

EFFECT OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE
ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF
STUDENTS (A CASE STUDY OF JIGAWA
STATE POLYTECHNIC DUTSE

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BY

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**BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION, COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT
STUDIES, JIGAWA STATE POLYTECHNIC DUTSE, IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF
HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA (HND) IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

March 2021,

APPROVAL PAGE

This research work has been read and approved as meeting the partial requirement for the award of Higher National Diploma (HND) in Public Administration of the College of Business and Management Studies Jigawa State Polytechnic Dutse.

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

DATE

DECLARATION

I here declared that besides the references made in this research work, the ideas contained are solely the product of my research efforts undertaken the supervision of MALAM SHAFI U WADARI and that work is not copied, neither has it ever been presented here in Jigawa State Polytechnic nor elsewhere for the award of a certificate. All sources are duly acknowledged and to the best of my knowledge, all information here is original.

MALAM SHAFI U WADARI

DATE

CERTIFICATION

I GARBA ADO and HND/PAD/18/030A hereby attest/certify that besides the references made in this research work. The ideas contained in this project are solely mine and that the work is not copied neither has it ever been presented here in Jigawa State Polytechnic or elsewhere for the award of a certificate.

MAL. GAMBO UBA

SIGN/DATE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All thanks and gratitude goes to Allah, the Almighty who in his finite mercy and blessing grand me the ability and made it possible for me to complete this project. I therefore return all glory back to him for the great success.

My gratitude goes to my supervisor **MALAM SHAFI U WADARI** who has taken his time to make possible corrections of this project. Also to my entire lecturers who impart knowledge on the throughout the courses, like mal Junaidu Mohammed, my brother Muhammad Suleiman (SAIDU ALI), Alhaji ISAH DATA GANTSA ,bilya abdullahi and haruna sabo to my study may Allah bless all amen.

Lastly, I appreciate everyone that has contributed to my life positively, and well-wishers wishing you all the very best in life and May Allah bless you all (Amin).

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my parents who sponsored me throughout my academic time and give me the ability to conduct this research work and also members of my family.

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ABSTRACT

This research work examined the effect of examination malpractice and the causes of exam malpractice, exam is one of the crucial aspects of testifying the intelligibility of student based on academic pattern, therefore, there are some aspect which causes exam malpractice which are corruption, lack of good background, fair of failure, setting question beyond the knowledge of students. Prevention is said to better than fair it is therefore pertaining for the authority in charge both internal and external examination to find out the effect of and prevention or minimize these problem examination officials should be extra vigilant and the close monitor graduate or students in the hall during examination. There are so many ways of managing examination malpractice; it affects not only students or teachers but the system in general, it is critical to stop it from spreading. The consequences can be horrible but there are some among the ways of managing it. Examination malpractice in other hand is define as any irregular behavior exhibited by candidate or anybody charged with the before during or after such examination, it refers to the illegal way of doing exam. The main focus of framework of this research is to find out the causes, effect, solutions to examination mal practice in tertiary institution.

CHARPER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The effect of examination mal-practice on academic performance of student (In Jigawa state polytechnic Dutse.

The growing menace of examination malpractices in our school is becoming worry some and distributing phenomenon, day after day examination malpractice in higher institution of learning in Nigeria and more especially in Jigawa state metropolis will not be fully apprehended expect judicious effort is effort is excepted to outline some term such as;

1-Examination

2-Type of examination

3-Examination malpractice

Compacted skills however, require distribution between among other type of examination from educational examination which is the frame work of this study

Examination may mean different things to different people dependent on the profession and the carrier of the person defining the conception just doctors examine their patience to know how well they so, do teachers examination their mastered given concept and examination, Salam 1999.

Therefore, examination can be defining as a systematic way of content of a subject or pupils or student have acquired after a given period of time by their teachers.

salam2015

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The problem of examination mal practice existed since colonial period. This is the tendency to the cheating and the form of dishonesty to existence of making. From creation, this problem is always very glorying in the human existence where composition is normally being, however in schools where there is spirit of composition. In other hand examination mal practice would be first record incidence of examination.

Ahmed (1997) confirms that further regulations the public examination occurred in 1970-1974-1977, and 1984. This made the federal government of Nigeria to set up the alexander and Segbedan and Oyo tribunal. The tribunal stagnated to leakage similarly, eventually promulgated to check mate preparing in 1991 university of Calabar expelled 24 students over this phenomenon. A female student who wrote examination for her mother in Benin university and she was expelled. Between 1995 and 1996,1997.23 students were expelled from the university of sokoto too and other university as we as tertiary institution in various states across Nigerian.

According to ANCOSS journal volume five 5,1998 the oldest and the commonest method known to almost every one going in to examination hall with already made answer and especially in the case of female students. These is also giraffe which is an animal that lives in forest, it has a long neck so students adopt his style be stretching their neck out to see what the next person setting closed to them is writing.

- Prepared predicated answer to respected question for transferring in to the scripts.
- Having other or more advanced students to write then examination for them.

- Aiding students to substitute their answer scripts will better once after the examination (charge of booklet sheet).
- Coding lecture point in micro-computer and de-coding and re-celling them for use in examination hall.
- Saving points or answers sheets in global system mobile (G.S.M) and texts them on back on a paper or scripts.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

Examination malpractice has for long been behavioral problem in the Nigeria educational system examination malpractice, has its dangerous trends on the danger.

Suleiman (2018) reveals that such malpractice has become so much deep in students and the educational system that the culprits are often ready to deal with anybody or groups that will stand between the malpractices.

This research looked at those problems to trace the causes of examination malpractice in higher institution. The educational has assessed that if not checked and eradicated examination malpractice new million could jeopardize man power development in fact this researcher would also like to share the view and submit that such malpractice and render a back future for Nigeria as the over effect could spread to both the economic development and the security of nation without controversy. However, it is highly believable that the study of an examination malpractice will no doubt go long way of review the long digress students behavior obtainable on our composes.

Research question are very instrumental in every research work because in addition to other function the research on the various rows to take and do the following question:

1. Does the students in the school of social science where engaged in examination malpractice of manifestation of intellectual dishonest?
2. Why some of the student indulges examination malpractice?
3. Does examination malpractice discourages hardworking of student?
4. That examination malpractice makes students to develop poor attitude to study?

1.4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The following are aims and objective of the study research which involves.

- (1) To find out the pattern of examination malpractice
- (2) To find out the causes of examination malpractice
- (3) To find out the effect of examination malpractice
- (4) To make suggestions and recommendations on the examination malpractice

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

This is the most important terms in every research that would be reliable and verifiable. The following are research hypothesis which include;

HO= The Fear of failure can lead to examination malpractice.

Hi= Failure to prepare does not lead to examination malpractice.

Ho= Too much emphasis on paper qualification can also lead to examination malpractice.

Hi= Too much emphasis on paper qualification cannot lead to the examination malpractice.

1.6 SIGNIFANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of the study is the change the maximum and rehabilitate students on the right causes.

This study is esteemed to forward a sustainable solution and to lead a helping hand in offering solution to examination malpractice. It's also an attempt to have a foresight in the future in order to avoid having graduate who will be major policy makers the bright fortune of our great Nation.

Additionally, this topic of research is to lectures the process whereby the student used in malpractice during examination and to provide the possible ways that will amount the problems of examination malpractice of students in higher institution and different level of education.

1.7 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The scope is to seek data regarding the effect of examination malpractice on academic performance of student (As a case study of Jigawa state Polytechnic Dutse)

The obstacle is the limited time of the study and financial support as well as the transportation problems.

1.8 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE AREA

Jigawa state polytechnic came into being following the taking over of the Hussaini Adamun polytechnic by the federal government and its subsequent conversion to Hussaini Adamun federal polytechnic Kazaure in 2007. Since then the polytechnic was taken over, three of its constituent parts namely college of legal and Islamic studies Ringim, college of Agriculture Hadejia as well as college of Business and Management Studies Dutse were left independently as monotecnics. Having been left without any science and technology course. The future of college of Business and management studies (C B M S) became apparently blink due to the fact that for any polytechnic to be accredited it must have 70% of its course in science and technology related field. During that period of improbability on its continuous existence due to the near absence of all the cardinal pillar for running a full blown polytechnic, came the emergence of Alh. Sule Lamido as the Governor of Jigawa state who within some few month of coming to office signed a bill for the establishment of Jigawa state polytechnic and approved the creation of additional college of science and technology (C S T).

Jigawa state polytechnic has three (3) college namely college of Environment and Engineering, college of Science and technology as well as college of Business and Management Studies all head by a director. The polytechnic is currently running ten (10) accredited courses, of Higher National Diploma (HND) programs in Accounting, Public and Business Administration as well as Computer Science, Statistics, Bio-chemistry, Environmental Biology, Microbiology and Physic/electronics as well as Higher Diploma in Social Development, twelve (12) National Diploma course in Computer Science, Science Laboratory Technology, Statistic, Electrical and mechanical Engineering, Welding and Fabrication as well as Architecture, Accounting, Public and Business

Administration, Quantity Survey, Environmental health technology, Building Technology, Social Development. It also running sixteen (16) Diploma courses in social administration, crime management and control, purchasing and supply, marketing, business, public administration, accounting, office technology and management, library and information science, mass communication, mechanical engineering, electrical and electronics, human resource management, local government studies and development, industrial chemistry as well as civil engineering, diploma in applied statistic, computer system and networking. Each of the department is being headed by head of department (H O D) who is answerable to the Rector.

In area of staff training, the TETFUND has made it easier and has supported and still supporting in staff training, some of it activities include, scholarship to the staff of the institution to study or forward their education abroad in Master and PHD program, over 40 of the staff has partake in these exercise in order to acquire more skill and knowledge, some of the staff has also participated both local and international conference and seminal. The TETFUND also play roles in area of institutional bass research, help in publication of books and journals, also make available machineries to the school of engineering, infrastructural development e.t.c

These shows that the TETFUND is playing a significant role in area of personnel training and development in order to acquire more skills and knowledge to meet the present and global competition.

1.9 DEFINITION OF CONCEPT

Examination: can be seen as the systematic way of the content of a subject pupils or students have acquired after a given period of time by their teachers (salaam 2016).

Malpractice: is an improper, illegal or negligent professional behavior and it can be regarded as way (oxford dictionary 7the edition).

Examination malpractice: Is defined as any deliberate act of wrong doing, contrary to the rule of examination design to give a candidate an unfair advantages or able frequently to place a candidate at a disadvantage. (professor Dr malami Umar Tambuwal).

Effect: A change which is a result or consequences of an action or other cause, or a result or change of something (Wikipedia, com.)

• **Academic:** Pertaining to area of study that are not primary vocational or pure mathematics especially one for higher institution. (hard son 2017).

• **Practice examination:** Is an examination that involves the evaluation of an individual performance when he is confronted with concerted task, (Edward 2018)

1.9 PLAN OF THE STUDY /OUTLINE CHAPTERS

The main purpose of carrying out this researcher work (project) is to show how the project comprises only five chapters which includes, chapter one deals with, introduction, background of the study, statement of the problem, aims and objectives, research hypotheses/research question, significance of the study, historical background of the study, Definition of the terms concepts, Plan of the study/outline chapters References, while chapter two deals with, literature review and theoretical frame work, introduction, conceptual framework/literature review, empirical literature, negative consequences, preventive measure for examination malpractice, ways of managing examination malpractice, Theoretical frame work, Classical test theory, References. Chapter three which deals with research methodology, introduction, research design, population of the study, sample size, sampling techniques, method of data collection, research instrument, methods of

data analysis, references. chapter four, data presentation and analysis, introduction, demographic data of the respondents, response presentation and analysis, references. Chapter five which deals with summary, conclusion, recommendations,

- Bibliography. Appendix, (questionnaire design) and also all chapters contains references.

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CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCAION

The philosophy of examination ethic project had become the less transferred the students this is the story institutions where examination ethics society of Nigeria have been from students now seen type of malpractice as enemies of the society. The campaign for examination ethics is war between examination ethics crusaders and examination malpractice syndicate; have penetrated all institutions.

There are everywhere and include some parent's teachers, examination paper workers in examination bodies council, civil servant in educational ministries and parents school proprietors the crusader have to fight the syndicates every of the way.

Akere (2017) view on the impact of examination ethics project on the conducts in the faculty prove a progressive posture. It solution all crusaders who have been making sacrifices to save this country from the clutches of examination syndicates.

This politic professor expressed his profound gratitude for all determined comrade of the crusade who midst of threads, intimidation and public embracement have preserve unity now.

As part of the crusades determination to stamp out syndicates the inauguration of the programme will move down to primary school, college of educations, polytechnics and universities within the respective, states.

Thus the trend has been on the one in such lamentable repetition we therefore need to arrest the deportable condition before it does our control.

2.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK/LITERATURE REVIEW

Examination malpractice is defined to depicts to deliberate and gross misconduct perpetrated by student in an attempt to illegally exceed in any examination (new international dictionary).

Examination leakage have not only been limited to higher institutions but to other examination bodies according to the day Monday 5th June 2015 jamb leakage they however recounted with sadness what for information state joint admission and matriculation board was still nation after nineteen 19 years of existence, the paper expressed surprise on her past good credential for not including candidates on examination malpractice that mired jamb goods activities of the past, the paper report without investigating the allegation before making a public statement.

In other development the new Sunday 10th august 2017caption "A" salute to examination ethic crusaders begun with a Lagos state comparing per examination either on 4TH JULY 2015 by professor fun so akere dean of faculty of art, university of distinguished fellow of examination ethic society of Nigeria hold a moving story this was done before the commencement of examination at university of Lagos (UNILAG).

According to the student took the campaign seriously. The students accepted the fundamental and important message the examination ethics in their own interest of the country that is a sure way to let their taken manifest prelude to achieving their destinies and the only way to acquire the ethical training and moral armoire to cleared our great country of pervasive corruption and restore ethical value to our great country or state in a given country.

2.3 EMPIRICAL LITERATURES

One of the leading empirical literature of the examination malpractice is failed preparation. There may be a few reasons for it an unspecialized teacher that was not able to explain property.

Despair: A lot of Student may consider cheating as the only way to pass the examination. They may be prepared but examination malpractice is something that will let them excel by all means.

Corruption: is one of the biggest problems in modern society, and educational system suffers from it too. There may be corrupt supervisors and investigators. A lot of students will like to go the easy way and bribe the lectures in order to pass them during examination.

Parent: Wanted the children to become best, for their child and education is not an exception, some parents may have wanted to bribe the teachers instead hearing a tutor for them.

Lack of good background: A student who less primary and background may tend to cheat during examination because he may think no way escape unless through malpractice.

Setting question beyond the knowledge of student means to use hash word in setting question so that the student may tend to cheat or engage in doing malpractice.

Fear of failure: It can also lead to examination malpractice, because every student need to pass examination not to fail, this can lead to an examination malpractice by unserious student that they didn't prepare for examination.

2.4 NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES

Examination malpractice at whatever level has for reading advice effects starting the consequences and implication of examination malpractice, Shoniker (2012) state that examination malpractice among other thing have the following negative effects.

Distort the psychometric properties of any test with respect to validity and reliability. This leading to loss of confidence in evaluation and policy formation.

Deprives the assessor and the candidates the opportunity of determining how much knowledge the learner has actually acquire, and the difficulties weakness and deficiencies in learning.

Increase the cost and administering examination malpractice noted that now methods are find out to combat examination irregularities.

The student may not be being able to depend the certificate (failure in job performance). It perceptual condemnation of the conscience. It makes nonsense of the educational system and it militate against the country's goal of technological advancement. It can also lead to a solution where by the companies and firms would no longer respect such certificate, diploma and degree being awarded by our academic institutions.

It because of examination leakages that is why examination fees and charges are too high this is because any time they are determining the cost of the examination.

2.5 PREVENTIVE MEASURE FOR EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE

Prevention: Is said to be better take care its therefore pertinent for the authorities in charge of both external examinations of find out the effective and preventive measures to prevent or minimize this problem.

According to Akere (2015) some of the are:

Decree number 20 of (2015) should be on modifies and applies to tertiary institution to try causes of examination malpractice so that people can see the seriousness with government view the problems.

Awareness campaign to the society through various media on the danger and implication also the consequences of examination malpractice.

Examination booklet or answer sheets for objective question should be duly signed, sample are issues to candidate or students.

Care should be taken while packaging question papers in a develop that is labeled for anther paper.

Different timing is starting a common paper should be avoided in the same center or nearby centers.

Typing duplicating stapling and packaging of examination papers should be done in a strictly safe place and only people of unquestionable character should be involved.

Examination official should extra vigilante and closed monitor the graduate or student in the halls during examination.

Students should be thoroughly searched before ever the examination. This is a great option that will help to avoid fraud.

2.6 WAYS OF MANAGING EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE

There are so many ways of managing examination malpractice. It effects not only students or teachers but the system is general. It is critical to stop it from spreading.

The consequence can be horrible but here are some among the ways of managing it according to Fatima.

All staff of examination bodies should be paid so that they will not be enticed with money then there would no need for corruption.

Examination papers should not be within the reach of the security agents. Parents and communities should train up their children to the traditional ruler's values of honesty, hard work, fairness up rightness at home and be complemented by schools.

Effort should be made to inspect all examination center at least once or twice daily while examination.

2.7 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Examination malpractice in the Nigeria educational system is widely discusses as a cankerworm that poses a great threat to authentically of educational qualifications.

It is a major challenge to examination bodies, the government of Nigeria, school administrators and parent's examination is the measurement of proficiency in knowledge and skills, either in oral or in writhen forms, and evaluating the adequacy of those properties possessed by candidate. This is the parrot around which the whole-system of education evolves (Akpan 2011) and (aioli 2011).

Examination malpractice on the other hand is defined by W.A.E.C, [2003] as any irregular behavior exhibited by candidate or anybody charged with the responsibility of conducting examination in or outside the examination hall before during or after such examination.it réfers to the illegal way of doing examination.

The main focus or framework of this research is to find out the causes effect and solutions to examination malpractice in tertiary institutions.

Hence, inappropriate funding has been responsible for over congestion in classes, poor school facilities, shortage of qualified teachers etc.

2.7.1 CLASSICAL TEST THEORY

Is an approach to psychometric analysis that has weaker assumption than item response theory and is more applicable to smaller sample size?

Cites (classical item and test analysis spread sheet) is a free excel worksheet designed to provide scoring and statistical analysis of class room. Item output automatically populates, like some other programmers. J METRIK: J metric is free and open sources software for conducting comprehensive psychometric analysis.

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION:

In this chapter the researcher, research design population of the study, sampling size, sampling techniques, methods of data collection, research instrument, methods of data analysis, references.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The design for the study was survey research design, in this design a research is allowed to use questionnaire, interview for this research only questionnaire was used.

3.3 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

Population of the study is practically lying at the Jigawa state Polytechnic Dutse as the case study. However, information require shall emphatically consisting the organization, department and student as a "population" this will operate by systematically sampling a proportion size of each department respective. 120 is The population of study is taken from the new and old employees of the school and qualified applicants within and around the organizational environment.

3.4 SAMPLING SIZE

A sampling size is a part of population of the purpose of studying sample size; according to morgana and Keije (2016) The sample for a population of (1342) was 50 sample size.

3.5 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Sample technique is a systematic process use to select a required portion of a target population. This portions what we termed as a sample. The sample of the research

technique was the town; the sample of the research was selected at random. Random sample is a sample that each members of population has equal right to be selected to represent whole population. In this way the sample characteristics population must of course been representative for population and best way to obtain a draw each member of population as randomly.

3.6 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION.

Questionnaire was used as a data collection instrument with question on stakeholder's opinion on how to promote cashless literacy and education in Nigeria descriptive statically technique tools used in the presentation and analysis where frequency table sample percentage and charts.

3.7 RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The research instrument was study through the use of research assistance where trained on how to approach the students in various schools and department.

3.8 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

From the following table it shows that 80% percent of the students of school of science, mathematics and biology strong agreed, it the space of the examination malpractice continues, there will be a total loss or fail in the educational system and also 20% percent agreed.

Research question	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
If the space of examination malpractice continues, there will be total loss in the education system	S.A	40	80%
	A	10	20%
	S.D	00	0.0%
Total		50	100%

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In the preceding chapter detailed discussion of the study methodology was presented in this chapter, the result analysis of the data for actual study was presented.

4.2 DATA PRESENTATION

This study considered the effect of examination malpractice on the academic performance of students (A case study Jigawa State Polytechnic Dutse)

The total summary or analysis of the result shows that:

There should be leadership by examples 30% strongly agreed

Examination malpractice makes students to develop poor attitude to study 60% agreed while 40% disagreed

Examination malpractice destroyed student's future and 70% agree while 30% strongly agreed.

Table: 4.1.1: Questionnaire Distributed.

s/n	Responses	respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Administered questionnaire	50	100%
2	Returned questionnaire	50	100%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Research Survey 2021

The above table shows 50 questionnaires were distributed and also returned without any deficiency.

Table:4.2.1 Sex Distribution.

SEX	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE%
MALE	30	60%
FAMEL	20	40%
TOTAL	50	100%

Source: Research Survey 2021

The above table shows that 30 respondents which constitute 60% are male while those with 20 respondents comprise 40% are female.

Table :4.2.2 Age Distribution of the respondents

Age	Respondents	Percentage %
18-25 years	15	30%
26-35 years	15	30%
36-45	10	20%
46 above	10	20%
Total	50	100%

Source: Research Survey 2021

The above table the age from 18-25 years and 26-35 years constitute the same 30% the same 15 respondents, while 36-45 and 40 and above also constitute the same number of respondents which is 10 and the same 20%

Table 4.2.3: Marital Status

Status	Respondents	Percentage %
Marriage	22	44%
Single	28	56%
Total	50	100%

Source: research survey 2021

The above tabulation shows that 22 respondents which constitute 44% were marriage while 28 respondents which constitute 56% are single.

Table 4.2.4 Education Attainments

Qualification	Respondents	Percentage %
Adult literacy	10	20%
Western education	20	40%
Qur'anic education	20	40%
Others	-	-
Total	50	100%

Source: research survey 2021

Eastern education and bathos that attended Qur'anic education has the same 20 respondents with 40%, while those with 20 respondents are adult literacy with 20%

Table 4.2.5 Occupation Status.

Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Farmers	10	20%
Traders	10	20%
Civil servants	25	50%
Others	5	10%
Total	50	100%

Source: research survey 2021

The above table shows that civil servants which carries the highest respondents of 25 with 50%, while the farmers and traders constitute the same 10 respondents and the same 20%

4.3 RESPONSES OF THE RESPONDENTS

SECTION B

The research was able to be conducted based on the procedures and guidelines of a good research.

The following are illustration on how data analysis and interpretation are carried out as

TABLE 4.3.1

RESEARCH QUESTION	RESPONES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Examination malpractice	S.A	20	70%
Hard working	A	30	30%
Of students	D	00	0.0%
	S.D	00	0.0%
Total		50	100%

Sources: Questionnaire administered 2019

Above table shows that 70% students in the school of sciences where strongly agreed that, examination malpractice discourage hardworking of student and also 30% agreed.

TABLE 4.3.2

RESEARCH QUESTION	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES
Some students indulge	S.A	30	30%
In examination	A	20	70%
Malpractice as are result of psychological factors such as fear of failure	S.D	00	0.0%
	D	00	0.0%
Total		50	100%

Sources: Questionnaire administered 2021

From the above table it shows that 70% where agreed that; some indulge in examination malpractice as a result of psychological factors such as fear of failure and 30% where strongly agreed.

TABLE 4.3.3

RESEARCH QUESTION	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Over emphasis on	S.A	20	70%
Paper qualification should be reduced,	A	30	30%
	S.D	00	0.0%
	D	00	0.0%
Total		50	100%

Sources: Questionnaire administered 2021

From the above table it shows that 70% of students in the school of science where disagreed that, over emphasis on paper qualification should be reduced and also 30% agreed 20 strongly agreed.

TABLE 4.3.4

RESEARCH QUESTION	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Some student engage in examination malpractice are manifestation intellectual dishonesty	S.A	20	20%
	A	30	80%
	S.D	00	0.0%
	D	00	0.0%
	Total		50

Sources: Questionnaire administered 2021

The above table shows that 80% of student in the school of sciences where agreed that, examination malpractice makes students to develop poor attitude to study and 20 where strongly agreed.

TABLE 4.3.5

RESEARCH QUESTION	RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
There should be leadership by example	S.A	20	30%
	A	30	70%
	S.D	00	0.0%
	D	00	0.0%
Total.		50	100%

Sources: Questionnaire administered 2021

The above table it shows that, 70% of student should be leadership by example and 30% where strongly agreed.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SCHOOL OF VOCATIONAL

TABLE 4.3.6

RESEARCH QUESTION	RESPONES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Examination malpractice discourage hardworking of student	S.A	30	70%
	A	10	10%
	D	10	10%
	S.D	00	10%
	Total		50

Sources: Questionnaire administered 2021

The above table it shows that, 70% students in the School of vocational where strongly agreed, examination malpractice discourage hard work of the student and also 10% where agreed.

TABLE 4.3.7

RESEARCH QUESTION	RESPONES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Some student indulge examination malpractice as a result Of psychological factors as fear of failure.	S.A	20	20%
	A		10%
	D		10%
	S.D		10%
Total		50	100%

Source: Questionnaire administered 2021

From the above table it shows that 60% of student in the school of vocational where agreed, some indulge in the examination malpractice as a result of psychological factors such as fear of failure and also 20% where strongly agreed and 10% disagreed 10% strongly disagreed.

Table: 4.3:8

RESEARCH QUESTION	RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Over emphasis qualification should be reduced.	S.A	30	50%
	A	20	30%
	D	00	20%
	S.D	00	0.0%
Total		50	100%

Source: - Questionnaire Administered 2021

From the above table it shows that 50% of students in the school of social science where strongly agreed over emphasis on paper qualification should be reduced and also 30% agreed, 20% strongly disagreed.

TABLE: 4.3.9

Research question	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
The should be leadership by example	S.A	30	30%
	A	20	70%
	D	00	0.0%
	S.D	00	0.0%
Total		50	100

Sources: Questionnaire administered 2021

From the above table it shows that 70% of student in the school of social science where agreed there should be leadership by example and also 30% where strongly agreed.

From the above table it shows that 80% of students in the school of social science where agreed some student engaged in examination malpractice of manifestation of intellectual dishonest and also 20% where strongly agreed.

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CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

The pivot scheduled of this research work in particular on examination malpractice in tertiary institution of learning, as a case study, Jigawa State Polytechnic Dutse the magnitude of the problem has been a serious concern to the research which automatically promote this research work.

Chapter one, present the problem on examination malpractice the purpose of examination it also talks about the significance objectives and hypothesis, chapter two, open with literature review on examination malpractice, various comment from daily newspaper, the chapter levels when examination malpractice begun in Nigeria it mentioned various organization formed to fight against examination bodies have had to combat with examination irregularities,

Chapter three plunges in to the methods used by the researchers, the chapter used all method and instrument used sample population, number of questionnaire and how they were sorted out.

Chapter four is very important in this study, its chapter in which all information where analysis its contains all the table which x-ray the opinion of population on examination malpractice the last column of each table is the true position of respondent

5.2 CONCLUSION:

Having gone through the study we have been to realize the examination malpractice in the institutions of learning is causing many Nigerian as a concern, it

has also been disconcerted that if college and universities authorities with government work harder in unity examination malpractice will be overcome.

It has also been pointed out they over indulge on certificate qualification has been one of the motivation factors to examination malpractice. Also secondary school's educational backgrounds among school leavers furthermore, student should be allowed to read course for which they applied for, in which they have adequate understanding therefore we strongly believed that if all the recommendations provided in this study are implemented examination malpractice will surely be a things of the past. We therefore conclude by joining forces with promote and the government to denounce examination malpractice in its entirety.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Many have been said that the examination malpractice in the country it's our pleasure to suggest one or two things to the authorized concerned.

(1) The government should be more serious their even or before on the issuer decree 20 of 1997 and its implication should be brought back.

(2) Investigators should be people of known integrity who will not tolerate any promises in examination rooms.

(3). Members of state security services (S.S.S) and criminal investigation department will be assisting the school during examination.

(4) The student should not be packaged together in a small room during examinations.

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