

EFFECT OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE ON  
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENT IN  
JIGAWA STATE POLYTECHNIC DUTSE

BY

**NURA ISAH KAUSANI**

**AD/PAD/19/021A**

**MARCH, 2021**

TITLE PAGE

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PERFORMANCE OF STUDENT IN JIAWA STATE  
POLYTECHNIC

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH 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 ADVANCE  
DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

MARCH, 2021

**APPROVAL PAGE**

The research has been read approval as meeting the requirement for the award of advanced diploma (ad) in the department of public administration, college of business and management studies, jigawa state polytechnic, Dotes

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EXTERNAL SUPERVISOR

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DATE

## DECLARATION

I hereby declared that besides the references made in this research work, contained as only the products of my research efforts undertaken under the supervision of Mal. Junaidu Mohammed and that the work is not copied neither has it ever 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.

**NURA ISAH KAUSANI**

**AD/PAD/19/021A**

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**SIGN AND DATE**

## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the research work for this project has been conducted and prepared by Nura Isah Kausani AD/PAD/19/021A and was carried out under my supervision.

**MAL. JUNaidu MOHAMMED**  
**(SUPERVISOR)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGN AND DATE

## DEDICATION

I dedicated this project work to almighty Allah (SWT) for giving me guidance throughout the year for my studies. I want to dedicate this project work to my parents; siblings, guidance, my father, Alh. Isah Galadiman Kausani and my mother Hajiya Sa'a Abubakar for their financial and other assistance throughout the course of my study. May almighty continue to bless them. Amin.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I appreciate the support and encouragement from my parents, Mal. Junaidu Mohammed, from my parents, person of Alh. Isah Galadiman Kausani and my lovely mother, Hajija Sa'a Abubakar and my brother and sister A.C.G. (NSCDC) Kamilu Ado Isah (Ajayan Makaman Kanu), Mansur Fahat, Bello, Nazifi, Abubakar, Balarabiya, Nana, Hajija Rabi, Rukayya, my wife and son Bara'atu, Nafiu (Soban). Also my special thanks to my friends, Aminu Muhammad (Baba Yaudara), Malam Chakawa, Isah Maidawa, Dayyabu, Sayakulu Musa, Bashir Dauda, Inusa Ayuba (Chairman). And all members of CBMS, Mal. Tijjani Muhammad Nasir.

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## ABSTRACT

Examination malpractice has become an epidemic in the nation's educational system. This study seeks to assess the pattern of examination malpractice in higher institution in Nigeria, their causes, effects and also proffer solutions. The sample size of the study was calculated using Yaro Yamane formula where 100 questionnaires administered and were successfully returned and used for analysis. The data collected were analyzed using Factor analysis and Principal component analysis. The population for the student of Jigawa State Polytechnic at the 2018/2019 session, a total number for the student is 4,277. Statistical sample procedure was used by the researcher because each and every member has equal and independent change of being included. Since the schools have three colleges, College of Business and Management Studies, College of Science and Technology, College of Engineering, 10 students were selected in CBMS that is the Department of Public Admin. The study adopted classical test theory as the theoretical framework basis of analysis. Findings the study show that the sex male and female agreed and age some of their 25-35 as agreed educational qualification primary and secondary tertiary institution are agree of the respondent department, of public administration business administration are strongly agreed of public administration, material status married and single are agree of their respondent of finding. Recommendation, much has been said on examination malpractice in the country it's our pleasure to suggest one-two thing to the authorized concerned. The government should be more serious their ever before on this issue decree 20 of 1984 and all its implication should be brought back. Invigilates should be people of know integrity who will not tolerate any promises in examination rooms.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The effect of examination malpractice on the academic performance of students (a case Study of Jigawa State Polytechnic).The growing Menace of examination malpractice becoming disturbing phenomenon day after the examination malpractice in higher institution of learning in Nigeria and more especially in Jigawa Metropolis will not be fully apprehended, unless judicious effort is expected to outline such as;

- i. Examination
- ii. Type of examination
- iii. Examination malpractice

Competent skills however, require distribution between other type of examination of Educational examination which is the framework of this study.

#### **What is Examination?**

Examination may mean different things to different people, turn on the profession and career of the person defining the concept, doctors examine their patients to know how well they are, so do teachers examine their mustard given concept and information(Sadam, 1999).

Therefore, examination can be defined as a systematic way of the content of a subject peoples as students have acquired after a given period of Time by their teachers (Sadam, 1999). Educational examination may be defined as the assessment of Passing performance when confronted with a series of questions, or task set to him ascertain the amount of knowledge that he/she has acquired to the extent to which he/she is able to utilise or the quality and effectiveness of skill he has developed (Sadam, 1999).

### **The Uses of Examination**

Examination devised by lecture to assess student progress must be as old as examination itself (encyclopaedia). Britannica Vol. 8 (1968), for they are integral part of the process of finding although the obvious and essential purpose is to ascertain the amount of knowledge articles have been able to accumulate and return. It also have other important pedagogic educational uses, it has been generally observed that a student cannot be successfully educated if he/she is required to assume a wholly passive roles. Be given the opportunity to practice the skills in the it effectively developed and to play his knowledge it is to become systematically organised.

## **Types of Examination**

**A. Written Examination:** The form that an examination text a large extent on the purpose for which it is intended, the state and status of the examination, the most familiar kind of written examination is the essay types. A written examination may be used exclusively to determine when the student has remembered a specified body of knowledge to ascertain how far he is organised and applies his job.

**B. Objectives examination,** essay type of examination her boundless suitable for a number of purposes, examination constructed on more scientific line as and a subjective test usually involving some combination of multiple choice problem. Such contain a large number of sampling more affecting the essay examination.

**C. Oral Examination:** Is one conducted through dialogue between examination, convince the examination in an oral exam that surpasses ability and knowledge on the other hand many student who perform when he is confronted with quick edit task. A person may be able to demonstrate in a written and oral examination that he understood.

## **Examination Malpractice**

Define in Legal Practice is a deflection from professional Duty whether intentionally, or merely diligent by one randomly professional services service.

Enfield to rely upon them or that affect the public interest adversely (Edward 1968).

## 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The problem of examination malpractice existed since Colonial, the tendency to the cheating and the form of dishonesty exist of mankind. From creation, this problem is always very glory in the human existence where competition is normally been, however, in school where there is spirit of competition. In other hand, examination malpractice would first record incidents of examination.

Ahmed (1996), compounds that for the irregularities in public examination occurred in 1996, 1974, 1977 and 1984. This made the Federal Government of Nigeria to setup the Alexander and Sedbedan and Oyo tribunal. The tribunal stagnated to leakage, similarly, eventually promulgated to checkmate preparing. In 1991, university of Calabar expert 24 student over this philomena.

A female student, who takr examination for her mother in the University of Benin and she was expelled. Between 1995 and 1996, 23 students expelled from the University of sokoto, to and other University as well as tertiary institutions.

According to ANCOPS Journal, Vol. 5, 1998, the oldest and the most commonest method known to almost everyone going to examination Hall with already made answer and especially in the case of female students. There is also the right which



is an animal that lives in Forest, has a long neck so student adapt his Style by stretching their neck out to see what the next person sitting close to them is writing.

- Predicted answer to respected questions for transferring into the Script.
- Having over or more advanced students to write their examination for them.
- Aiding student the answer script with better one after the examination (charge of bucket).
- Coding lecture points in microcomputer and decoding/ recording them for use in examination Hall.
- Saving points or answers in global system mobile (GSM) text them back on a paper or scripts.

## 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Examination malpractice has for long been behavioural problem in the Nigerian educational system. Examination malpractice has it is dangerous trend on the danger.

Usman, (2003), reveals that such malpractice had become so much deep in student and the education system that the culprits are often ready to deal with anybody or groups that will stand between the malpractice. This research look at those problems to dress a causes of examination malpractice in higher institutions. The

educational Sector has access that if not checked and eradicated, examination malpractice could jeopardise Manpower development. In fact, this research would render a black future for Nigeria as over insect spread to both the economic development and the security of the nation without controversy. However, it is highly believable that the study of an examination malpractice will no doubt go long way to review the long disgrace student behaviours obtainable on our campuses and this rise the need for the study.

### **1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The following are aims and objectives of the research study which involves:

- To find out the pattern of examination malpractice.
- To find out the causes of examination malpractice.
- To find out effects of examination malpractice.
- To make suggestions and recommendations on the examination malpractice.

### **1.4 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS**

This is the most important term naval research that will be reliable and verifiable.

The following are Research hypothesis which include:

- Fear Of failure can lead to examination malpractice.

- Intellectual dishonesty can also lead to examination malpractice.
- Failure to prepare well lead to examination malpractice.
- Too much emphasis on paper qualification can also lead to examination malpractice.

### **1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The significance of the study is the maximum and rehabilitated student on the right causes.

This study is esteemed to forward a sustainable solution and to lend a helping hand in offering solution to examination malpractice. It is also an attempt to have a foresight in the future in order to avoid having graduate will be major policymakers the bright Fortunes of our great nation.

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

### **1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

The scope is to seek data regarding the effect of examination malpractice on academic performance of students (a case study of jigawa state Polytechnic).

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

### **1.7 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA (JSP)**

It may interest the reader to know that the great to the all-state Polytechnic came into been following The Taking Over of the then Hussaini Adamu Polytechnic by the Federal government and its subsequent conversion to Hussaini Adamu Federal Polytechnic Kazaure in 2007.

Since then the polytechnic was taken over, three of its constituent parts namely College for Legal and Islamic Studies Ringim, college of Agriculture Asia as well as College of Business and management studies Dutse were left independently as monotechnics.

Having been left without any science and technology courses, the future of College of Business and Management Studies become apparently blink due to the fact that any Polytechnic to be accredited it must have 70% of it is courses in science and technology-related field.

During that period of improbability on it is continuous existence due to the near absence of all the cardinal pillars for running a full-blown Polytechnic: Came the emergence of Alhaji Sule Lamido as the governor of Jigawa State who within some few months upcoming tour was signed into law a bill for the establishment of

Jigawa State Polytechnic and approve the creation of additional college of Science and Technology (CST). Also constituted a visitation panel with the mandate of advising the government on how best to improve the standard of the Institute.

Following that recommendation coupled with the governor's commitment and political will, Jigawa state Polytechnic have three Colleges, namely; college of environment and engineering, science and technology as well as College of Business and management studies.

The polytechnics is currently running 3 accredited HND programmes in accounting, public administration and business administration, two higher diploma courses in social and local government administration, 11 National Diploma courses in computer science, science laboratory technology, statistics, electrical and mechanical engineering, welding and fabrication as well as architecture, accounting, public and business administration. It is also running a diploma courses in social administration, crime management and control, having a fully constituted governing Council, the Polytechnic has also a functional and vibrant management committee comprising the rector, register, bursar, director works, academic planning as well as three directors representing the college.

The management in their quest to entrench democratic principles as well as transparent and open administration accept the request of academic staff to

democratizing the office of college directors and that of departments. In at strive to make the Polytechnic as the Legion Citadel of academic intellectualisation and centre for entrepreneurial development and innovation, the management sent it is academic staff to further their studies of postgraduate level.

At the moment three of the steps are in the United Kingdom and Malaysia for their PhDs, to have obtained their masters in UK and additional 6 awaiting their graduation in Wolverhampton University and one is in England for masters in Fibre technology and another 8 are for waiting for there final defense in BUK, ABU as well as UDUS. It has also obtained funding for it is academic staff to attend local and international conferences. At the moment about 10 academic staffs are preparing to leave for Malaysia, Japan, Kenya and South Africa to present papers and jobs with members of academic community. The Polytechnic can modestly compete with first generation polytechnics in terms of modern state-of-art facilities.

### 1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Examination:** Can be seen as the systematic way of content of subject fulfills all students have acquired after a given period of Time by the teachers( saddam 1999).

**Malpractice:** Is an improper, illegal or negligent professional behaviour and it can be regarded as wrongdoing( oxford dictionary 7th edition).

**Examination Malpractice:** Is defined as any deliberate act of wrong-doing, contrary to the termination design to give a candidate an unfair advantage or able frequently to place a candidate at a disadvantages. (prof Dr. Mal. Umar Tambuwal).

**Promulgate:** To spread an idea for many people to benefit( what dictionary 7th edition).

**Profession:** A paid occupation, especially one that involves prolonged training and a formal qualification,( dictionary.com).

**Effects:** The change which is a result or consequences of an action or their cause or result or change of something (wikipedia.com).

**Academic:** Pertaining to area of study that are not primarily vocational or pure mathematics especially one for high institution. (HarmudScharfe, 2002).

**Oral Examination:** Is an examination that is conducted through dialogue between candidate and Examiner, (edward 1968).

**Practical Examination:** Is an examination that involves the evaluation of an individual performance when he is confronted with concrete task, (edward 1968).

## 1.9 PLAN OF THE STUDY

The main purpose of carrying this research work( project) is to show how the project will be conducted and the project comprises only perfect is which include chapter 1 to chapter 5, where chapter One deals with introduction, background of the study, research problems, objectives, research hypothesis, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of terms, plan of the study, and historical background of the study area. While chapter 2 deals with literature review, introduction, remote courses, negative consequences and preventive measures for examination malpractice and theoretical frameworks, also there theory of the research.

Furthermore, chapter 3 deals with research methodology, introduction, research design, types and sources of data, instrument of data collection, sampling methods, method of data analysis, population. While Chapter 4 deals with introduction, data presentation and analysis. Finally, chapter 5 deals with summary, recommendation and conclusion, bibliography, appendix and questionnaire, also each chapter contains a clear reference as well.



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## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 Introduction

In this chapter that research walk-in tent review related Literature in examination malpractice in Jigawa State Polytechnic Dutse, examination malpractice is defined as to depict deliberated and gross misconduct perpetrated by students in an attempt illegally exceed to any examination( new International dictionary).

Examination leakagés have not only been Limited in higher institution what are the examination bodies according to this day Wednesday june 4th 1997 jamb leakage " the however recounted with sadness word for information state of joint admission and matriculation board was still national after 19 years of existence, express surprise on her first good credential for not indulging candidates on examination malpractice that mired Jamb good activities of the past. The paper report without investigating before making a public statement.

In other development, the new Sunday August 10: 1991 captioned 'A' salute to exam ethic Crusaders begin with a large state comparing examination order on universities of distinguished fellow of examination ethics Society of Nigeria called a moving story. This was done before the commencement of the examination at

(unilag) according to the student book, they campaign seriously. The student accepted the format, documented and important message to examination in their own interest of the universities and in the interest of the country, that is a sure way to let they're taking manifest prelude achieving their destinies and only way to acquire the Ethical training and moral two-class our great country of pervasive corruption and restore ethical value to our great country or state in a given country.

On this vein, the following subheading shall be reviewed:

- Introduction
- Examination malpractice
- Negative consequences
- The remote causes
- Preventive measure for examination malpractice
- Ways of managing examination malpractice
- Theoretical framework
- Classical test theory

## 2.2 EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE

**Examination Malpractice:** It illegally and can be populated by a single individual or group. It can occur outside or inside the classroom. There are many different types of examination malpractice which include coughing from another student,

text copying from an answer sheet, bringing in cheat notes, plagiarism, colluding to obtain text answer, impersonating another student during a test and refusing to stop taking the test when the test is over.

There are different forms of examination malpractice;

1. Plagiarism (stealing or passing ideas or words of another one own.).
2. Using any cheat notes.
3. Copying from pre-prepared answer sheet
4. Colluding with other student to get the right answer
5. Copying from another student

### **2.3 NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES**

Examination malpractice at whatever level has for reading advice effect stating the consequence and implication of examination malpractice, Shonikar (1968) state that examination malpractice among other things have the following negative effects:

- Distort the psychometric properties at any test with the respect to validity and reliability.

- Destroys the moral integrity of the culprit and find out and their capabilities.
- Increase the cost and administrative examination malpractice noted that new methods are tried out to combat examination irregularities.
- The students may not been able to defend the certificate (failure in job performance).
- Perpetual condemnation of the concerns
- It makes nonsense of the educational system and it militates against the country's goals of technical advancement.
- It also makes the students to lose ability to study or work hard in their studies.
- It can also lead to a situation whereby the companies/ firms would no longer respect such certificate, diploma and degree been awarded by our academic institutions.

## 2.4 THE REMOTE CAUSES

One of the leading causes of examination malpractice is a failed preparation. Another reason for it, is an unspecialized teacher that was not able to explain properly.

**Despair:** A lot of students 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. Educational system should be restricted to provide for smooth transition and the most important quality of examination is used to determine pass or fail of students or group of students in a school.

**Corruption:** Corruption is one of the biggest problem in modern society, and education system suffers from it too. They may be corrupt supervisor and invigilators. A lot of students would like to go " the easy way and bribe them to pass the examination".

**Parents:** Parents want the best for their child and education is not exception. Some parents may want to behave teachers instead of hiring a tutor for exam.

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

Setting question beyond the knowledge of students means to use harsh word inserting questions so that the student may tend to cheat or engage in during malpractice.

**Fear of Failure:** It can also lead to examination malpractice because every student need to pass examination not fail. This can lead to an examination malpractice by a serious students that they didn't prepare for the examination.

## 2.5 PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE

Prevention is said to be better than cure it is therefore patent for the authorities in charge of both external and internal examination to find out the effective and preventive measures to prevent or minimise the problem according to Akere (1996) some of them are:

- Decree number 20 of 1984 should be unmodified and applies to tertiary institution to try cases of exam malpractice so that people can see the seriousness with which government view the problem.
- Awareness campaign to the society through various Media on the danger and implication and also the consequences of examination malpractice.
- Examination booklet or sheets for objective question should be dully signed, sampled and numbered serial before they are issued to candidates or students.
- Care should be taken while purchasing question papers in an envelope that is labelled for another type.
- Different timing in starting a common Paper should be avoided in the same centre or nearly centres.
- Examination officials should be extra vigilant and closely monitor The Graduate or students in the Halls during examinations.

- Typing duplicating stapling and packaging of examination papers will be done in a Strictly selfless and only people of unquestionable character should be involved.
- Students should be thoroughly searched before the examination, a great option that will help to avoid fraud.
- Properly trained teachers: A high-school teacher can cover a big part of the syllabus so that the students will be well prepared.

## **2.6 WAYS OF MANAGING EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE**

There are so many ways of managing examination malpractice. It affects not only students or teachers with the system in general. Critical to stop it from spreading. The consequences could be horrible but there are some among other ways of managing it, according to Aisha Nnamani.

- All staff of examination body should be well paid so that they will not be enticed with money, then there will be no need for corruption.
- Examination papers should not be within the reach of the security agents.
- Changing or posting of supervisor should be changed on Daily or weekly basis to avoid such problem.



- Parents and communities train up their children of their own imbibe the traditional value of honesty, hard work, uprightness at home and be complemented by School.
- Effort should be made to inspect all examination centres at least one or twice-daily while examination.

## 2.7 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Examination malpractice in Nigeria educational system is widely discussed as a cancerworm that poses a great threat to authenticity of Educational qualification. It is a major challenge to examination bodies, the government of Nigeria, school administrators and parents. Examination is the measurement of proficiency in knowledge and skills, either in oral or in written forms and evaluating the adequacy of this profit is processed by candidates. This is the plot around which the whole system of education involves (Akpan, 2011; Ajibola 2011).

Examination malpractice on the other hand is defined by WAEC (2003) irregular behaviour exhibited by candidates or anybody charged with the responsibility of conducting examination in or outside of the examination Hall, before, during or after such examination. It refers to the illegal way of doing exam.

The main focus or framework of the research is to find out the causes, effective 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, eliminating and students desperation to pass examination at all cost in spite of all inadequacies. According to Farrat (2012), the education sector is 'grossly underfunded. The inadequate funding of the public school system is the cause of all the problems that have undermined quality in the sector. The Menace of corruption in the country has also been embraced by the examination bodies. Corrupt officials and supervisors of WAEC and NECO allowed themselves to be but with money and so neglected responsibility and permit examination malpractice.

## **2.8 CLASSICAL TEST THEORY**

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

CITAS (Classical Item and Test Analysis Spreadsheet) is a free Excel worksheet designed to provide screening and statistical analysis of classroom test. Item responses( aBCD) and they are typed or printed into the workbook and output automatically, populates unlike some other programs.

### **Metric**

Metric is a free and open source for conducting a comprehensive psychometric analysis. It was developed by J Patrick Meyer at the University of Virginia, current

methods include classical item analysis, differential item functioning( DIF) analysis, confirmatory Factor analysis, item response Theory. The item analysis did a lot.

The theory holds is aimed at addressing the problem/ effect and solution to the examination malpractice in tertiary institutions, as we know it today was codified by Novick (1996) and described in classical text such as Lord and Nivick (1968) and Alten& Ren (1979)2002).

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the research discussed as follows

- Research design
- Population of the study
- Sample size
- Sampling method and procedure
- Method of data collection
- Instrument of data collection
- Method of data analysis

#### 3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The Design for this study was survey research design, in designing a research is allowed to use questionnaire, interview, observation, for this research, only questionnaire, the research design, research process, method of data collection, method of data analysis and application of data analysis.

The population for the student of Jigawa State Polytechnic at the 2018 2019 session, the total number for the student is 4,277.

### **3.4 SAMPLE SIZE**

A sample is a part of population, for the purpose of studying the minimum sample will be 100, this will give you a rough but still usable idea about their opinions.

### **3.5 SAMPLING METHOD AND PROCEDURE**

Statistical sample procedure was used by the researcher because each and every member has equal and independent chance of being included.

Since the school have three colleges, college of business and management studies, college of Science and Technology, college of Engineering, 10 students were selected in CBMS that is the Department of Public Admin.

### **3.6 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

This research work use both primary and secondary source of data, that is used for use of observation , questionnaire and interview while the later that is secondary source of data, the data was sourced through textbooks, publications, magazines, there was training our to approach the student in various school and departments.

### **3.7 INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION**

### 3.7 INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

Research collect data through the use of research assistants were employed, the questionnaire, there were training our to approach the student in various schools and department.

### 3.8 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

It shows that 80% of the student of Jigawa State Polytechnic strongly agreed if the spread of examination malpractice continuous, there will be the total loss or fails in the educational system and also 20% agreed.

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### **3.8 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS**

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## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

In the proceeding chapter detailed dissented in chapter the result analysis of the data for actual study was presented.

**TABLE 4.1.1: QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTION**

<b>OPTION</b>	<b>RESPONDENT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
Questionnaire administrated	100	100
Questionnaire return	100	100

Source: Research survey 2021.

### 4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF RESPONDENT

Table 4.2.1: Sex distribution

<b>SEX</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
Male	60	50
Female	40	50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: research survey 2021

This result indicated that sixty (60) out of respondent are male which covers the 60% which is the higher than the respondents of the female.

**TABLE 4.2:** Age distribution

SEX	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
18-25	20	20
25-35	30	30
35-45	50	50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source:** Research survey 2021

This result indicate that the respondents within the age between 35-40 covers the higher percentage 50% while the respondents within the age between 25-35 covers 30% and the respondents with the age of 18-25 covers 20%.

Table 4.2.3 Educational Qualification

QUALIFICATION	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
Primary	60	50
Secondary	40	50
Post Secondary		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source:** Research survey 2021

The above table shows that majority of the respondents have a qualification of post secondary education which covers 50 respondent out of 100 respondents. While 40% out of 100 are only have secondary education and 10 out of 100 respondents with primary education.

**Table 4.2.4: Department of the respondent**

DEPARTMENT	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
Public Admin	40	40
Business Admin	10	10
Accounting	25	25
Social Admin	25	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source:** Research survey 2021

The above table shows that forty respondent are from the department of Public Administration which covers the higher percentage 40% out of 100 respondents. While the responses from the Business Admin covers 10% only and other two departments covers 25% each.

This result indicates that 40% is the highest number of respondents.

Table 4.2.5: marital status

STATUS	NO.OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
Single	20	20
Married	80	80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: research survey 2021

The above table shows that (80) out of the 100 respondent covers higher percentage that of 20 percents.

This result indicates that (80) respondent covers higher percentage that of 20 percents.

This result indicates that 80 respondent are married

#### 4.3 RESPONSES PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Table 4.3.1 examination malpractice discourages student hard work?

RESPONSE	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
Agree	50	50
Disagree	30	30
Strongly disagree	20	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: research survey 2021

Table 4.3.2 some student indulge in examination malpractice as a result of psychological factors such as fear of failure.

<b>RESPONSE</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
Yes	60	60
No	30	30
Undecided	10	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source:** research survey 2021

The above table shows that sixty (60) out of the total respondents said that student indulge in examination malpractice as a result of psychological factors as a result of fear of failure which covers the higher percentage out of the total responses while 30 respondents response that is not which covers 30% percent. This result indicates that 70 respondents cover the higher percentage.

Table 4.3.4: Doest poor education background is another factor of examination malpractice?

RESPONSE	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
Agree	60	50
Disagree	30	30
None of the above	20	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Research survey 2021

The above table shows that 30 out of the 100 respondents disagree that poor educational background is one of the reason for the examination malpractice while 20 respondents indicates none of the above.

This result indicates that 50 respondents out of 100 covers the higher percentage which is 50% percent respectively.

Table 4.3.5: Does examination malpractice makes students develop poor attitude to study?

RESPONSE	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
Yes	67	67
No	33	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Research survey 2021

The above table that 67 respondent out of 100 responds that examination malpractices lead to the poor development of the study which covers the higher percentage (67%) while 33 respondents responds that examination malpractice did not lead to poor development of the study which covers only 30% percentage.

This result indicates that 67 respondents covers the higher percentage which mean that examination malpractice makes students to develop poor attitude to study.

## 5.2 CONCLUSION

Having gone through the study we have been able to realize that malpractice in institution of learning is causing many Nigeria a serious concern, it has also been discerned that it college and university authorities with the government work harder in unity examination malpractice will be overcome. It has be pointed out they over indulge on certificate qualification.



Has been one of the motivation factors to examination malpractice. Also secondary school 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 he strongly believed that if all the recommendation provided in this study are implemented examination malpractice will surely be a thing of the past. We therefore conclude by joining force with promote and the government to denounce examination malpractice in it's entirely.

### 5.3 RECOMMENDATION

Much has been said on examination malpractice in the country it's our pleasure to suggest,one-two thing to the authorized concerned.

1. The government should be more serious their ever before on this issue decree 20 of 1984 and all its implication should be brought back.
2. Invigilates should be people of know integrity who will not tolerate any promises in examination rooms.
3. Member of state security service (SSS) and criminal investigation department will be invited to assist during examination.
4. Student should be package together in a small room during examination.
5. The society should not learn too much emphasis on paper qualification because that has spears headed to genesis of malpractice.

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APPENDIX (QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN)  
JIGAWA STATE POLYTECHNIC DUTSE  
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES,  
STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent(s).

I Nura Isah Kausani student of Jigawa State Polytechnic Dutse, undertaking a research title "the effect of examination malpractice (in Jigawa State Polytechnic). (A Case Study of Jigawa State Polytechnic).

Below are some of the questionnaire schedules to click necessary information.

You are pleasure required to respond to the items as objectively as possible, every information provided will be treated confidentially.

Thanks.

Section A: demographic data of the respondent

Instruction: complete section A, by filling the gap

1. Sex
2. Age
3. Educational qualification
4. Department
5. Marital status

Section B: Respondent Presentation and Analysis

- 1) Does examination malpractice discourage student hard work?
  - a. Agree
  - b. Disagree
  - c. Strongly disagree
- 2) Some students indulge in examination malpractice as a result of psychological factors such as fear of failure.

- a. Yes [ ]
- b. No [ ]
- c. Undecided [ ]

3) Examination malpractice destroyed student future?

- a. Yes [ ]
- b. No [ ]

4) Does poor education background is another factor of examination malpractice?

- a. Agree [ ]
- b. Disagree [ ]
- c. None of the above [ ]

5) Does examination malpractice makes student to develop poor attitude to study?

- a. Yes [ ]
- b. No [ ]

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