Students Discipline As An Instrument For Sustainable National Development

SHAMAKI, Esther Baba
Department of Educational Foundations
Faculty of Education,
Taraba State University, Jalingo, Nigeria
Email: shamakiesther@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
Indiscipline among students hinders achievement of the goals for establishing the school. Many institutions escape the dreaded incidence of students' militari...
delinquent behaviour. He further affirmed that poverty breeds deficient satisfaction of basic needs among growing school children which may push them to become tyrants, drug abusers, addicts, prostitutes and armed robbers. Akinboye (2008) also agrees that "lack of adequate personal and social stimulation may result in frustration and conflict which may escalate in the manifestation of indiscipline in the child".

**Peer group influence:**
Omoluabi (2009) elaborated on peer group among pupils and students in educational institutions. He categorized the groups into formal and informal cohorts. The formal cohorts comprise groups who engage in fagging literary political, ideological, non-confirming and wayward activities. While the informal cohorts consist of groups who engage in stealing, sexual misconduct, social activity, rebellious activity and drug abuse. Those students who are under the influence of drugs would always want to look for where to expand such acquired energy. Ayodele (2002) as quoted by Mustapha (2003) stressed that alcohol and marijuana or cannabis are known to cause control of words and actions, produce hallucination or illusion of strength which gives students a kind of courage and push them into committing acts of indiscipline.

**Secret cults:**
Without fear of contradiction, the issue of secret cults in our institutions of learning seems to be the most important disciplinary problem facing our schools, the government and the entire populace. The problem has become so pervasive that hardly does a day pass that one does not hear about the problem in the national or state news. Their activities do not only undermine the peace and tranquility of institutions of learning, but every home that has a student in the school seems to be on hooks not knowing whose ward would become their next victim. For example Yelkoba (2000) reports that in Delta State University Abraka, a principal officer of the university was abducted from his home to an unknown destination by occultic students against the alleged sacking of the students union government of the institution. In this sort of situation people become reserved to passing the buck. Some would say that, the fault is that of the students, others or the institution officials or the government bears the onus of blame. In view of this, Ige (2002) states that so many parents had been members of various cults and had initiated their children at tender ages. Such children usually re-group when they met in the institutions and recruit innocent students into their fold, whereby committing acts of indiscipline in schools.

**Institutional factors:**
The institutions have no sufficient facilities to accommodate large number of students. When one takes a look around the existing schools, one finds out a lot of problems such as ill-equipped laboratories, classroom accommodation and even teaching facilities are often succumb to political and social pressure. Admission of students are also succumb to rich and powerful parents with no notable academic past and clearly no intellectual strengths to support themselves in the educational process coming from their elevated class, they also-feel special and believe grades can be bought. Institutions must begin to realize that these students constitute problem sources since their energies such as there are can serve very little intellectual purpose. They are the ones around whom the poor students cluster and who proved the wherewithal (guns etc) for confronting Authority. Okorodudu (2005) as quoted by Mustapha (2003) states that our society as a whole seems to be materialistically oriented, Wealth and riches are worshiped irrespective of the source.

**DISCIPLINE AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:**
Discipline connotes the training of mind and character to produce self-control, habits of obedient and fellowship. Musa'az (1983) as quotes by Mustapha (2003) views discipline as self-control, readiness to solve school problems and orderliness. Thus, a disciplined fellow is orderly responsible, diligent, sympathetic, honest, and considerate and always tries to do what is right and good. In this respect, a discipline student knows and takes the right course of action at all times. However, for us to sustain our national development, the students, lecturer, administrators and the society need to be disciplined. Development would not take place where there is indiscipline or chaos. The question in thought is what
can we do so as to achieve a sustainable national development? The following are some of the possible solutions:

Social change:
For our youth to acquire a sense of purpose/direction we need social stability and security of the person. Families must be made to take increased responsibility for the behaviour of their children and legal sanctions must be made to apply strongly and fairly. Our society must strive to provide hope for our young generation (provide jobs) Uzoka (2003).

Institutional modernization:
Institutions themselves must make sufficiently prudent use of their facilities including maintenance culture activities (Eya, 2003). In addition, lecturers/teachers should also be disciplined and report any serious cases of indiscipline that deserve corporal punishment to the institution's authority for necessary action. If the school atmosphere and facilities are conducive for learning, students' discipline would be maintained for national development.

Counseling as a priority:
The action pursuit of counseling as a priority activity of institutions cannot be ignored. Many student problems can be nipped in the bud through individual and group counseling, which help to resolve both academic and emotional problems of students who find their intellectual pursuit hampered, by the stressors in institutions and the large society. Eya (2003) in her study identified that there is need for parents to intervene during crises by counseling their children, visiting them and monitoring their behaviour, giving them financial support as well as holding a dialogue with the school authorities among other things. Besides, Coloman (2006) maintains that,"the best otherwise is the family". Parents should therefore look in wards, examine their consciences and accept the basic truth as to the fact that e themselves hold the solution they are seeking for towards making their children in the school disciplined individuals so as to sustain national development.

IMPACT OF INDISCIPLINE IN SCHOOLS
Peace is inevitable, a necessity for functional pursuit of the national goal of academics. Lack of peace breaks down of law and order in schools. When there is lawlessness, there is no learning. Nevertheless, some major effects of indiscipline as identified by some researchers include:

Lack of concentration:
Concentration by students during classroom activity is very important. A student that does not concentrate can be a failure in academic work. Any absence of student's concentration can create fragment involvement of learners in deviant behaviour. Mustapha (2003) in his study reveals that students who are notorious for unwholesome behaviour are found to be heavily incapacitated in the deferment of immediate pleasure rather than focusing their attention on their studies, they always devote their attention on things that would bring immediate personal and selfish satisfaction such as sexual perversion, drug abuse, prostitution, alcoholism, and smoking among others.

Disruption of teaching/learning process:
Abenga and Asor quoted by Mustapha (2003) affirmed that indiscipline and rampant occurrence of delinquent acts create an atmosphere of insecurity and in ability in the schools &classrooms, which are not conducive for effective teaching/ learning. The school at any level is established for purpose of producing personal development through teaching and learning and the transmission of skills, attitudes, knowledge and acceptance of culture from one generation to the next as well as producing what can be called national character, any disturbances affect its developments.

High drop out:
High level of dropouts can have adverse effect on the efficiency of operation in schools. Some of these students were expelled from the school due to their unmanageable desire for evil. Mustapha (2003) stated that many students have their hope of academic excellence dashed due to their uncontrolled habit of perpetrating unwholesome behaviour in the school. Thus, many of those students voluntary drop out of
school when they discovered that immoral behaviour is taken much of their time and they are gradually becoming academically redundant and hopeless.

**Poor academic achievement:**
Bukar and Ibi (2002) maintain that the entire students with poor academic performances are those notorious for deviant behaviour. Most of these students are usually products of broken homes, where there is instability, insecurity and lack of affection and regularly subjected to one form of punishment or the other.

**CONCLUSION**
Development is one of the important aspects of any society, and for it to be effective an individual must be disciplined. Indiscipline and rampant occurrence of delinquent acts creates an atmosphere of insecurity and instability in our school system, which is not conducive for effective teaching, learning, and development. Meaningful and qualitative education and development cannot prevail in an indiscipline atmosphere as such parents, government, school administrators, lecturer/teachers and community leaders should collectively bequeath a lasting solution to indiscipline in our schools so as to make our students reasonable and responsible leaders of tomorrow.

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