



EFFECT OF INDISCIPLINE ON ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS IN PUBLIC JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN BAUCHI METROPOLIS

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ABSTRACT

Student's indiscipline has been a source of worry for many schools, parents and other stakeholders concerned with the education of children. This paper therefore reviews the concept of education, discipline, indiscipline and the effect of indiscipline on academic activities performance. Education in any perspective finds its usefulness in area of moral, intellectual, social and spiritual development of the child, this development to a great extent is a function of quality of the educational system, which is partly measured on bases of students' discipline. Discipline constitutes one of the fundamental, critical and challenging functions of the teacher. Discipline is an aspect of school function which if not well maintained can render the school system ineffective. It was agreed that students with poor moral upbringing are usually implicated in act of indiscipline. It was also strongly agreed that provision of adequate facilities for teaching, and sport will help in reducing indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. The paper conclude that, Absenteeism among students contribute to low academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Poor parental and school supervision of students also hinder academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. It was recommended amongst others that, government should provide adequate facilities for teaching and sport as this will help in reducing indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis.

Keywords: *Indiscipline, Academic, Activities, Students, Public.*

Introduction

Education in any perspective finds its usefulness in area of moral, intellectual, social and spiritual development of the child. This development to a great extent is a function of quality of the educational system, which is partly measured on

bases of students' discipline. Discipline constitutes one of the fundamental, critical and challenging functions of the teacher. Mostly, when viewed from the fact that students whom they manage their affairs are drawn from different home background, accommodates the influence of peer groups and thus, were bound to exhibit different patterns of behaviours that may not conform with the instructional standard of the school.

Discipline is an aspect of school function which if not well maintained can render the school system ineffective. Student's indiscipline has been a source of worry for many schools, parents and other stakeholders concerned with the education of children. Ali, Data, Isiaka, and Solomon (2014), said indiscipline is a multifaceted phenomenon in its display and causes as well as its meaning and functions in the social, psychosocial and pedagogical fields. School discipline has two main objectives, first to ensure the safety of staff and students and secondly to create an environment conducive to learning. Madziyire (2012) argues that, effective discipline is needed in school for good academic achievement, because effective discipline in a school or classroom can lead to effective teaching and learning. The problem of indiscipline is more apparent among secondary school students all over the nation. Indiscipline among them has attracted serious attention of scholars and administrators. Scholars opined that when students notice certain biological changes signalling maturity in the cause of their growth and development, they tend to misbehave by faulting school rules and regulations. Ncube, (2013) stated that; the causes of indiscipline in Nigerian secondary schools are very widespread, ranging from truancy, fighting and drug abuse. Most schools have well drafted school rules and yet in spite of these rules the phenomenon of indiscipline persists.

Chikowore, (2014), is in the view that Children's behaviour has grown considerably worse since the abolition of corporal punishment by ministry of education. Some parents and guidance find it offensive when their ward/child is punished in school especially by whipping with cane. In Nigeria as in many parts of Africa, many well to do parents take their children to expensive private schools where corporal punishment is not accepted so as to prevent any sort of punishment for their children when they do wrong. Owing to this, teachers feel more vulnerable and increasingly attacked by parents and due to this, students feel that they now have the right to behave as they like, with no effective consequence of their actions.

Mass media provides avenue for violence, criminal acts which are definitely not in the best interest of developing societies like ours. The same thing is applicable to the phonographic shots and the conspicuous consumption habits which hand

set and television advertisement endorses. Such things are at cross purposes with the effort of the other agents of socialization (Zindi, 2009).

Salifu (2008) in a paper regarding discipline and indiscipline suggested that the problem of indiscipline starts from the home, extend to the schools, the mosques and churches. Parents should be model of discipline. They have the obligation to provide not only the essential material need but also the spiritual, emotional, psychological and mental needs of their children. Parents should educate their children in the following: virtue, love, respect, truthfulness, obedience, justice and hard work. They should not be blind to their children's faults. The teachers in whose hands the children are entrusted should be of exemplary behaviour, there should be a healthy relationship among the administrators, the teachers, parents and the pupils. He also suggested that all schools be boarding and located away from the busy area or town centres. The staff quarters should be built within the school for easy coordination of pupils and the objectives for discipline should be clearly defined.

It is therefore on account of this situation that this study attempted to analyse the major impact of indiscipline on the academic performance of public junior secondary school students in Bauchi metropolis.

Statement of the Problem

Indisciplinary acts ranging from illegal marriage, pretending of being possessed by demines among students, fighting, drug abuse among others has been a problem in schools within Bauchi metropolis and is contributing to poor academic performance of students. Despite the fact that most schools have well drafted school rules and regulations yet the phenomenon of indiscipline persists. Ncube (2013) suggested that Indisciplinary acts in schools such as late coming, truancy, drug abuse, bullying and fighting has been experienced from time immemorial, but the magnitude with which it is manifesting itself in today's school is very alarming. Indiscipline among public junior secondary school students manifest mainly in various unruly behaviours exhibited by students in and outside the schools. Ali, Isiaka & Solomon (2014).

These acts of indiscipline among public junior secondary school students in Bauchi metropolis contributed negatively to the crime rate among students especially during their young adult period. The unruly behaviours among public junior secondary school students may affect their concentration in schools and may affect teaching and learning and decrease students' academic performance. It is therefore imperative that strategies to curb these problems are put in place in order to promote good behaviour of students for effective teaching and

learning and increased academic performance among public junior secondary school students in Bauchi metropolis.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to find out the effect of indiscipline on the academic performance of students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis.

The specific purpose include:

- i. To Identify the causes of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis.
- ii. To Identify the impact of indiscipline on academic performance of students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis.
- iii. To proffer possible solution to the problem of indiscipline among students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis.

Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. What are the causes of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis?
- ii. What is the impact of indiscipline on academic performance of students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis?
- iii. What are the possible solutions to the problem of indiscipline among students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis?

Significance of the Study

It is expected that the results of this study will be used by parents, teachers, school heads and policy makers as vividly explained below;

- Parents are expected from the outcome of this study to monitor the activities of their children and ensure effective discipline among them in order to make them achieve sound and effective academic performance.
- Teachers are also expected from the outcome of this study to know what constitutes how students' indiscipline and thus employ means of arresting the trend in order to maintain effective discipline among students in schools.
- School heads are expected to discover from the outcome of the study positive role play which in turn lead to effective discipline in schools system as well as provide measures of tackling the negative role to eliminate indiscipline in the school system.

- Policy makers are also expected to use the outcome of the study in formulating policies that will ensure a disciplined and patriotic behaviour on the part of the students, so that teaching learning atmosphere will be conducive and free from dangers of indiscipline.

Scope of the Study

The scope or area of coverage of this research work was public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis under Bauchi Local Government Authority, Bauchi State, North-East Geo political zone of Nigeria.

The Meaning and Nature of Discipline/Indiscipline.

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines discipline as the process of training people to obey rules and orders and punishing them if they do not. In essence discipline is the conformity with laid down rules, procedures, values and patterns of acceptable behaviour within any specified context. This element of conformity with the required standard is a necessary element of system persistence and orderly change. The point is that no system can survive as an ongoing concern, if there are no laid down rules of conduct beyond which deviation will not be tolerated.

Discipline is thus contextual. Each organization, be it political, educational, the employing organization etc, possesses understanding of its order and the standard required to maintain and ensure it. Discipline is therefore society's way of teaching the child the moral behaviour approved by the group.

Indiscipline on the other hand means deviating from the accepted norms, rules and regulation of the school and society. It also means lack of self control, disorderly behaviour.

Indiscipline is a behavioural disorder that is classified as an act of delinquency (Salifu 2008). Vishala (2015) said many samples of the envisioned problems are already being encountered in the nation's economy. Many indeed believe that current economic problems arising from corruption, robbery, assassination, smuggling and pipeline vandalization are offshoots 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 to defend the law. These acts of indiscipline in our national life likely began as a result of little acts of disobedience in the school.

The problem of indiscipline affects all schools irrespective of gender and school types, though the degree and magnitude vary from school to school. Meaningful

teaching and learning geared towards the attainment of school goals is unattainable if the teachers and students are not disciplined. Ncuba(2013). Aguba (2009) noted 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.

Causes of Indiscipline

Many studies today have investigated the causes of indiscipline in the schools. The cases of indiscipline has increased in recent years and this has gained the attention of various school and authorities and the society in general.

Several factors have been blamed for the prevalence of indiscipline. Zubaida (2009) identifies various forms of indiscipline among secondary school students such as truancy, lateness to school, cultism, drug abuse, insulting/assaulting, stealing, rioting, sexual activities and many other social vices.

According to Koinin, (2008) other factors that had been blamed for the prevalence of indiscipline includes; among others, societal values, the home background, poor school administration, poor teacher – students relationship, peer group and mass media. We will examine them one after the other.

Societal Influence

Society can be partially blamed for the decline in standard of discipline and their citizens are to be blamed and have to carry the fight against it. Moral and spiritual values have been shunned by society all in the name of modernity and technology. Salifu, (2008) observed that society cannot be exonerated either as indiscipline is societal problem which originates from our societal values which nowadays have been twisted and corrupted. A society demands the type of students it gets. There is a lot of indiscipline going on in our society and this rubs off on our students. Paul, (2009) stated that society seems to have lost tracts of the essence of a disciplined life. Gone were the days when every elderly person could put a child or adolescent right, when he or she is going against the values of society.

Helen S. (2008) said, one other factor that teachers generally agree has brought about an increase of indiscipline among students in our schools is the abolishment of corporal punishment. Chikowore, (2014), is of the view that, Children's behaviour has grown considerably worse since the abolition of corporal punishment by ministry of education. Some parents and guardians finds it offensive when their ward/child is punished in school especially by whipping or flogging. In Nigeria as in many parts of Africa, many well to do parents take

their children to expensive private schools where corporal punishment is not accepted so as to prevent any sort of punishment for their children when they do wrong. Owing to this, teachers feel more vulnerable and increasingly attacked by parents and due to this students felt that they now have the right to behave as they like, with no effective consequence of their actions.

The Home Background

Some disciplinary problems in our schools today are sometimes a projection or maturation of what began at home. It is in the home that the students should be disciplined and brought up in the right way. According to Madziyire, (2012) indiscipline in school can be blamed on parents who have neglected the discipline of their children at home. Nowadays, parents ignore their duties toward proper upbringing of their children; little time is spent with these children which result in moral laxity which is exhibited by students in our institution of learning. Children may be abused at home. It is not going to be easy for a child from an unstable background to focus on school work as one from a more secure one. Love and affection that should exist among couples are generally weakening. Instead quarrelling, fighting has been used to replace it and this makes children imitate the parent leading to the child indiscipline. Broken homes where couple are separated have adverse effect on children; these contribute to the act of indiscipline among school children. Some influential parents use their position to thwart discipline measures made in school.

Therefore, we can say parents have failed in their obligations towards their children, especially as they are occupied with consideration of material wealth. They have failed to inculcate moral and religious ideas in their children.

Poor School Administration

The school is regarded as the centre for the younger generation to acquire the attitude, skills, value and critical minds for the analysis of society and its problems since children are easily influenced by what they learn. They should be taught what the society considers culturally and socially relevant. But when this is lacking or not well planned and managed, it will lead to chaos in schools. Vishala, (2015), observed that the administration pattern of a school can influence students' behaviour.

The school administrators and the teachers are expected to mould the child's behaviour in the school. Vishala (2015) attributed that the presence of unqualified teachers and principals as a result of increasing number of schools and the changing world contributed to poor academic activities. Most of these

schools heads lack leadership quality, organizational ability and personal relationship in dealing with their subordinate. He said that law and order would be maintained if there is cooperation in school. Students should be allowed to participate in administration, organization and decision making, because it kills the spirit of revolt, thus making them disciplined. A teacher should be conscious of himself because their daily activities both in and outside of school are moral instruction to the students.

Peer Group Influence

When children come into contact with others in the school, there is bound to be pattern of social interaction in which the children depend on others or become influential over others. To varying degrees, the behaviour of one individual in that class (within and outside the class), they can form small cycles of intimate friends with whom they constantly associate. These subgroups, according to Ali, (2010) can become powerful shapers of behaviour for their members, whether positively or negatively. In peer group, children are naturally drawn by two main drives known as affiliation and dominance. Affiliation is explained as search for personal relationship and subtle patterns of intimacy while dominance is seen as effort to control the thoughts, attitudes and behaviours of others in attempt to gain recognition, admiration and prestige (Ali, 2010). Peer group influence could affect an adolescent either positively or negatively. Peer rejection may cause some emotional problems to adolescent.

Since friendly and harmonious contacts with peer group promote the development of adoptive social skills, it would seem that any child who fails to establish positive links to the peer group will run a far greater risk of displaying inappropriate and perhaps even pathological pattern of behaviour as an adolescent to young adult. This suggests that a positive peer relation contributes towards the development of appropriate social skills, while the absence of positive peer relationship contribute toward the development of inappropriate behaviour. According to Ali, (2010) young people are not interested in things their parents want for them, in fact, teenager have become separated from adult society to such an extent that they have established their own society, a separate youth culture that undermines parents efforts to encourage academic excellence and instead emphasizes; sport, dating and partying. This situation has created problem such as teenage suicide, juvenile crime and delinquency, drug and alcohol use and pre-marital pregnancy which can be attributed to the rise of peer groups and the isolation of adolescents from adult.

Poor Teacher- Student Relationship

Some students and teachers click right from the start and other student-teacher relationship take time to develop. Unfortunately there are occasion when teachers and students have long lasting relationships problems. A poor relationship could be the result of a broken bond between them or an ongoing unresolved conflict that keeps the two from connecting. In a situation where the students poses no danger to a teacher, the teacher is often expected to establish a working relationship with the students. It is part of the teacher's roles as an educator and mentor to exercise good judgment when dealing with students.

It should be accepted that from time to time teachers are responsible for some of the behavioural problem exhibited by students instead of transferring all the blame to the students as has been the case. Some of such problems emanating from the teacher as itemized by Ali, (2010) are;

- i. Teacher's method: problem can originate from the objective of the lesson which are inappropriate to the learner or poorly planned lesson, as well as ineffective lesson presentation, inappropriate teaching materials, method and poor evolution techniques.
- ii. Teacher's attitude: the attitude of which the teachers revealed about students, their learning habits and their moral behaviour within and outside the school can create a climate which either produces or encourages behavioural problems, depending on whether these attitudes are negative or positive.
- iii. Lack of confidence in proper handling of subject can lead to students misbehaviour.

Influence of Mass Media

Mass media equally contribute to indiscipline among the youths. The media of communication includes; radio, television, newspaper, magazine, cinema, films, posters, pamphlets, general books, novel and internet. They are powerful instruments of socialization in contemporary societies' new ideas, new beliefs, new fashion, new techniques, new product etc. All of which updates the culture of the society concerned and are communicated to the masses (Zindi, 2009).

Mass media provides avenue for violence, criminal acts which are definitely not in the best interest of developing societies like ours. The same thing is applicable to the phonographic shots and the conspicuous consumption habits which hand set and television advertisement endorses. Such things are at cross purpose with the effort of the other agents of socialization (Zindi, 2009). Teenagers of nowadays are carried away by media project in front of them. They tend to

imitate their idols and behave according to their peer groups. Television and internet tend to project an image of the modern teenager as a carefree and independent one. This influence our students negatively. Zindi (2009) saw indisciplinary behaviour among students as a natural offshoot of the 21st century revolution. The misinterpretation and misapplication of things learnt from the mass media do corrupt children and make them indiscipline.

From the reviewed literature, it is clear that the causes of indiscipline and delinquency in public junior secondary schools includes; broken homes, peer group influence and violence which is influenced by mass media especially television and handset among others.

Effects of Indiscipline on Academic Activities

The impact of school indiscipline is not possible to easily quantify. There is widespread acceptance of the fact that indiscipline in the school setting usually affects teaching and learning. Misbehaviour from students has the tendency to make teaching an unpleasant experience especially if it occurs frequently such that the teacher has to spend most of his/her instructional time correcting them (Wright & Kate, 2003).

The effects of indiscipline are both short term and long term. In the short term, there is dropping off in concentration in the classroom. Once the class realize that the teacher, for example have no need to make them work harder. There is a general feeling that there's no need to make the effort. Then you get a lot of time wasted on small things. An example is the schools where a lot of students turn up late because there is no effective lateness policy, so everything gets disrupted. Teachers have less time to deliver teaching and have difficulties in effectively managing discipline. Another thing is the issue of 'trouble makers' take over. Learning only takes place if the loudest and most disruptive elements decide to allow it, which of course means that it rarely take place. Teachers' time and energy is spent dealing with trouble makers, persuading them to behave or making threats that not be carried out (Zindi, 2009).

In the long term, standard go right down in an undisciplined school. The students who want to learn find that they are actually being prevented from doing so, they see that the only way to get the attention of the staff is by behaving badly and there is no time or attention left over for encouraging hard work or creativity. You will also get a huge increase in bullying, truancy, delinquency, absenteeism, examination malpractice and fighting in such schools and quite often, crime and drug related problems will also escalate in an environment where the school is not able to offer any leadership or give any help to young people who may be

going in the wrong direction and the implication is that the quality of education is impaired. Besides, indiscipline also affects the whole processes of imparting knowledge and assisting students in becoming productive members of the society. If students decline to stay on task, they invariably do not learn, as they would have done if they were not disobedient. In this sense, the best plans, activities and materials do not as well mean anything. Learning requires close and uninterrupted concentration especially in the type of environment where learning activities are planned according to time. Learning in school require distraction free atmosphere, purposeful direction from a teacher and an ample time for pondering over what one is taught or has read on his own. These conditions cannot be said to prevail in schools where discipline is rife and disruption is frequent coupled with movement of students without permission. If effect, neither teachers nor learners can be encouraged to give of their best because of the atmosphere of constant confusion and friction (Wright & Kate, 2003).

Possible Solutions to Indiscipline

It will not be enough to state the causes of indiscipline without highlighting the ways of curbing it. Salifu, (2008) on a paper discipline and indiscipline suggested that the problem of indiscipline start from the home, extend to the school, the mosque and church. Parents should be model of discipline, they have the obligation to providing not only the essential material needed but also the spiritual, emotional, psychological and mental needs of their children. Parents should educate their children in the following: virtue, love, respect, truthfulness, obedience, justice and hard work. They should not be blind to their children's fault. The teachers in whose hands the children are entrusted should be of exemplary behaviour, there should be a healthy relationship among the administrators, the teachers, parents and the pupils. He also suggested that, all schools be boarding and located away from the busy area or town centres. The staff quarters should be built within the school for easy coordination of pupils and the objectives for discipline clearly defined. Gyamera, (2005) said that, the teachers could lay a very strong foundation for the true discipline in the school, by their attitude towards their students. He further said that corporal punishment as a means of enforcing discipline is not only hardening the child so much that he becomes rather subservient. He said that intellectual discipline is essential to modern civilization and is important and necessary that the teacher's utterance and action must be of positive value so as to be worthy of emulation. He also suggested that it is important for the teacher to know the current attitude

to adapt towards the offenders. The offending student should be made to feel that the teacher is ready to help and not to incriminate him/her.

Disciplinary investigation should be such that the offender can take the teacher into his confidence and make confession of his guilt without fear of being betrayed. It is possible the teacher should discuss with the parents of the offender to ensure cooperation. He also said that after a case has been thoroughly investigated and the guilt of the accused established and deemed worthy of punishment, the teacher should learn to apply effectively (manual labour, corporal punishment, suspension or dismissal) having regard to the individual differences of the students, the nature of the offence and position of the offender in the school.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a descriptive survey research design to ascertain the effect of indiscipline on Academic activities of students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Survey research is a research that uses interview, questionnaires and sampling polls to get a sense of behaviour with intense precision. It also allows the researcher to judge behaviour and then present the findings in an accurate way. (Ibrahim, 2017).

The reason why the researcher decided to adopt a descriptive survey research is because it can be conducted around one group specifically or used to compare several groups. Also when conducting a survey research is important that the people questioned are sampled at random. This allows more accurate findings across a greater spectrum of respondents.

Population of the Study

The population of this study comprised all students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis which comprise twenty seven (27) public junior secondary schools and has a students' population of twenty six thousand and thirty eight (26,038) comprising both males and females. (Bauchi Local Government Education Authority, 2018).

Sample and Sampling Techniques

The sample of this study was three hundred and seventy eight (378) students using Crescent Morgan's table for sample size which will be randomly selected from the entire population and finally the findings will be generalized on the whole population.

Instrument for Data Collection

The research instrument that was used in this study was self-designed questionnaire titled; "Impact of indiscipline on academic performance."The instrument is divided into two parts, section A which is the demographic part while section B contains fifteen items that seek information on the Impact of indiscipline on academic performance in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Responses will be analyzed with quantitative methods by assigning numerical values to a modified 5-point likert-type scales.The instrument patterned in five (5) points rating scale of; Strongly Agreed SA=5, Agreed A=4, Undecided UD=3, Disagreed D=2, Strongly Disagreed SD=1.

Validity of the Instrument

The questionnaires was presented to three (3) experts, one (1) from Measurement and Evaluation unit and two (2) from Business Education unit to ascertain the content and construct validity after vetting.

Reliability of the Instrument

The researcher ensured the reliability of the instrument through the use of test re-test reliability which is determined by administering the same test twice with an interval of two weeks to the same candidates under approximately the same condition. The scores of the occasions will then be corresponded. If the test yields similar scores on the two administrations then the instrument will be considered highly reliable. The statistical tool that will be used to obtain the reliability index is Pearson's Product Moment correlation coefficient.

Method of data Collection

The method that was used for the collection of data for this research was administering of questionnaire by the researcher and his research assistant to the respondents and retrieving same after their responses which will be used for analysis by the researcher.

Method of Data Analysis

In the course of analysing data in this research, mean and standard deviation was used to answer the research questions.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Causes of Indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis.

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Remark</i>
<i>1. Students with poor moral upbringing are usually implicated in act of indiscipline</i>	3.78	Accepted
<i>2. Parental rejection can encourage indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis</i>	4.67	Accepted
<i>3. Removal of corporal punishment in our schools have contributed to the act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis</i>	3.73	Accepted
<i>4. Harsh school rules and regulations contributes to acts of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis</i>	4.10	Accepted
<i>5. Lack of extra-curricular activities encourages indiscipline among students</i>	3.67	Accepted

From the table one above it was agreed that students with poor moral upbringing are usually implicated in act of indiscipline with the mean score of 3.78. it was also agreed that parental rejection can encourage indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis with the mean score of 4.67. In the same table it was agreed that removal of corporal punishment in our schools have contributed to the act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis with the mean score of 3.73, Also harsh school rules and regulations contributes to acts of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis with the mean score of 4.10 and finally it was agreed that lack of extra-curricular activities encourages indiscipline among students with the score of 3.67.

Effect of indiscipline on academic activities of students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis.

<i>Statements</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Remark</i>
<i>1. Delinquency contribute to low academic performance of students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis</i>	3.73	Accepted
<i>2. Examination malpractice encourage low academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis</i>	3.78	Accepted
<i>3. Absenteeism among students contribute to low academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis</i>	3.66	Accepted

4. <i>Truancy influence low academic performance among students in public junior secondary school in Bauchi metropolis</i>	4.67	Accepted
5. <i>Poor parental and school supervision of students will hinder academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis</i>	3.98	Accepted

From the table two above it was agreed that delinquency contribute to low academic performance of students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis with a mean score of 3.73 and examination malpractice encourage low academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis with score of 3.78 and also absenteeism among students contribute to low academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis with the mean score 3.66. also in the same table it was agreed that truancy influence low academic performance among students in public junior secondary school in Bauchi metropolis with the mean score of 4.67 and it was finally agreed that poor parental and school supervision of students will hinder academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis with the mean score of 3.98.

Possible solutions to the problems of indiscipline among students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis.

<i>Statements</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Remark</i>
1. <i>Provision of adequate facilities for teaching, and sport will help in reducing indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis</i>	4.81	Accepted
2. <i>Good teachers/students relationship will help reduce act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis</i>	4.46	Accepted
3. <i>Close parental and school supervision of students will help in reducing act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis</i>	4.67	Accepted
4. <i>Effective guidance and counselling service will help to reduce acts of indiscipline among students of</i>	3.78	Accepted

public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis

5. <i>Monitoring school activities will help in reducing act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis</i>	4.10	Accepted
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From the table three above it was strongly agreed and agreed that provision of adequate facilities for teaching, and sport will help in reducing indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis with the mean score of 4.81. Also from the same table it was agreed that teachers/students relationship will help reduce act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Close parental and school supervision of students will help in reducing act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. And effective guidance and counselling service will help to reduce acts of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis with the mean score of 4.46, 4.67 and 3.78 respectively. It was finally agreed that monitoring school activities will help in reducing act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis with the mean score of 4.10.

Summary of Findings

From research question one it was agreed that students with poor moral upbringing are usually implicated in act of indiscipline. It was also agreed that parental rejection can encourage indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Under the variable of the same question it was agreed that removal of corporal punishment in our schools have contributed to the act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis, also harsh school rules and regulations contributes to acts of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis and finally it was agreed that lack of extra-curricular activities encourages indiscipline among students.

From research question two it was agreed that delinquency contribute to low academic performance of students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis and examination malpractice encourage low academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Also absenteeism among students contribute to low academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis, also in the same research question it was agreed that truancy influence low academic

performance among students in public junior secondary school in Bauchi metropolis and it was finally agreed that poor parental and school supervision of students will hinder academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis.

From research question three it was strongly agreed and agreed that provision of adequate facilities for teaching, and sport will help in reducing indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Also from the same research question it was agreed that good teachers/students relationship will help reduce act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Close parental and school supervision of students will help in reducing act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. And effective guidance and counselling service will help to reduce acts of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. It was finally agreed that monitoring school activities will help in reducing act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis.

Discussion of Result

From the table one above causes of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis was identified and agreed by the respondents as follows;

Students with poor moral upbringing are usually implicated in act of indiscipline. Parental rejection can encourage indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Removal of corporal punishment in our schools have contributed to the act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Harsh school rules and regulations contributes to acts of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. And finally lack of extra-curricular activities encourages indiscipline among students with the mean score of 3.78, 4.67, 3.73, 4.10 and 3.67 respectively.

From table two above, the Effect of indiscipline on academic activities of students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis was identified and discussed below;

Delinquency contribute to low academic performance of students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Examination malpractice encourage low academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Absenteeism among students contribute to low academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi

metropolis. Truancy influence low academic performance among students in public junior secondary school in Bauchi metropolis. Poor parental and school supervision of students will hinder academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. With the mean score of 3.73, 3.78, 3.66, 4.67 and 3.98 respectively.

Finally from the table three above, the possible solutions to the problems of indiscipline among students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis were also identified as discussed below;

Provision of adequate facilities for teaching, and sport will help in reducing indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Good teachers/students relationship will help reduce act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. High parental and school supervision of students will help in reducing act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Effective guidance and counselling service will help to reduce acts of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. And finally, monitoring school activities will help in reducing act of indiscipline among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. With the mean score of 4.81, 4.46, 4.67, 3.78 and 4.10 respectively.

Conclusion

Based on the analysed data and the result found from this research, the researcher concluded that; delinquency contribute to low academic performance of students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Examination malpractice encourage low academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Absenteeism among students contribute to low academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Truancy influence low academic performance among students in public junior secondary school in Bauchi metropolis. Poor parental and school supervision of students will hinder academic performance among students of public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis.

Recommendations

From the findings and conclusion drawn from this research, the following recommendations were made by the researcher;

- i. Government, parent and teachers should scrutinise the causes of indiscipline which include, poor moral upbringing, parental rejection,

removal of corporal punishment, harsh school rule and regulations and lack of extracurricular among others. And provide everlasting solution to the problems.

- ii. Also Government, parents and teachers should identify the impact of indiscipline on academic performance which include; delinquency, examination malpractice, absenteeism and truancy among others and to provide a solution to it.
- iii. Finally Government, parent and teachers should identify the possible solutions to the problem of indiscipline among students in public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis which include; provision of adequate facilities for teaching, cordial relationship between teachers and students, high parental and school supervision, effective guidance and counselling among other and ensure effective implementation of them.

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