )
3. **Sex:** Male ( ) Female ( )

#### Section B: (Research Questions)

1. Peer group is an influence in students' indiscipline in Schools in Nigeria? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
2. Peer group and a combination of individual personality are factors in students' indiscipline? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
3. Peer group influence is NOT a serious factor in students' indiscipline in Schools? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
4. Peer group bring about students indiscipline in Nigeria Schools? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
5. Cultism is one major factor of students' indiscipline in Schools in Nigeria? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
6. Cultism and a combination of individual personality are responsible for students' indiscipline in Schools in Nigeria? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
7. Cultism has created many influences in the case of students' indiscipline in Nigeria Schools? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )

8. The influence of cultism in Schools in Nigeria is mostly caused by parents?  
Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
9. Prostitution has an influence on students' indiscipline in Schools in Nigeria?  
Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
10. Assess to pornography films by youths is a factor responsible for students' indiscipline in Schools in Nigeria? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
11. Indecent dressing by youths may be responsible for students' indiscipline in Schools in Nigeria? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
12. The pornographic and indecent dressing has affected the academic achievement in students' education? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
13. The School administration may be blamed for condoning students' indiscipline in School in Nigeria? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
14. The wider society could be blamed for condoning students' indiscipline in Schools in Nigeria? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
15. The school management can be held responsible for students' indiscipline in the Schools? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( )
16. The society at large can be held liable for the students' involvement in Indiscipline act in Schools in Nigeria? Strongly agree ( ) Agree ( ) Strongly disagree ( ) Disagree ( ).