



The Role of School Discipline towards Leadership Enhancement in Higher Education

Nancy Abuchi AJIKERE

Department of Educational Management

Faculty of Education

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Nigeria

nancyajikere@gmail.com

Abstract

Most school administrators, parents and lecturers in Rivers State, are deeply not concerned about the moral decadence and danger that has bedeviled the school system. The result of this has brought negative effects on the school academic activities and great consequences on the society in general. It is on this premise that this study anchored a qualitative study to investigate the role of school discipline towards leadership enhancement on higher education. This study equally was focused on the fundamental causes of discipline in schools, factors to consider for improving good discipline in schools, what constitute school discipline, discipline among lecturers, how to improve and control lecturer discipline, role of discipline and principles of discipline. Based on this fact, the leadership of higher education can be a link between the students, lecturer and non-academic staff in the management and smooth running of the affairs as a noble and distinguished institution. However, it should be clearly stated that the role of school discipline cannot be traced easily on how it can enhance the leadership of Higher Education as it has remained unraveled on how schools regard the subject of discipline very important to be the driver and tool considered as the live wire which promotes academic and administrative activities that can boost the educational sector in achieving its set objectives and goals.

Keywords: School, discipline, leadership enhancement, higher education.

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INTRODUCTION

Most people have the assertion that the success of a school, lecturers and vice chancellors cannot be judged alone on the basis of students obtaining good grades at the end of every semester examination. There is more than this, as the success of any school has been associated with students' code and conducts in and outside the school premises. It is on this premise that

educational managers and professionals are not left out to conclude that school success is inclusive of the teaching and learning process. The conducts or behavioural patterns is not attributed to just learning environment but also to the immediate community or neighborhood which are all encompassing into the paradigm for the success achieved in school administration (Landers & Myers, 1977). It is therefore the responsibility of both students and lecturers in creating a serene atmosphere for the acceptable behaviour in schools. It is worthy of note that school discipline is not a new phenomenon but is an issue that need urgent attention and action, drawing the attention of parents, guardians, lecturers, non-teaching staff and society at large.

Discipline is an essential virtue for every society as no society can function effectively and smoothly without endorsement of basic rules and regulations to guide them well. Therefore, discipline is the process by which children of all culture develop the vital moral, values and attitudes of the culture they inherit. It is based on this premise, that discipline is placed in schools as one of the topmost processes, which should not be distorted. It should be thought provoking for the leadership in higher education like the university to ensure that strict compliance of discipline is enforced on all students to reduce the menace that has bedeviled our institutions of learning. In view of this, assertion of experience of mass failure in academic performances of students is on the increase which is getting public attention owing to the fact that there are problems of discipline in the school system from students, lecturers and management which has transcended to the country in general. This is true considering the present-day schooling where students no longer want to obey rules and regulations given by school authorities. It is believed that students do not obey their lecturers and consequently has taken laws into their hands. Thus, lack of discipline in schools has reduced the actualization of educational set goals with regards to some media reports of students involving in examination malpractices, students' unrest on campuses, secret cults activities, drug abuse, rape, kidnapping among others, this has a reflection of the non-satisfaction in higher education. Hence, discipline is regarded as a valuable asset to leadership of higher education (Northouse, 2007; Okoroma, 2016; Orhungur, 2003).

Furthermore, a disciplined lecturer and students are indication pointing to a successful school administration (Robert-Okah, 2005). Therefore, a good foundation is to be laid because it is vital in ensuring that learning is taking place and to understand that lecturers are seen as professionals as such they know the role they play in disciplinary situations. Therefore, education should be founded on the desire to improve the students, lecturers and the entire members of the educational community by the development of morals, values and attitudes which will in turn produce a stronger and richer character formation. In addition to the issue of discipline stated in the discourse, cannot be over flogged or stated as it is an effective tool for everyday life and also seen as an essential aspect of social education rather than an end to the problem been faced by schools in Rivers State. It is glaring but shameful that most Nigerians both leaders and followers, employees, employers, students and lecturers have resorted to indiscipline behaviours and attitudes that do not promote or speak well about them and the offices they occupy. Most Nigerians are constantly in corrupt practices, immoral behaviours, selfish, involved in greedy acts. The implication of this will mean to address the issue of discipline head long with all vigor. It is based on this that the Buhari and Idiagbon regime in 1983 as military government introduced the "War Against Indiscipline" (WAI). It is on this note that the National Policy on Education (FRN, 2014) as enshrined in one of its captions of the right types in values and attitudes to be considered for the survival of individual and the Nigerian society in general. This is true as discipline plays a major and important role in the society.

Purpose of the Study

Undoubtedly, school discipline is a necessary tool for an effective and more sure efficient way where students, lecturers and authorities in higher education need to enforce for achievement of educational set goals that will enhance the teaching and learning process for a better schooling system. This study stem from those methods considered for enforcing discipline in schools, suggested approaches to discipline, students' disciplinary problems, teachers' disciplinary problems and ways to improve discipline. To this end the leadership of higher education who is the vice chancellor or in the case of secondary school (the principals) should as a matter of urgency and importance enforce disciplinary measure on students who flaunt the rules and regulations guiding the school so that it can serve as a deterrent to other students who will want to indulge in negative behaviour. Thus, discipline should not be misconstrued but seen as a corrective measure put in place to redirect any erring lecturer or students. The appropriate disciplinary measure should be meted and not seen as a means to revenge or take side to unduly punish an innocent person.

BACKGROUND

In general terms, both parents and education stakeholders have decried the incessant occurrence of lack of discipline amongst lecturers and students. School discipline has been considered an important tool used in effecting the change in behaviour that is desired to be seen in students. However, in many universities, college of education, and other students of other higher education no longer function in safe and effective learning environment in its real contexts because there is an absence of discipline. It is worthy to note that indiscipline is on the increase and requires quick and urgent attention if education set goals are to be realized. The lack of morals and discipline from home has infused into the school environment and has continuously impacted negatively on the success of education. Birgen (2007) pointed out that moral depravity, drugs and violence call for serious attention because it has become a plague and a major problem in institutions of higher learning.

School discipline is both regulative and educative wherein the attention of the lecturer is directed to the development of constructive attitudes and habits of conduct. It is regulative, quiet and in order, and it connotes effective teaching in one hand and profitable learning on the other hand. The function of classroom discipline is to create and maintain classroom conditions favourable for effective teaching and learning. The ability to secure discipline in school is one of the qualities of a good lecturer. Discipline is the maintenance of the general norms and laws that govern any given environment. It involves self-control, restraint and respect for self and others. Akinwumiju and Agabi (2008) and Agabi et al. (2013) define discipline as consistency in the exhibition of behaviour that conforms to acceptable norms and values in any society. Therefore, it is pertinent to note that lecturers should exhibit some disciplinary measures in terms of coming to class early, prepare notes of what he or she will teach on time and decent dressing, etc. (Agi & Adiele, 2015).

Concept of School Discipline

Discipline has been considered and perceived in various ways. Discipline is the maintenance of the general norms and laws that govern any society. It involves self-control, restraint and respect for one self and for others' misbehavior or misconduct. Some of the factors responsible for the exhibition of disciplinary problems in schools have been identified to include level of parental involvement in a child's education, the students' interest in schooling and the school environment (Adeyemo, 2005). The home is however considered the most influential factor in a students' ability to adjust to school environment. In the opinion of Adeyemo and Torubeli (2006) adolescents who are well adjusted from home are better disposed to positive integration into school system, however, disciplinary problems can arise from the school environment. Therefore, discipline is not coercion through force, it is democratic. Hence, democratic discipline is based on admiration and love.

The purpose of discipline is to help students in acquiring knowledge, imbibe good habits, interests and ideas designed for their well-being. Disciplinary problems can be referred to as indiscipline. For instance, atmosphere devoid of noise and distractions for the derivation of maximum benefits from teaching process especially as it has to do with practical session. For example, students who are required to do a group work discussion require a quiet and calm environment to brainstorm effectively so has to get the maximum benefit from such practical session. Discipline may be taken to mean motivation and perceived as punishment (Kpee, 2002). Thus, the conceptualization of what discipline entail may depend largely on the side of the divide from which someone sees it. For example, a mother who beats her child in order to correct an observed behaviour can be considered as punishment. Also, the military officer who says obey before complaint. Here he/she is insisting on compliance to laid down rules and regulations. In the same vein the lecturer who disagrees on students' distractions and moving in and out of the classroom without a proper permission. Discipline grows from within and not from outside of an individual. This implies that someone having the urge to do what is right. Hence, discipline in this context can be defined as the ability to obey and respect the school authority by regards abiding to the rules and regulations as clearly stated, which are enshrined in the school book.

As emphasized by Squelch (2000), discipline is guidance and instruction that is meant to teach and enhance a social order where the rights and responsibilities of students in the school are balanced. This assertion is supported by Kiprop (2007) who points that discipline in school is a function of the administration and therefore vice chancellor as a leader must have a clear disciplinary policy of what is required to adequately manage school discipline to attain huge success. School discipline involves both student lecturers and non-teaching staff who have been employed to work in the school can be assessed from the degree of academic achievement, administrative excellence and students behaviour which lead to general academic performance of student. Academic discipline may be seen from the view of students handing in their assignment on time to the lecturer, being attentive in class, reading, preparing for examinations and any other school activities related to academic enhancement (Sushila, 2004). In terms of behavioural discipline of students, from the time students are admitted in higher education to study, they should be enlightened or giving an induction program to be organized for them because they are new so they will be abreast with the school code of conduct which states categorically the way student are expected to conduct and behave themselves while in school. Gamage et al. (2009) asserts that school (higher education) rules and regulations are the key elements factor considered in designing and implementation the rules and regulations by which the school is governed.

It is vital to note that on admittance of students by the University authorities, students are to be given a student handbook which usually contains the stipulated rules and regulations and will have to sign an undertaken behind it to make a pledge of allegiance in promising to keep the rules and regulations strictly as binding on them. However, to Sithole (2008) who observed the scenario in most countries in sub-Saharan Africa taking into account act of indiscipline with students in higher education in Nigeria. For example, the death of two students of the University of Port Harcourt who were killed during protest over an alleged policy by the management of the institution that tuition must be paid before they would be allowed to take their first semester examinations. Source said one of the students identified as Peter Ofurum who was said to have been hit by a bullet from a policeman died instantly. Another student also hit by a bullet was rushed to the hospital and she died on the way to the hospital. The protest had halted all academic activities in the institution as students demanded that the Vice Chancellor Professor Sunday Lale should address them and reverse it. Nakpodia (2010) also, made confirmation to this by noting that it has become normal in many tertiary institutions of higher education for students to break school rules and regulations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Discipline is a concept that is subjected to different opinions or interpretations depending on its usage by an individual. As a concept, discipline is carried from the word disciple meaning a follower of a leader (Akinboye, 1987). For a good number of people, it is referred to as strategies used in handling unwilling followers. While to others, discipline is used to describe the level of measures one uses to eliminate disruptive behavioural patterns. In addition, to many people they see discipline as a regimental measure to control undesirable behaviours exhibited by people and by applying force and coercion. To be exact, the purpose of school discipline is to guide social development and adjustment from wrong doing to the correct way of behaving. The issues associated with discipline in schools as regards classroom are problems for guidance education and not for punishment. It is in view of this, that modern concept of discipline is based on rational approach. In a rational approach to discipline mere compliance is for subordinates to understand. It is of great importance that students must be made to understand why certain behaviour should not be exhibited and to ask reasonable question as to cultivate habits of finding out about things. Hence, students should grow up into maturity as people who have plan for the welfare of themselves and their communities. In the light of this, lecturers or faculties should see discipline at home and the school as not interference but inculcating an attitude of subservience to the ideals and demands of the older generations.

Also Udeozor (2004) sees discipline as a system of guiding an individual to make reasonable and well-meaning decisions for responsible action. Another definition of discipline by Longman Dictionary (2005) puts it that it is the practice of making people to obey rules and orders or the controlled situation that results from practices. It means the ability to bring to subjection one's behaviour and the conduct of the individuals attitude to work as well to punish in the circumstance of disobeying set of rules and regulations established to guide the school activities. Furthermore, the word discipline is derived from the Latin word disciplinal which means teaching, learning and growing. Discipline is the process of training a worker so he can develop self-control and become more effective in his work.

The following depict the meaning of discipline:

- Discipline is a method of training the mind, body or behaviour and make people or students do what is expected of them. Students are disciplined when they have self-control.
- A disciplined students or person does things according to laid down rules and regulations.
- It is the attitude of doing the right thing at the right time and without being forced or persuaded to do so.

Types of Discipline

There are two types of discipline: Preventive and corrective discipline:

Preventive Discipline: This has to do with leadership of higher education to instill self-discipline in conjunction with players of the educational sector who are participants. It is in the strength of this that those managing the educational sector should be proactive and strive to inculcate self-discipline with confidence and achieving better academic performance. This means a school should provide all the necessary tools and modalities which encourages preventive discipline and ensure that educational leaders in higher institution has the intention to accomplish the educational goals and objectives.

Corrective Discipline: This is putting in place those factors that discourages students to continually flaunt rules and regulations put in place to act as a guide to schools. Corrective discipline is aimed at changing the offender, discouraging offender from committing similar offence in future and try to maintain consistent and effective workable standards.

Hence, disciplinary action should be enforced progressively to allow the offender, in this context a student the opportunity for self-correction before enforcing serious sanctions. In the application of corrective discipline, it allows educational managers and students to have ample time for remedial action that conforms to set standards.

Preventive and corrective discipline can be found in higher education. The former is seen when schools provide disciplinary guide in the form of rules and regulations that spell out negative behavior and the repercussion of such behavior. It can also be in the form of punishment meted out to offenders with the intention of using it as a deterrent to others. Huge emphasis should be placed on the subject, discipline because it is regarded as very important in the educational sector as it creates a conducive and serene learning atmosphere for effective teaching process. Thus, school is considered a place where learning is carried out with the sole aim of transferring knowledge to its learners which are students to prepare them for maturity in future.

Attributes of Discipline

- A disciplined student should have self-control;
- A discipline student must have respect for legitimate authority;
- A disciplined student must exercise moderation in all his or her dealings;
- A disciplined student must be modest that is not talking much about one's abilities or possession;
- A discipline student must be contented with what he or she has;
- A discipline student must respect the rules and regulations of the school.

Benefit of being Disciplined

- Discipline ensures proper and good governance at all levels
- Discipline reduces the level of corruption at all levels
- Discipline enhances peace, progress and mutual understanding among the people in the society
- Discipline promotes growth and development in the society
- Discipline allows orderliness and smooth running of the society

How to Improve Discipline in Schools

To succeed in the fight against indiscipline, all hands must be on deck in ensuring that high level of discipline is maintained optimally in schools. The following are ways discipline can be improved upon:

Good Leadership: The degree of discipline that can be seen in a learning institution will largely dependent on the leaders' ability to manage available human resources maximally with a sense of urgency. For example, when faculty's and students understand that their leader respects and treat them justly with honesty in dealing with the state of their affairs. This will help to cushion loyalty and maintain high level of discipline.

Positive parental role: The role of parents at home in bringing up their children should be inculcated early in actualizing high form of discipline, which will to curtail the increase of crimes both at school and home. Hence, parents should show good and exemplary life for their children to emulate.

Constant engagement: Students who are constantly engaged in well meaningful and articulate activities will not have time to commit disciplinary problem which would lead to negative behaviour they exhibit.

Good physical environment: When a conducive and serene school environment is made available, it enhances discipline in students to enjoy learning without much stress, disturbance or noise making during lesson. For example, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education has a conducive learning environment with ICT gargets, air condition, white marker boards, projectors, good seats and table. This helps the faculties to have good interactive session with the students.

Effective teaching: The faculties should device a better means and methods to apply and deliver lecture. As much the faculty should make the lesson lively and participatory to get the attention of all students. Thus, when students do not get good explanations in course of lecturing, they seek an alternative medium to pass which leads to examination malpractice.

How to Control Faculty Discipline

Okah (2005) listed the following steps to consider when dealing with an erring faculty:

- Where the offence persists, give a written query demanding written explanation and the copy put in the faculty's personal file;

- Invite the erring faculty for discussion and counseling;
- Enough evidence should be there before an erring staff is reported to higher authority, for example the Ministry of Education or Board officials;
- Give a verbal warning in a case of continuous disobedience;
- Disciplinary measures can be taken such as demotion, transfer, suspension, seizure of salary for a number of months and dismissal will be the last resort from the Ministry of Education. This occurs when all avenues to control the staff's negative behavior all proved abortive.

Causes of Indiscipline in Schools

Akube (1991) identified six major causes that increase indiscipline in schools. They are as follows:

- Causes originating in schools: This emanate from poor instructional teaching methods, poor attitude of students, poor leadership style, lack of confidence and having no sense of humor, display of immaturity. The faculty need to know that theory and example used over the years has change and he or she should update. When students are not understanding it's a sign that they are tired or hungry and the lecturer should stop the lecture until the next class.
- Causes emanating from the school: The school can be a source of disciplinary problem in the school when the curriculum does not meet the needs of a particular set of students. It means it has to be changed so the students will not be affected in the future. It can be in the form of poor climate condition of the school, where not good structures are on ground, lack of classroom block, student frequently coming to school late among others (Ehinderero et a., 2008).
- Causes originating from the home: The way and manner of training students at home is very important. This is true as some parent shift their responsibilities to their children such asking them to engage in menial jobs to buy books, uniform, school bags, etc. which are students' needs parents should provide.
- Causes emanating from child's peer group: The child belonging to a peer group may either be positive or negative. This is dependent of the sole aim of establishing and joining such group whether it is social or anti-social.
- Causes originating from the student: Students usually come to school with different physical, mental, social and psychological problem. This may arise from several factor like broken home, single parenting, abusive parent, drug addiction all which may trigger all mentioned factors on the student which can cause disciplinary problem that can lead to poor performance of academic activities.
- Causes emanating from large society: It is believed that adult society is greatly responsible with anti-social behaviours, which are copied. This can be in forms of cheating, immoral conduct, lying, stealing armed robbery, corruption, etc. (Koko et al., 2016; Kpee, 2002).

Approaches to Discipline

Discipline could be considered a system of arranging conditions for healthy learning and living. The students need to be developed with their unique and personal traits. The development in this

regard will be to influence their culture, background or peer consciousness (Okoroma, 2000). The essence of training the students is to make them have choice that are good and reasonable independently.

Some approaches to discipline may include the following:

- Direct or indirect control
- Total freedom and rigid rules
- Guidance and freedom of choice
- Punishment or reasons
- Love and respect

Methods of instilling Discipline

Relevance: All forms of disciplinary actions should be relevant to the behavior of students or faculty. Either the students' or faculties should be informed of their offence and why they should be punished:

- Consistency: Enforcing disciplinary action, there is need for the leadership of higher education to be consistent in its implementation of disciplinary measures. The consistent application will produce a sure result of success rate achieved at the end.
- Promptness: It is expedient that in course of enforcing discipline in behavior, it must be done immediately without any delay else the effort put in will eventually be a wasteful venture.
- Fairness: Leaders of higher education in trying to enforce discipline on students and faculties must consider the principle of justice and fairness. It is worthy of note that in dispensing punishment to offenders, that it has to be fair and glaring for all to see. In addition, punishment should be commensurate with the offence.

Types of indiscipline in Schools

Indiscipline is the direct opposite of discipline. Simply put, indiscipline is contradiction the laws of the land or that of educational institution, or non- conformity with values, norms, standards and rules of schools, family, association in the school. Furthermore, it should be understood that indiscipline can be likened as a dreaded disease that can distort planned academic activities and completely destroy the educational system if not properly salvaged. To this end, indiscipline is very disruptive, harmful and not needed in the running of the school system.

There are various forms of indiscipline that exist in schools today, in particular that of higher education. It is believed that some are not very serious in nature while others are grave which need urgent and proactive measures to quell before it leads to crisis that can cause break down of law and order and can hamper on the academic performance of students and the entire teaching and learning process.

Indiscipline in this context has been categorized into the following:

Faculties' disciplinary problems (FDP) and students' disciplinary problems (STP) respectively:

- Lateness to class for lecture: This has to do with faculties going to lecture minutes or hour late even not showing up without any prior notification to the students. This is after correct scheduled time for starting the lecture was not kept. The faculty is believed to be a role model for the students who should take the lead by showing good example for them to emulate. Lateness to work place may differ from one institution of learning to another which may attract penalty or sanction. For example, lateness of a private school teacher may attract deduction in the staff salary or query to the erring staff.
- Aiding and abetting examination malpractice: Examination malpractice is wrong and punishable by law. However, this ill practice can be seen in the character of some faculty in higher education today who may be involved in the act such as they should be prepared and fully aware of its implications when such information gets to the school management. This happens very often when the faculty fail to prepare students adequately for their examinations but desire to enrich himself or herself by asking for tips from student to award marks they do not deserve. It can also be in form of the faculty giving out examination questions to students prior to examination date, allowing students who are their preferred candidates to copy from other students, dictating answers to students during examination and of course allowing students to rewrite on another answer sheet booklet.
- Indulging in behaviours that tend to demean the personality of students: These are behavior manifested in various forms including cutting students' hair as part of punishment, cutting of skirt to normal size, stripping a student of his or her clothes, slapping students etc. The above mentioned should not be used as part of measures for corrective purposes of any wrong doing by a student. However, the faculty can channel the discipline behavior to an appropriate authority in the school for onward actions.
- Drinking alcohol and smoking while on duty within the school premises: It is not a good practice or habit to see a faculty either drinking or smoking alone or in the midst of student who are to look up to him as a mentor. Faculty should not drink nor smoke before coming into the lecture hall as it may have an offensive smell that is capable of embarrassing him or her before the students. Students should copy the right behaviours and habits from those they trust and hold with high esteem.
- Indecent dressing: This is the result of a supposed respectable faculty, dressing in a shabby way that is not in conformity with the prescribed dress code as spelt out and in line with the educational guidelines as regards dressing smartly to class to lecture or teach.
- Fight with students: This has to do with a faculty bring himself or herself low before the students by condescending low as to engage in a fight with suppose learners who are to be taught how to behave. Quote from a popular saying "that students should be found worthy both in character and in learning"

Students' Disciplinary Problems (SDP)

This area for discourse entail those disciplinary problems perpetuated by students' in the class may vary from class to class. This is because what a faculty may see as a disciplinary case may be quite different and can be ignored by another. However, some common disciplinary problem has been identified among students, which includes:

- Answering phones during lecture: This is rampant this day because the world has turn into a global village where everyone becoming compliant to the new invention of the 21st

century innovation in Information and Communication Technology (ICT). It is regrettable to say that are students instead of engaging themselves to solve academic problems, most student enter sites that are not of any added value to them as they either take calls, sending text messages via other social media platforms they belong to. This experience has succeeded to distract the course of teaching and learning both to the faculty and other students who may miss out in noting important points during the lecture.

- Cheating in examination: This is one of the greatest challenges facing the educational sector in recent times. It is not a normal practice to be involved in this dastardly act that has bedeviled and destabilizing the academic activities in higher education as it is now an uphill task for most students to read instead they prefer to cheat in the examination hall by coming with already written answers. It can be also in the form of giving money to faculty as bribe just to get higher grades they do not deserve.
- Willful destruction of school properties: This has become the practice seen in most higher schools like the university. Some students deliberately destroy property meant for their use in the guise that they are sending their displeasure to the school management and government to come to their plight. For example, writing ink on the desk, table and wall, removing door handles, toilet facilities, etc.
- Dressing in a provoking manner: The trend of dressing in higher education in recent time have left no doubt as most of them are half naked putting on dress meant for stage acting, party and beach, which are worn particularly by the female folk. Most time they have wrong intentions to either lure or seduce faculties into doing what they did not envisage. It is on this note that students should be advised to dress appropriately by covering their body and not to use it as a weapon to gain marks or get favour.
- Chewing gum to distract the lecture: Most students are in the habit of chewing gum during lectures as a means to cause distractions, not only to them, or other students but make loud sound with it that can distort the teaching and learning process that is ongoing. Sometimes when confronted they say it help them not to sleep while teaching is taking place.
- School factors: These are factors that are unattractive and poses as a threat to students' hygiene condition. Other includes unhealthy and poor food from food vendors, lack of provision of portable drinking water to students, bad and worn out toilet facilities. These factors mentioned should be adequately provided and looked into to improve the living condition of students. In addition, poorly ventilated classroom are likely to cause discomfort, unrest and easily result in fatigue because of large students given admission as against little or no facilities to accommodate them.

CONCLUSION

From the beginning it has been established that various scholars and individual have divergent opinion and views giving rise to definitions of discipline. However, the discussion so far was extensively dealt with from the thoughts, live experiences situations in schools and how it affects school activities which has impact of negative performance in terms of distorting the smooth running and accomplishing academic excellence that may arise from students' unrest as it has to do with disciplinary behaviours in higher education. It also noted that parents should inculcate moral values in their children and teach them how to behave first from home which will help to foster academic performance and success achieved which is for the development of the society at large. The leadership in higher education have all been enjoined to use the authority vested on

them to sanction any erring students or faculty found wanting in any kind of discipline. However, the faculty, students in position of leadership such as Student Union Government (SUG) should synergize with school management to collaborate in the fight against indiscipline in higher education regarding students who go against the rules and regulation as enshrined in the school hand book which is meant to guide them on the dos and don'ts of the school. In addition, there should be committee appointing representatives both from the student union and management who will oversee disciplinary issues in schools.

Recommendations

This study has theoretically brought to the fore the role of school discipline towards leadership enhancement on higher education. It is pertinent to note that the recommendations proposed in this study are not definitive but suggestive. However, other researchers might have a different recommendation prescribed as a result of their thought patterns, divergent opinion on the subject school discipline. It means the leadership of higher education need to enforce discipline in schools and to mete out punishment appropriate for the offenders comprising of both students and faculties involved in any act of indiscipline behavior. Also, they should reward students and faculties for good behaviour who have made positive contributions to the school. This the school management can do by placing their portrait on school hall, newsletters, notice boards and local newspaper to inform people that the university is pleased with them and to encourage them to do better.

This study places more emphasis on advocacy of discipline to be inculcated in students first at home where it is the responsibility of parents to ensure they instill discipline in their children before enrolling them in school. On the part of the students, whose main aim is to acquire knowledge and be trained to be relevant in the society, they should obey the rules and regulation as enshrined in the school hand book. It is worthy to note that they are to take good care of facilities provided for their learning process and not to be destructive as any wrong behaviour they carry out in school is capable of disrupting the teaching and learning process intended to bring peace and progress which the authority will not hesitate to make them pay for their actions. Furthermore, they have been enjoined to treat other students with respect and dignity and work together as a team to fight the menace that militate against discipline in schools and to report any misbehavior perceived to be a threat to the institution.

The following recommendations were made based on the study:

- Faculties should be exemplary in their conduct because they serve as role models to the students they teach and interact with on a daily basis. This they can do by coming early to lecture, dressing properly and not indulging in nefarious activities capable of demeaning their personality which will misinform the students.
- The school authority having the responsibility to collaborate with the government to ensure learning facilities are provided for learners should make them comfortable so they can concentrate on their academics not involved in the breakdown of laws which can lead to a major distraction, collapse of academic activities if not quickly attended to.

Keys Terms and Definitions

Role: This refers to the part an individual play in when carrying out his or her duty in an efficient way.

School: This is a place where children receive knowledge and learn skills to imbibe good morals which enables them contribute meaningfully to the society.

Discipline: Is where norms, laws, rules and regulations are obeyed in order to maintain society free from violent behaviour.

Leadership: Is a process of influencing and directing others to carry out a given instruction towards achieving set goals.

Enhancement: Means to improve or add value to already existing process to improve its quality.

Higher Education: Refers to institution such as university where students are allowed to make choice of course to offer various courses and are awarded degree upon graduation.

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