



Effect Of Examination Malpractice Assessment Of Students In Tertiary Institutions

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the effect of examination malpractice assessment of students in tertiary institutions. It is identified the causes and effects responsibility for the persistence of examination malpractice. The study is carry out to enlighten the citizen on effect of Examination malpractice Maiduguri, Borno state. Examination malpractice make a students to become a reluctant toward their studies, and they are the Ambassador of tomorrow, graduating without have good skills in their profession. Tertiary Institution need to educate their on the consequences of Examinations malpractice in the society.

KEYWORDS

Malpractice, Effect, Assessment, Institution, Examination, Students, Tertiary.

INTRODUCTION

CONCEPT OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE.

Olushola, (2006) stated that examination malpractice is an unlawful Behaviour or activity engaged in by students to have personal advantage in an examination over their colleagues or mates who are taking the same examination. Malpractice could be committed before, During or after the

examination by either the students taking the examination or by officials assigned with the administration of the examination. Dike (1996) from the psychological point of view saw examination malpractice as all forms of cheating which directly or indirectly falsify the ability of the students. It refers to counter practice that is against the ethics of

examination. It is also an Act of disrespect to all rules and regulations guiding the good conduct of any examination or any evaluation process.

In citing Doyle, Olushola (2006) stressed that examination malpractice is not a new phenomenon in Nigeria, as well as other parts of the world. The first examination malpractice in Nigeria was reported in 1914, when there was a leakage of question papers of the senior Cambridge local examination. The most pronounced malpractice in Nigeria in early examinations was that of 1964 that was tagged “expo” and subsequently in 1970, 1973, 1974, 1979, 1981, 1988 and 1991 Olushola, cited by Olawole, (1997). Went further to use the words of a former Nigerian president, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, who said that students in the country perceived education as a means of getting a meal ticket and getting a job.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE.

The study was conducted to investigate the perception of undergraduates on factors responsible for examination malpractice. The study is a descriptive study; a sample of two hundred (200) undergraduates formed the participants. The study was questionnaire titled: “factors responsible for examination malpractices was used for data collection. Data collected were analysed using frequently counts. The findings of the study revealed that poor study habit; poor concentration during lectures and peer influence are major factors responsible for examination malpractice; the findings also revealed that there is no significant difference on perception of undergraduates on the factors responsible for examination malpractices on the basis of gender and academic programme; while, there is significant difference on perception of

undergraduates on factors responsible for examination malpractice on the basis of academic level. Based on the findings it was recommended that university management should establish a functioning counselling unit to cater for the needs of the students; and adequate punitive measure should be given to any students that gets involved in examination malpractice.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE.

Examination in Nigeria schools dates back to the advent of formal education in the country in the 1800s and was patterned after the British system.

Examinations in schools that have attained the requisite percentage of proficiency. Towards this end, all tertiary institutions in the country are expected to teach their courses to meet the requirements of the examination bodies. Since the advent of western education in Nigeria, Examination has been the major instrument used for the evaluation of learners or students achievement. It is a means of assessing the quality and quantity or performance that an individual has accumulated at end of a teaching process, which may spread over a period of a semester; according to Adekunle (1993), Examinations are instruments used for the assessment of individual skills and knowledge content, both in generals and specific areas of studies and overall academic achievements. According to Liman, as cited by.

In broad perspective is an instrument for testing, assessing, evaluating students performance as a potent instrument for judgement of knowledge or competence.

Examination as a process of measuring how much knowledge a student in an institution of learning has acquired after exposing him/her to define course of instruction as defined by

okoye (1986) is “an organized technique which presents tasks geared towards ascertaining the individual acquired skills and knowledge.

TYPES OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE.

Listed and described the TYPES of examination malpractice.

Some of them includes:-

- **Giraffing:** those who adopt this method are not in alliance with other students but occasionally glance at other candidate answer papeyrs. Like the giraffe, student turning their necks to catch a glimpse of the material they want to copy. Magnifying glasses are emerging as vital aids in the giraffe method.
- **Dubbing:** this is a term use for copying in the examination hall. Female student, wrappers are effective in concealing such materials.
- **Bullet/ missiles:** these are requirements of the traditional method of taking prepared materials into the examination hall. Users go into examination “which they intend to “denote” successfully. The arms and ammunition are the bullet also known as missiles, rumination or reminders, which which usually came with a pieces of paper even toilet paper, used in summarising the major point of a course. When the students are not detected throughout the period of the examination, then the mission is said to be accomplished, meaning that the bullet or missiles have achieved their target.
- **Leakage:** this is the Type of examination malpractice where the students have access to question papers before the actual date of the examination.
- **Impersonation:** this is the Type of examination malpractice where candidates used other person particulars

to write for him/her during the examination. This is the most dangerous type of examination malpractice.

- **Micro-chips:** there are small pieces of papers on which students condense protein of their notebooks with HB pencils for talking micro-chips are smuggled into examination hall through mathematical set, calculators, purses handbags, socks and shoes.

EFFECT OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE.

Umar Mohammed Ali observed that those those who engage in examination malpractice today, are likely to continue cheating all their lives and therefore end up as incompetent people in their chosen field, adding that examination malpractice is the roof of corruption in Nigeria today. Imagine what a wait us when people like these become to our medical doctors, engineers, pharmacist and other professional in other fields.

In the last ten years, the country has lost N66 billion to examination malpractice alone. This 66 billion in ten years in cost of Registration, tutorial, sundry charges and expenses which accounted for this financial loss? This money could be channelled positively to other sphere of life, What a waste, it is impossible to build an ethic friendly society on a foundation of labour force conceived developed and weaned on a educational diet of fraud malpractice and irregularities. The exams ethic projectmany employees of labour have complained of supposed upper graduates who find it tasking to apply for a job on paper

MEASURE TAKEN TO MINIMIZE EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE.

Umar Mohammed Ali suggest and hereby offered in order curb the parents and from the school with teachers parents and teachers should try on their part to guide and encourage their wards, students to study hard and desist from any form of examination malpractice. In addition parents, who are caught aiding examination malpractice, should be arrested and the law should be allowed to take its full course. Officials and teacher who assists them In crime should also be uncovered in specific circumstance and dealt with accordingly or even be dismissed from their jobs to serve as a deterrent to others. more than ever before, leadership, by examples is required at the highest level of society. Diversion of public fund into private proceed by our public office holders, and rigging of elections to get into position of authority should be seen by our leaders as sending wrong signal to our youth to do the same, via examination malpractice.

HOW TO STOP EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE.

While there might not be a “silver bullet” to completely wipe out examination malpractice, the following steps can reduce it to the barest minimum.

- Renewed awareness drive: students, teachers, parents and even the society at large should be continuously reminded and kept aware of the negative effects of malpractice on our development as a country. If possible, workshops and seminars should be organised to further reiterate the importance of hard work and diligence as the right way to achieving educational success. If all parties are convinced that it is better to fail honourably Than to pass dishonourably

then less effort will be put into perpetuating malpractice.

- Parental efforts: parents need to take it upon themselves to ensure that their children and ward are not only getting the best tutoring but are also studying hard for any upcoming examinations, if possible they can also assists to teach their children if they have the required skills set. This would help to boost the confidence of the children and also make examination malpractice less attractive.
- Provision of qualified teachers: this responsibility lies mainly with the government. They need to ensure that all those who have the responsibility of training students in schools are qualified and certified to do the job up to the required standard. The government also has the responsibility of ensuring that the welfare of these teachers are properly catered for.
- Improved supervision in examination halls: this can also go a long way in stemming examination malpractice in the country. A situation where only one or two invigilators are assigned to conduct examination for a large number of students, would definitely allowed those who have ulterior motives to perpetuate the act.
- Enforcement of stiff penalties for offenders: there is currently a 21 year jail term attached to examination malpractice in Nigeria. However cases of malpractice are hardly chased in court. The point here is not to prescribe such a long jail term for examination malpractice but to ensure that those caught in the act are prosecuted according to the rule of law.
- Adoption of computer based examination: recent experience has shown that it is a lot more difficult to cheat in a computer based examination because methods such

as copying, answer booklet swapping, question leakage and bribery of examiners are greatly reduced if not completely eliminated.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study in order to minimise examination malpractice. Serious attention should be given to the supervision of examinations. Adequate sitting arrangement should be made to allow each student have his/her own site. Students should also be thoroughly checked before allowing them to enter examination halls.

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