



**THE STUDENTS' ETHICAL LEADERSHIP AND FOLLOWERS' DEVIANT
BEHAVIOR: A CASE OF PALLISA ACADEMY, PALLISA DISTRICT**

BY

ODEA NELLY

REG. No.: BU/UP/2021/2939

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN THE FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT
SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENT FOR
THE AWARD OF A BACHELORS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
AND MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

AUGUST, 2024

DECLARATION

I ODEA NELLY hereby declare that this work under the title "Students ethical leadership and follower's deviant behavior: a case of Pallisa Academy, Pallisa District" is a result of my own effort and has never been submitted to Busitema University or any other institution of higher learning for the award of a Bachelors of Public Administration and Management (BPA).

Signed: 

Date: 03/09/2024

ODEA NELLY

BU/UP/2021/2939

APPROVAL

I certify that this report under the title "Students ethical leadership and followers deviant behavior: a case of Pallisa Academy, Pallisa District" has been under my supervision and is finally ready for submission to the board of examiners of Busitema University for the award of bachelors degree of public administration and management.

The research has been approved with my authority and supervision as institution supervisor.

Signed..........

Date..........

MR. MAYENDE THOMAS

Supervisor's Name

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my beloved mother Mrs. Lydia A. who helped me to seek the truth. I thank God who has endeavored to keep me alive throughout my lifetime.

I also dedicate this work to all my brothers and sisters most especially my sister Jane Gloria A whose love, support and loyalty inspired me with success, Sharon and Patrick not forgetting all my lecturers and the administrators of the University, the student bodies and my course mates and finally to my beloved Lecturer Mr. Thomas Mayende whose inspiration mentored me academically.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My sincere thanks goes to my mother Mrs. Lydia A and my sister Jane Gloria A for the support, resources and care they have rendered to me in the course of my studies right from childhood until now. I recognize their input especially at the level when am pursuing a Bachelors of Public Administration and Management.

In a special way, I will also acknowledge the great work that was done by the head teacher of the schools where I will do my research findings.

I further acknowledge with sincere appreciation to my brothers and sisters who supported me in various ways during this research study. I wish to thank Mr. Thomas Mayende for the guidance and support during this research report. I should say thank you to every person; and also fellow students and even the general community that contributed to my academic progress during this research are hereby appreciated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents	Pages
DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF ACRONYMS	xi
ABSTRACT.....	xii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Purpose of the Study	3
1.4 Objectives of the study.....	3
1.5 Research Questions	4
1.6 Scope of the Study	4
1.6.1 Content Scope	4
1.6.2 Geographical Scope	4
1.6.3 Time Scope	4
1.7 Significance of the Study	5

1.8 Conceptual Framework.....	5
CHAPTER TWO	7
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	7
2.0 Introduction.....	7
2.1 Forms of Students Ethical leadership and Followers Deviant Behaviors in Schools today	7
2.2 Causes / Factors that lead to Followers Deviant Behaviors.....	8
2.3 Effects of Students Ethical Leadership and followers Deviant Behaviors on Academic Performance.	9
2.4 Ways of minimizing Students Ethical Leadership and followers Deviant Behaviors.	9
2.5 Summary of the Literature Reviewed	10
CHAPTER THREE	11
METHODOLOGY	11
3.0 Introduction.....	11
3.1 Research Design.....	11
3.2 Study Population.....	11
3.3 Sample Size.....	11
3.3.1 Study Population.....	12
3.4 Sampling Method.....	12
3.5 Types and Sources of Data to be used	13
3.5.1 Primary Data	13
3.5.2 Secondary Data	13
3.6 Data Collection Procedure (Methods)	13
3.6.1 Data Collection Methods	13

3.7 Data Analysis Plan	14
3.8 Data Analysis Techniques.....	14
3.9 Reliability and Validity.....	14
3.9.1 Reliability.....	14
3.9.2 Validity	14
3.9.4 Ethical Considerations	15
CHAPTER FOUR.....	16
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS	16
4.0 Introduction.....	16
4.1 Response Rate.....	16
4.2 Demographic Characteristics	16
4.3 Pearson’s correlation analysis.....	19
4.4 Regression analysis.....	20
CHAPTER FIVE	23
DISCUSSION OF FNDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	23
5.0 Introduction.....	23
5.1 Discussion of Findings.....	23
5.1.1 Causes of Indiscipline or Students Ethical Leadership and followers Deviant Behavior 23	
5.1.2 Effects of the Students Ethical leadership and followers Deviant Behavior	24
5.1.3 Ways of minimizing students’ Ethical Leadership and followers Deviant Behaviors among students.....	25
5.2 Conclusion	26

5.3 Recommendations.....	27
5.4 Limitation.....	27
5.5 Areas of Further Studies	28
REFERENCES	30
APPENDICES	34
APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION	34
APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE.....	35
APPENDIX III: WORK PLAN	41
APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH BUDGET	42
APPENDIX V: SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION USING KREJCIE AND MORGAN TABLE	43

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 3.1 Showing Sampling Framework.....	12
Table 2 3.2: Showing Reliability and Validity of Result.....	15
Table 3 4.1 Showing Gender of the Respondents.....	17
Table 4 4.2 Showing the Age Bracket of Respondents	17
Table 5 4.3: Showing Level of Education	18
Table 6 4.4 Correlation Results between Variables.....	19
Table 7 4.5 Showing Regression Analysis	20
Table 8 4.6 Showing Regression analysis on the effect of ethical behavior on academic performance	21
Table 9 4.7 showing regression analysis of head teachers and parents out put on academic performance	22

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Showing the Conceptual Framework	6
--	---

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CDPSNW	Child Development and Personal Social New Works
USE	Universal Secondary Education
HIV	Human Immune Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ES	Educational Studies
QAD	Quotations on Acts of Deviance
TCD	Theories of Child Development
HS	Hooliganism and Sociology
CDIS	Crime and Deviance Issues on Sociology
SCSR	Study of Children's and Students Rights

ABSTRACT

The study examined “students’ ethical leadership and followers’ deviant behavior a case of Pallisa Academy, Pallisa District”. The interview guide and questionnaire were used to collect data. The two tools were used on the three classes of participants whose total was 150. These included the head teachers, teachers and the students themselves.

The study revealed the following; the most common forms of unethical behaviors and followers’ deviant behavior are unpleasant dressing, juvenile delinquency, noise making, hooliganism, drug abuse, vulgar language and obscenity, taking French leaves, malicious destruction of property, bullying, theft, brutality and fighting. The effects of this on academic performance was revealed as reduction in concentration, diversion of attention, wastage of time, low memory rates, reduction in attendance rates, loss of interest, poor performance, expulsion and suspension from school.

The remedies were to minimize deviant behavior to reveal as strict rules and regulations, guidance and counseling programs, involving parents in social administration, good programming in schools, applying adequate punishments, recognizing good students. Deviant behavior has negative effects on academic performance. There is need to strengthen guidance and counseling programs early enough in order to manage the ethical leadership and deviancy among students

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

These studies and chapters collectively underscored the critical role of ethical leadership in fostering moral judgment, ethical decision-making, creativity, and values within different contexts. Globally, it serves as a foundational framework, addressing research gaps and emphasizing the utility of incorporating transformational leadership elements to train ethical leaders and guide educators in building a robust moral communication, these studies and collectively underscore the critical role of students' ethical leadership in fostering moral judgment, ethical decision-making, creativity, and values within different contexts. (Holst, 2023a, 2023b). The study explored the relationship between ethical leadership and creativity in Colombia's, highlighting the influence of teleworking and the importance of strong ethical standards in addressing social issues. (Santiago-Torner, 2023). Core values like academic freedom, justice, and integrity, emphasizing the importance of ethical codes, committees, audits, and staff education (Gurgu, 2022). Together, these contributions collectively stress the multifaceted importance of ethical leadership in shaping individuals, organizations, and institutions. These studies highlight ethical leadership's role in improving higher education, with the first in Indonesia revealing its positive impact on performance measurement systems (PMS) effectiveness, with participative decision-making acting as a mediator. (Nazaruddin et al., 2021)

In Africa focuses on the African students and the importance of fair inclusion for marginalized students in higher education, highlighting the role of ethical leadership in implementing policies that prioritize equity and justice. (Lohani, 2021). In Africa most of the students always behave wired as compared to students in developed countries like Europe, Germany America and others. Both contributions collectively emphasize the critical significance of ethical leadership in fostering positive change and inclusivity within high school students, despite differing cultural and regional contexts. Pass (Holst, 2023a, 2023b).

Uganda the study emphasizes on secondary school core values like academic freedom, justice, and integrity, emphasizing the importance of ethical codes, committees, audits, and staff education (Gurgu, enhancing Universal Secondary Education (USE), a stakeholder's handbook states that the millennium goals are to have every Ugandan child at school. Young age has

REFERENCES

- Holst, (2023a, 2023b) Al Hadhrami, A., Al Sharji, H., Alrishan, A. M. H., Al Maawali, I., & Gmach, I. (2022). Principals of basic education schools practice in the Sultanate of Oman of ethical leadership dimensions. *Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences*, 17(9). <https://doi.org/10.18844/cjes.v17i9.7435>
- Santiago-toner (2023), Al-Salloom, H. (1995). Education System in Saudi Arabia. Beltsville, MD: Amana. American Association of School Administrators. (1994). Roles and relationships: school board and superintendents. Arlington, VA:
- Gurgu (2022), Author. Agor, W. (1992). Intuition in Decision Making: How to Assess, Use, and Develop Your Intuitive Powers for Increased Productivity. El Paso, TX: Global Intuition Network.
- Nazaaruddn et al (2021) Ary, D., Jacobs, L., Razavieh, A., & Sorensen, C. (2010). Introduction to Research in Education. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Lohani (2021), Beck, L.G., & Murphy, J. (1994). Ethics in Educational Leadership Programs: An Expanding Role. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.
- Encorta premium (2006), Beckner, W. (2003). Ethics for Educational Leaders. Boston, MA: Pearson.
- Holdway (1988), Braybrook, D. & Lindblom, C. (1963). The Strategy of Decision. New York, NY: Free Press.
- Jerry Simon (1971), Brierton, J., Graham, B., Tomal, D., & Wilhite, R. (2016). Ethics and Politics in School Leadership: Finding Common Ground. Lanham, AM: Rowman and Littlefield.
- Rock (1980) Brown, M., Trevino, L., & Harrison, D. (2005). Ethical leadership: A social learning perspective for construct development and testing. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 97, (2), 117–134.
- Bush, T. (2011). Theories of Educational Leadership and Management. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

- Campbell, E. (1999). Ethical school leadership: Problems of an elusive role. In Begley, P. (Ed.), *Values and Educational Leadership*, 151–163. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.
- Cherkowski, S., Walker, K., & Kutsyuruba, B. (2015). Principals' moral agency and ethical decision-making: Towards a transformational ethics. *International Journal of Educational Policy and Leadership*, 10, (5), 1-17.
- Chikeleze, M., & Baehrend, W. (2017). Ethical leadership style and its impact on decision-making. *Journal of Leadership Studies*, 11, (2), 45-47.
- Council of Chief State School Officers. (1996). *Interstate School Leaders Licensure Consortium Standards for School Leaders*. Washington, DC.
- Creswell, J. (2012). *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. Boston, MA: Pearson.
- Cuban, L. (2001). *How Can I Fix It? Finding Solutions and Managing Dilemmas: An Educator's Road Map*. New York: Teachers College Press.
- Dewey, J. (1902). *The School and Society*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Etzioni, A. (1967). Mixed scanning: A third approach to decision making. *Public administrative review*, 27, (5), 385-39
- Gorton, R., Alston, J., & Snowden, P. (2007). *School Leadership and Administration: Important Concepts, Case Studies, and Simulations*. New York NY: Mc Graw Hill.
- Gray, D. (2009). *Doing Research in the Real World*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Guy, M. (1990). *Ethical Decision Making in Everyday Work Situations*. Westport: Greenwood Press.
- Hawley, W. D. & Rollie, D.L. (2002). *The Keys to Effective Schools: Educational Reform as Continuous Improvement*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.
- Holte, K. (2014). The prevalence of silence in Branson. In C.M., & Gross, S.J. (Eds). *The Handbook of Ethical Educational Leadership*, 139-150. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Hoy, W. & Miskel, C. (2008) *Educational Administration: Theory, research, and practice*. 8th edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.

- Johnson, B. & Christensen, L. (2008). *Educational Research: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Johnson, O., & Reath, A. (2012). *Ethics: Selecting from Classical and Contemporary Writers*. Boston, MA: Wadsworth.
- Kanungo, R., & Mendonca, M. (1996). *Ethical Dimensions of Leadership*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Leithwood, K. (1999). An organizational perspective on values for leaders of future schools. In Begley, P. (Ed.), *Values and Educational Leadership* (pp. 25-50). New York, NY: SUNY Press.
- Komives, S. Lucas, N. & McMahon, T. (2013). *Exploring Leadership: For College Students Who Want to Make a Difference*. (3rd Ed.). San Francisco: Wiley and Sons.
- Lipham, J. & Fruth, M. (1976). *The Principal and Individually Guided Education*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Lindblom, C. & Cohen, D. (1979). *Usable Knowledge: Social Science and Social Problem Solving*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Lindblom, C. (1965). *The Intelligence of Democracy: Decision Making through Mutual Adjustment*. New York, NY: Free Press.
- Lunenburg, F, & Ornstein, A. (2004). *Educational Administration: Concepts and Practices*. Belmont, CA: Thomson-Wadsworth.
- Margolis, H. (1982). *Selfishness, Altruism, and Rationality: A theory of Social Choice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Spears, L. C. (1998). Tracing the growing impact of servant leadership. *Insights on leadership: Service, stewardship, spirit, and servant-leadership*, 1-12. 45.
- Treviño, L. K., Brown, M., & Hartman, L. P. (2003). A Qualitative Investigation of Perceived Executive Ethical Leadership: Perceptions from Inside and Outside the Executive Suite. *Human Relations*, 56(1), 5-37. 46.

- Treviño, L. K., Hartman, L. P., & Brown, M. (2000). Moral person and moral manager: How executives develop a reputation for ethical leadership. *California management review*, 42(4), 128-142
- Zhu, W., Zheng, X., Riggio, R. E., & Zhang, X. (2015). A Critical Review of Theories and Measures of Ethics-Related Leadership. *New directions for student leadership*, 2015(146), 81-96Zhu,
- W., Zheng, X., Riggio, R. E., & Zhang, X. (2015). A Critical Review of Theories and Measures of Ethics-Related Leadership. *New directions for student leadership*, 2015(146), 81-96Zhou
- Musenze & Mayende, (2023). 3) Ethical Leadership and Professional Learning Communities: Findings based on responses from 3,374 teachers highlight the significant impact of ethical leadership.