EVALUATION OFTHE EFFECT OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE ON EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICADMINISTRATION KADUNA POLYTECHNIC, KADUNA.

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Abstract
The paper is titled the evaluation of the effect of examination malpractices on educational development in the department of Public Administration, Kaduna polytechnic. Examination malpractice is any wrong doing a student or candidate will exhibit before, during or after any examination. The impact of this act is so grave and has seriously affected the quality of graduates from our higher institutions of learning in the country. Any form of examination malpractice is unacceptable, fraudulent, and signifies an act of academic dishonesty with significant punitive consequences. This study investigated the effect of examination malpractice in the department of public administration Kaduna Polytechnic. The objectives of this study includes; to identify the factors responsible for students‟ involvement in examination malpractice; unravel the various forms of examination malpractice, Kaduna polytechnic; and to ascertain the consequences of examination malpractice in the department of Public Administration, Kaduna polytechnic. The study adopted a survey design for this research and targeted students and lecturers as well as examination malpractice committee of the institution. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 142 out of a total student's population of 1467 for the study. They responded mainly to questionnaire and a few open ended questions to provide the needed data for analysis. The findings suggest that (i) smuggling of prepared notes on pieces of papers (foreign material) into the examination hall,(ii) writing of examination answers on palms, thighs and other body parts, and (iii) communication by seeking for answers from colleagues are the three topmost forms/methods students engage to cheat during examinations. The desire to obtain good grades just as the more intelligent students pushes some students to cheat during examinations. The introduction of scanners and e-search software, the spacing of sitting arrangements, installation of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) The study provided certain recommendations to curb the challenges of examination malpractice in the study area. All material consulted in this paper were duly acknowledged in the references.

1.0. Background

Examination is a yardstick against which students‟ or candidates‟ competence and progress are formally measured and appraised in the education sector. Notwithstanding, the standard or quality of examination in Nigerian institutions of higher learning has been tainted with malpractice and thus becomes an issue of major concern to relevant authorities. An increasing number of stakeholders within and outside the academic circle have raised fear on the rapid degeneration of our education industry, owing to the widespread examination malpractice witnessed in the system in recent times. For instance, research suggests that the calamity of examination malpractice is not only the havoc it wrecks in the Nigerian educational system but also the gradual introduction of youths into the practice of fraud. Given the prevalence of examination malpractices in our universities, results tend to give a false picture of the state of affairs; hence a good number of school graduates cannot defend the excellent certificate they are brandishing. Nigeria is currently witnessing an alarming rate of examination misconducts in its institutions of higher learning.

The rate of this crime has become so widespread that there is virtually no examination anywhere at all levels and outside the formal school system that there is no one form of illegal practice or another. The problem of examination is common everywhere, and every

examination session witnesses the emergence of new and ingenious ways of cheating increase. For instance, the current Examination Malpractice Act No 33 of 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) stipulates that violators of examination malpractice shall be subjected to a maximum of Five (5) years imprisonment or pay an option of fine of Fifty Thousand Naira (N50, 000.00) or without an option of fine(Uzochukwu ,2018),

Examination malpractice has been a social problem for decades, but the rate and manner it is perpetrated nowadays calls for serious concern. The rate of this crime has become so widespread that there is virtually no examination anywhere at all levels and outside the formal school system, that there is no one form of illegal practice. Examination malpractices are common everywhere and every examination season witnesses the emergence of new and indigenous ways of cheating. (Nnam and Inah, 2015).

The standard of education is falling due to examination malpractice which makes it easy for dullard, who is not fit academically, to sail through university without being sorted out. Examination malpractice offenders have not been receiving a deserved punishment to serve as deterrent to others. Moreover, the issue is gradually becoming norm of the society and the relevant authorities are not taking it serious.

Examination malpractice is any wrong doing a student or candidate will exhibit before, during or after any examination. The impact of this act is so grave and has seriously affected the quality of graduates from our higher institutions of learning in the country. In the past, graduates of universities, polytechnics and college of education and other tertiary institutions speak, write and understand English, but unfortunately some of our graduates now do not understand and neither speaks English due to the notion and believes that one must pass at all cost even if by cheating during examination. Parents ,teachers, invigilators and proprietors of schools are those involved in this dirty game, for instance parents encourage wards by paying huge amount of money to the invigilators and proprietors of schools who open “miracle centres” where the examination malpractices take place so that they can pass with credit. Examination malpractice have been embraced by so many people as a norm and longer regarded as a bad act.

However, this legal sanction appears to be ineffectual as a remarkable number of people still commit examination malpractice, even with impunity and utmost disregard for the existing legal instrument and damage to our education industry. The central problem of this study is to examine the causes, forms and consequences of examination malpractice in Nigerian institutions of higher learning. It is on this premise that a study of the effect of examination malpractice in Kaduna polytechnic with reference to the peculiarity of the department of public Administration is imminent between 2015- 2018.

Examination malpractice is one social problem that is disturbing the Nigerian education sector and it requires a prompt remedy. Examination malpractice occurs in all levels of the Nigerian educational sector but the focus of this study is on the department of public Administration Kaduna polytechnic. Studies have shown that a lot of failures and anomalies happen in the careers of individuals because of the impact of the scourge of examination malpractice at this crucial level of education. The more the government, examination bodies and other well meaning individuals try to find solutions to the problem, the more the perpetrators also device ways to frustrate such efforts.

The problem is becoming more scientific by the day and it is metamorphosing from the era of candidates copying from fellow candidates to using sophisticated electronic gadgets such as cell phones and concealed ear pieces. The problem of examination malpractice has reduced certificates issued in Nigeria into a worthless paper, such that a number of candidates with outstanding results cannot defend their certificates. The performances of such candidates are

not commensurate to the quality of their certificates. Most disheartening is the situation where candidates who have secured admission to study abroad are subjected to dehumanizing treatment because of suspicion on the authenticity of their certificates.

Examination malpractices have consistently remained a bane of Nigerian educational system. Most foreigners say that the academic certificates being issued to graduates in Nigeria are no more valuable than the pieces of paper on which they are printed. So what is examination malpractice? Examination malpractice is an illegal behavior by a candidate before, during or after the examination so that he/she can attain success easily and cheaply. Hence, the worth of the examination is violated. Examination malpractice is a cankerworm that portends grave dangers for the nation. The major causes of examination malpractices are in the department of Public Administration in Kaduna Polytechnic, includes; Laziness of students: Seriousness is thrown to the wind by many students. Most of them have little time for their studies. They spend their time attending parties and forming gangs who engage in untoward behavior. Another factor is large population of students in many schools. Reasonable or few numbers of students should be promoted or admitted into higher institutions. Students cheat therefore to excel over their mates. Many students are desperate; thinking that passing the examination is a do or die affair; they want to excel by all means. Some want promises from parents fulfilled others want to be on TV or Newspaper as the best in one form of examination or the other (though cheats by cheating).

The rise in examination malpractice cases across various departments in Kaduna polytechnic in recent times is drawing significant concern and attention, particularly by the school management and stakeholder in 6he educational sector in Nigeria. There is a decline in the quality of graduates from the higher institutions in Nigeria. A situation where some University and polytechnic graduates cannot write a very good letter is a cause for concern. Lecturers and other employers of labour have always complained on the quality of school products. All these are alarming signals which portends danger for educational development in the nation. A number of issues could have led to these problems and the most pronounced among them is examination malpractice. Another cause of examination malpractice is inadequate preparation for exams. In a number of schools the teachers are few and specialized ones are fewer so students are not adequately prepared for the examinations. Corrupt invigilators and supervisors: the students know that if they offer bribe to the invigilators, they will be allowed to cheat in the examination hall. and , there is a general trend in our society towards cheating and this is encouraged by almost all members of the population. The evil effects of examination malpractices cannot be overemphasized. Creativity and resourcefulness are hampered. It wreaks great havoc on the social, religious, economic and political lives of Nigerians. Employees are engaged in jobs they are not suited for since the Certificate they claim to possess are not merited but on spoil system of education in Nigeria.

Certainly, the alarming rate of examination misconducts at all levels of the Nigerian educational sector is a source of worry to many stakeholders both in and out of the education sector (Jimoh, 2009). Exam malpractice is growing in sophistry with new and other ingenious ways of doing it emerging in Kaduna Polytechnic and that had led to the expelling of about 63 students between the years under review in this study. Students, teachers, examination officials, parents and even security personnel are all deeply implicated in the marauding examination malpractices that have taken over the Nigeria educational sector (Otu, 2018). Nigerian educational system continues to be maligned while Nigeria-awarded certificates continue to be suspicious at the international arena as a result of the menace of examination malpractice

The study asked these questions to elicits answers;

i. What are the factors responsible for student's involvement in examination malpractices in the department of public Administration, Kaduna Polytechnic?
ii. What are the forms of examination malpractices in the department of Public Administration, Kaduna Polytechnic?
iii. Are there consequences of examination malpractice in Kaduna Polytechnic?
iv. What are the ways to curtail examinational malpractices in the department of Public Administration, Kaduna Polytechnic?

The main objective of this study is to evaluate the effect of examination malpractices on educational development in the department of Public Administration, Kaduna polytechnic. However, other objectives of the study include:

i. To identify the factors responsible for students involvement in examination malpractice in the department of public Administration, Kaduna polytechnic.
ii. To unravel the various forms of examination malpractice in the department of Public Administration, Kaduna polytechnic; and
iii. To ascertain the consequences of examination malpractice in the department of Public Administration, Kaduna polytechnic.
iv. To suggest possible ways of curtailing examinations malpractice in the department of Public Administration Kaduna Polytechnic.

The following hypotheses are developed to guide the study

H_{01}: Examination Malpractices does not undermine educational development in the Development in department of Public Administration Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna.

H_{02}: Examination Malpractices undermines educational development in the Development in department of Public Administration Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna.

2.0 Literature Review

The concept of Examination Malpractices have been attempted to be define by several researchers from different perspectives. According to Shonekan (2015) as any act of omission or commission that contravenes the Rules and Regulations of the examination body to the extent of undermining the validity and reliability of the tests and ultimately, the integrity of the certificates issued. Moreso, Ahmed (2014) sees it as any act of wrong doing or neglect that contravenes the rules of acceptable practices before, during and after an examination by anybody in any way tantamount to malpractices. Salami (2016) defines examination malpractice as an improper and dishonest act associated with examination with a view to obtaining unmerited advantage. Argungu (2013) defined examination malpractice as any irregularity which is premeditated and perpetrated by candidates or their agents with the intention of gaining undue advantage over others in an examination. Jega (2012) saw examination malpractice as any form of misbehavior that leads to the alteration of or a tempering with the prescribed ways of conducting examination in any given system. Any act of omission or the violation of, or disregard for examination ethics (Obo, 2016).

The definitions above revealed that examination malpractice is an unwelcome phenomenon to the administration of external examinations because it is detrimental to the growth and development of education in any society. The standard of education in Nigeria has taken a nosedive according to expert and unhealthy situation to a developing nation like Nigeria who requires the contributions of its nationals in the building of a virile economy.

It has been argued that examination malpractice is any form of fraudulent activity by a candidate with the prime objective of getting a better result than his or her own actual intelligence and performance (Umaru, 2005; Lawal et al., 2015). Makaula (2018) asserts that the act of examination malpractice is a threat to the legality and dependability of the educational system, and also threatens the sincerity of the examination. It is important to know that examination malpractice does not only harm both the moral and intellectual development of the student but also damages the authority of those responsible for conducting the examinations (Makaula, 2018). Nwana (2017) describes examination malpractice as the immense and unparalleled misapplication of rules and regulations relating to all forms of examinations been it internal or public. In his view, it begins with the process of putting the questions together through to the administering of the examination, marking of scripts, rating, and issuing of the certificate. For Nwahunanya (2004), any act of aiding or abetting by an examination official with the intent of making a student excel in an examination, without having to rely completely on his or her independent capability or resources, constitutes examination malpractice. Phiri and Nakamba (2015) suggest that examination malpractice may include imitation, seepage, exchange of scripts, carrying of answer writings into the examination room and direct replication. The authors further argue that examination malpractice includes the forging of results and certificates and the verbal or physical assault on examination administrators.

Makaula (2018) found that smuggling of foreign materials into the examination hall is, perhaps, the most common method of examination malpractice. Clabaugh and Rozycki (2017) lamented that misconduct and acts of deceit during examinations was growing in complexity and ranged from candidates carrying unapproved items to using technology in the examination halls.

Nnam and Inah (2015),found out from their studies that smuggling of foreign materials, the use of mobile phones and other electronic devices were common forms of examination malpractices used by students in recent times. Clabaugh and Rozycki (2017) further noted that female students scribble notes on their thighs and read during examinations, trusting that male invigilators will not dare watch their thighs for fear of being tagged for sexual harassment. On their part, Suleman et al. (2015) reported that candidates carry unlawful items including handy scripts and electronic devices to examination centers with the aim of cheating during the examination. Oko and Adie (2016) revealed from their findings that copying someone's work by stretching the neck otherwise termed as 'giraffing' was used frequently to cheat during examination among students of Cross River University of Technology. This was followed by collusion where brilliant students sat in the middle to assist weak students in the examination hall.

Cheating via electronic means such as using mobile phones and other devices for storing information ranked third, while smuggling of foreign materials into the examination halls ranked fourth. Nnam and Inah (2015) opined that some common forms of examination malpractices at the Ebony State University in Nigeria were for candidates to smuggle unlawful tiny pieces of papers into the examination hall and use other electronic devices such as mobile phones to cheat during examinations. Boakye (2015), states that examination malpractice is gradually turning out to be a normal practice in society, and the nation as a whole. He asserts that because students are ignorant, they engage in examination malpractices without considering the consequences of their actions. He further pointed out that students, who do not prepare adequately for the examinations and on time, are those who are usually found culpable of attempting to smuggle foreign materials into the examination hall.

Forms of Examination Malpractice Kaduna Polytechnic.

In every examination in the department of public Administration Kaduna polytechnic over the years, students develop new methods of perpetrating examination malpractices. The instances

of examination malpractices vary. They range from impersonation, leakage of questions, tampering with results and computer fraud to fraudulent practices by invigilators. Some forms of malpractices are discussed below Ndifon e'tal (2014.

Collusion among candidates themselves and between them and examination officials: Collusion occurs when candidates writing the same examination copies from one another. When examination official leaks the examination materials to the intended examinees, parents, or overzealous school managers prior to the examination time, the malpractice committed also falls under collusion. Collusion leads to mass cheating in examination.

Impersonation: This is a case where another candidate or hired mercenary sits for examination on behalf of the genuine candidate. Male candidates sitting in for girls or vice versa, and twins writing examinations for each other.

Giraffing: This form of cheating takes its name from one of the African wild animals with an extremely long neck, legs and small head. It is a process in which an examinee stretches out his neck as long as possible to view and copy what a fellow candidate has written down for a given question. Giraffing is among the oldest and the commonest form of examination malpractice.

Inscription: Students have now advanced to the level of inscribing materials or information on anything like parts of their body for example palms, thighs, baby pampers; handkerchiefs, rulers, purses, chairs, tables, walls of examination halls and so on, (Oredein, 2016). Nursing mothers convert the tender skin of their baby to white board; intermittently during examination seek for permission to breastfeed their baby only to use such avenues for note reading or revision. A new examiner will be dumbfounded during NTI Distance Learning and universities part-time programmes' examinations.

Irregular activities inside and outside the examination halls: Students, who have made up their minds to cheat, exhibit unwholesome behaviours during examination. For instance, smuggling out question papers out of the examination hall, sending and receiving information from other candidates or from agents and touts outside the hall, tearing part of the question paper or answer booklet during the examination to perpetrate malpractice.

Scientific malpractice/ the use of mobile phones during examinations: Nowadays, candidates employ unauthorized scientific calculators, organizers, compact disc, and mobile phones to take undue advantage. Mobile phones with camera (imaging functions) are used to take snapshots of a whole textbook in a much reduced format for use during examination. For examination that involves multiple choice questions, candidates inside the examination hall receive the answer through the handsets from their agents even outside that geographical location.

Bribery: This form of malpractice may be used to enhance teacher-student collusion to cheat. It brings in the economic perspectives in examination malpractices. A student may pay an examination official some money not necessarily to buy the question paper, but to be allowed to use illegal materials smuggled into the examination halls or to extend the examination scheduled period. In Nigeria, bribery often referred to as sorting in tertiary institutions is rampant. Male students offer money or other valuables while female students use money or sex to bargain for "upgrading" of their examination scores. Bribery is common in both secondary and tertiary levels of education examination.

Intimidation / Assault on examination officials: There are reported cases where students and touts brandish dangerous weapons like daggers, pistols, axe, etc in the examination venues to

intimidate invigilators to have a free day while committing the heinous crime. Students who indulge in secret cult activities are more prone to this violent act. The case of intimidation is more evident during external WASSCE / NECO examinations popularly referred to as GCE or during semesters of undergraduate examinations in Kaduna Polytechnic etc.

Other forms of examination malpractice includes the use of coded sign languages by some candidates, exchanging of answer booklets for note comparison or outright impersonation, mass cheating, leakage of question papers, etc.
From the forms of examination malpractices aforementioned, it is clear that examination malpractice is not limited to the time and the place of examination. In fact, it occurs either before, during or after examination.

Causes of Examination Malpractice in Kaduna Polytechnic
Many reasons have been adduced to be the cause of the prevalent cases of examination malpractice. Petters &Okon (2013) identifies the causes to include fear of failure, craze for certificate, desire of parents to have their children in choice professions and university, pressure on students to pursue courses which they have no aptitude, pressure on teachers who want to gain favour of student and overcrowded sitting arrangement. George &Ukpong (2013) links the increasing rate of examination malpractice to poor teaching, ineffective preparation by students, ill-equipped library facilities, and dubious admission policy. Akaranga & Ongong (2013) views the cause of examination malpractice to parental upbringing. They opined that because of social status and economic ability, most parents are easily persuaded to bribe their way through for the sole success of their children and self gratification. According to Ejimogu (2015) cited in Nsisong (2018), general moral decadence and the high premium placed on achievement and certificates by Nigerians has in recent times spawned examination fraud. The overdependence on educational certificates as a measure of one's knowledge and competence has led to a mad rush by most people for educational certificates through unethical means.

The disjunction between culturally acclaimed goals and the institutionalized means of achieving these goals coupled with the cultural context of great emphasis on success-goals without equivalent emphasis upon institutional means of attaining these goals have created an environment that predisposes some students, teachers, parents and others to examination malpractice, (Jimoh, 2017). The Nigerian society today is characterized by a heavy emphasis on success and wealth without a corresponding emphasis on legitimate means and avenues to be used in achieving the success. The country has become a commercial venture and no longer a place for selfless service. The CWO Voice (2010) links examination malpractice to the following factors: rapid growth and demand for education in Nigeria, poor teaching and learning environment, lack of well equipped teachers who do not have the necessary pedagogy to impart the contents to the learners, lack of viable teaching materials/ equipment like standard laboratories, libraries and other things.

Effects of Examination Malpractice on Educational Development
In a society that examination malpractice is predominant, its impact are visibly seen in the type of human resources the education system has produced. Again, educational system strives to inculcate high level of discipline, diligence, moral love for others; to the recipients where the examination is fraught with malpractice, all the important feedback mechanism becomes defaulted and the educational system becomes distorted, (TheCWO Voice, 2010).

Examination malpractice leads to irreversible loss of credibility. A country that becomes notorious in examination malpractice loses international credibility. The implication is that documents or certificates emanating from such country will be treated with suspicion as is the

case of Nigeria today. Such country's educational institutions are as good as dead as far as international cooperation in education is concerned (Jimoh,2009).

Examination malpractice has grave consequences on the individuals and institutions of learning, communities and the country at large. Dismissal, termination, loss of position, and lack of self-confidence are effects and have caused a lot of embarrassment and suffering to individuals, families and the nation. The guilty ones who were not caught and punished cannot defend the certificates procured not to talk of delivering at their duty posts.

The prevalent rate of bank failures, collapse of buildings, economic sabotage, vandalism, kidnapping/hostage taking for ransom, drug trafficking, fake drug manufacturing and sales are practical effects of moral decadence, emanating from examination malpractice. Effects of examination fraud are displayed in the filling stations, churches, homes, hospitals, markets and everywhere.

The fight against corruption cannot be realized if examination malpractice continues to be rampant in our educational system. As future leaders who have been equipped through a school system characterized by academic fraud and dishonesty, will certainly manifest this fraudulent behaviour in any organization they may found themselves. Those that cheated to pass examination will cheat to get employed, have spouse, and even to win election through electoral violence or other sharp malpractices.

Other effects of examination malpractice includes discouragement of students from hard work, low productivity and poor job performances, bribery, corruption, and certificate racketeering.

Examination malpractice with its disadvantages is affecting all the facets of the society negatively. The potentials of this nation will be difficult to be realized socially, economically, and technologically until the individuals, governments, and other stakeholders in the education sector collaborate to eradicate this malpractice.

The Menace of Examination Malpractice in Nigeria

According to Ugwu (2012), examination malpractice is a deliberate wrong-doing contrary to official examination rules and designed to place a candidate at an unfair advantage. It comes in different forms, like the leakage of examination papers, impersonation, external assistance, revealing answers (using dictation, phones and pagers) during examinations, copying or 'giraffing' another candidate's work, inadequate spacing, lax supervision and inflation of a candidate's original mark by those who grade the scripts.

From the east to the west and from the north to the south, the menace of examination malpractice is echoed in all the nooks and crannies of Nigeria. The disease has eaten deep into the three levels of the educational system (tertiary, secondary and primary). The malady seems incurable because virtually all citizens in one way or the other are involved in the educational malaise. The youths believe they cannot be successful in examinations without malpractice, which they have baptized with so many esoteric aliases, such as 'symbiosis', '*mgbo*' (Ibo for bullet), 'help', 'memory backup', 'mercenary', 'missiles', 'giraffing', 'dubbing', 'xeroxing', 'sorting', among others. The scourge has become the order of the day (Ugwu, 2012).

Inconsistency in government policy and weak political will are not helping the matter. Oyakanmi (2011) reported that the Federal Ministry of Education (FME) has buried two of the most brilliant initiative introduced by Mrs. Obiageli Ezekwesili as Education Minister. These are the Community Action and Transparency Initiative (CATI) and the Examination Malpractice Blacklist Initiative (EMBI). Both initiatives, received with joy by education sector stakeholders, were launched in the Transcorp Hotel, Abuja on March 18, 2007. Familiar forces

at the FME, with the connivance of a former minister, strangled both initiatives to death immediately Ezekwesili left office. Since then, no Education Minister has bothered to re-examine them. Yet, so much noise was made about the problems associated with corruption and examination malpractice, which were direct consequences of their failure to act appropriately.

The first major campaign against examination malpractice was taken up by the Exam Ethics Project (EEP) founded in 1996, which raised a lot of awareness about the operational mode of the perpetrators. In March 2007, the FME unveiled the Examination Malpractice Blacklist 1 and 2, detailing all those involved in the examination malpractice blacklist (EMB) that had been caught, investigated and then sanctioned. They stood suspended indefinitely as examiners, supervisors or invigilators of FME associated examinations, including those of National Examinations Council (NECO), West African Examinations Council (WAEC), Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB), National Business and Technical Education Board (NABTEB) and National Teachers' Institute (NTI). The suspension was without prejudice to other disciplinary actions by FME and by anti-corruption or law-enforcement agencies. Sadly, the reality today is that majority of those listed in the publication were not sanctioned after Ezekwesili left office. In fact, some of them have been promoted (Oyakanmi, 2011).

In a prevalence report on secondary schools for 2007, Gbagolo (2011) observed 16.6 % for the schools in the North Central, 2.5 % for North East, 3.6 % for North West, 14.8 % for South East, 26.5 % for South West, and 36 % for South South. The results belonging to 32,414candidates were either cancelled or withheld for cases of examination malpractice in 2009 Senior School Certificate Examination, in which Enugu State recorded the highest of 3,742 candidates (about 10 % of the total casualties). Despite the efforts of the government examination bodies and concerned citizens to stop examination malpractice in Nigeria, people are not deterred from engaging in it. The offences include cheating and disturbance during examination, stealing of question papers, impersonation, obstruction of supervision, forgery of result slip, breach of duty, conspiracy and aiding, among others. The phenomenon of examination malpractice is exacerbated by the large-scale involvement of corrupt and greedy teachers, school administrators, indulgent parents and guardians, students, security agents, examination officials and administrators, host communities of examination centres, traditional institutions, peer groups, and the mass media.

Consequently, Nigeria ranked number one in the world's examination malpractice index in 2011. The average annual examination malpractice index was 12 per cent. In the May/June 2012 school certificate examination conducted by NECO, a total of 615,010 cases of malpractice were recorded, while 439,529 were recorded in the 2011 examination (Omeri, 2012).

At the tertiary education level, 'sorting' is the term used for obtaining undeserved marks in examinations by irregular practices. It takes various forms, including sexual gratifications, financial/material gifts, and cult-assisted extortion of marks, among others. Since most students had improper educational foundation at the basic and secondary education levels, 'sorting' is a growing menace as a means of 'crossing over'. After obtaining their degrees, they could become lecturers in colleges of education or polytechnics. Once they obtain masters degree by the same fraudulent means, they may become lecturers in universities. Expectedly, they perpetrate 'sorting' and bake unacceptable 'bread' out of their students. It is a vicious cycle, indeed.

As was rightly observed by Nigeria's Ministry of Education, the education sector is in shambles, and any nation whose educational sector is in crisis can never grow economically. Any country that ignored the leading role of education in the drive for development risked producing citizens who could become weapons of mass destruction. The Ministry then proposed reforms programme to promote education that is, among others, efficient and effective, and functional for life-skills acquisition, job creation and poverty eradication (FGN, 2007). This is in recognition of education as not only a process of transmitting the cultural heritage, but also a means of developing the entire person to enable him live effectively and efficiently in the society and to advance it for the future (Eneh,2009).

Challenges to Curb Examination Malpractices in Kaduna Polytechnic

In their bid to curb examination malpractices, Kaduna Polytechnic is faced with a number of challenges (Omeri, 2012) among which are:

i. Poor Funding: The organizations rely heavily on revenue derived from examination fees which are barely sufficient to run their operations. He appreciated that Government financial assistance has improved in recent years but needs to be increased in order to provide the required assistance.
ii. Inadequate Staffing: These bodies do not have enough senior personnel to man all its examination centres nationwide. They therefore rely on the use of teachers, principals, Ministry of Education officials, Banks, Sub-Treasuries, and Security Agents for supervision, invigilation and custody of security materials as well as marking of scripts.

iii. Existing Laws: There is need for existing laws to tighten the noose on examination cheats.

iv. The problems posed by ICT: The incidence of fore-knowledge of examination question papers or leakage which hitherto could be localized now spreads fast through the use of mobile phones and internet facilities by candidates.

v. Degradation of Moral Values: Emphasis on materialism seems to supplant societal ethos.

vi. Increasing Risk to Life: Examination officials now face increasing risks to their lives and property as they dare to stand up against malpractice.

While Ikechukwu's study was centered on the strategies for curbing examination malpractice in Anambra State alone, this study is about the effect of examination malpractice in Kaduna Polytechnic using department of Public Administration as a case study. Evaluation of the effect of examination malpractices as a step employed to identify and combat the new and remote tides of examination malpractices in the institution. As the menace of examination malpractice becomes more scientific, there is need to also change the approach of combating which is the basis for this study and which Ikechukwu's work could not address. Despite the efforts of all researchers and contributors as seen above, this work is eminent for the fact that it takes into cognizance the new trends of perpetrating examination malpractices as seen in the instrument for this research, which were not contained in the other works; since examination malpractice changes from time to time to incapacitate people that may want to prevent it.

Theoretical Framework

This paper adopted Communist theory by Marx and Engels (1848): Communist theory is defined by Marx and Engels (1848) in a single phrase as the abolition of private property. Marx and Engels stated that society as a whole is more and more splitting up into the great camps, or

opposing classes; the Proletariats and the Bourgeoisie. Political power depicts that property is merely the organized power of one class oppressing another. Communism deprives no man of the power to appropriate the product of the society but it deprives him of the power to subjugate the labour of others by means of such appropriation.

Measures needed to convert to communism include: abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to the public, heavy progressive income tax, abolition of all rights of inheritance, confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels, centralizing of credit in the hands of the state, by means of a national bank with a state capital, centralizing of the means of communication and transportation in the hands of the state, factories and production owned by the state and cultivation of wastelands, equal liability of all labour, establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture and combining agriculture and manufacturing industries.

Since this study is concerned with ensuring malpractice free examinations during all public examinations in Nigeria, it tends associate itself with the Communist theory. The researcher admits with the fact that most candidates indulge in examination malpractice in order to make good grades and increase their chances of having better life through good employment. The theory emphasizes that communism bridges the gap between the rich and the poor thereby, discouraging candidates from seeing passing examinations excellently as the only resort to getting a well paid job.

The theory above is so important to the topical issue understudy. The theories highlighted above are indications that malpractices cannot take place if proper learning has taken place. If the classroom teacher /lecturers, bearing in mind the psychology of the learner, does his/her work well and if the learner appreciates his or her position in the society and then work hard as the future leader of the country, and above all if the learning environment is made conducive, in Kaduna Polytechnic then, learning activities will be more interesting and permanent. When learning has taken place, many students and candidates will not resort to examination malpractices. They will rather use their talents to answer questions examinations. This can effectively be achieved if adequate innovative strategies for curbing examination malpractices are being put in place in Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. The theories above are so important to the topical issue understudy. The theories highlighted above are indications that malpractices cannot take place if proper learning has taken place. If the classroom teacher /lecturers, bearing in mind the psychology of the learner, does his/her work well and if the learner appreciates his or her position in the society and then work hard as the future leader of the country, and above all if the learning environment is made conducive, in Kaduna Polytechnic then, learning activities will be more interesting and permanent. When learning has taken place, many students and candidates will not resort to examination malpractices. They will rather use their talents to answer questions examinations. This can effectively be achieved if adequate innovative strategies for curbing examination malpractices are being put in place.

Relevant of the Theories to the Study

The theories above are so important to the topical issue understudy. The theories highlighted above are indications that malpractices cannot take place if proper learning has taken place. If the classroom teacher /lecturers, bearing in mind the psychology of the learner, does his/her work well and if the learner appreciates his or her position in the society and then work hard as the future leader of the country, and above all if the learning environment is made conducive, in Kaduna Polytechnic then, learning activities will be more interesting and permanent. When learning has taken place, many students and candidates will not resort to examination malpractices. They will rather use their talents to answer questions examinations. This can

effectively be achieved if adequate innovative strategies for curbing examination malpractices are being put in place.

3.0 Methodology

The paper adopted survey documentary and survey research designed and gathered relevant data. The paper focused mainly on secondary data such as journal, News bulletin published by Kaduna Polytechnic analysis of the investigation committee of Examinations malpractice in the college of administrative and social sciences Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. The study population which consists of both the students of public Administration department and some selected both academic and non academic staff of the Polytechnic which is 2200 in totality. The sampled size of the study was drawn through multi-sampling techniques to obtained 220 respondents which represents 10% of the entire population. However, questionnaires were equally administered to the some targeted respondents which consist of both the students and staff of the institution while interviews conducted with the key officials. The instrument which was developed by the researcher has a four-point likert type scale. The four point likert scale was used to accommodate all the research questions in the questionnaire, as shown below:

Strongly Agree (4 Points), Agree (3 Points), Disagree (2 Points), Strongly Disagree (1 Point). Items of the instrument were both positively and negatively structured.

4.0 Data Presentation and Analysis

In this research we distributed 220 questionnaires to the targeted sample size of the study but only 208 questionnaires that were returned completed, while 3 of the questionnaires were returned unfilled properly and 9 questionnaires were to return. Therefore, the study only analyzed the responses of the 208 questionnaires in this study.

Table 1: ***Gender of the Respondents***

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	146	70.2
Female	62	29.8
Total	**208**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 1 shows that 70.2% are men, while 29.8% are female respondent.

Table 2: ***Respondents Age brackets***

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
18- 30years	48	23.0
31-40years	68	32.7
41- above years	92	44.3
Total	**208**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The table above shows that 23.0% are between 18-30years while 32.7% are between 31-40 years and 44.3% are between 41 and above years.

Table 3: ***Respondents Educational Status***

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Secondary certificates	60	28.8
ND/NCE Certificates	58	27.9
HND/Degreecertificates 30.2	63	
Post Graduate Certificates	27	13.0
Total	**208**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The table above shows that 28.8% of the respondent hold secondary school certificates 27.9% hold ND/NCE Certificates while 30.2% hold HND/Degree certificates and 13.0% hold post graduates certificates.

Table 4: ***Respondents Marital Status***

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Married	109	52.4
Single	99	47.6
Total	**208**	**100**

Source: Survey, 2025.

The table above shows that 52.4% are married, while 47.6 % unmarried respondent

Table 5:

Aware of the cases of examination malpractices in the department of Public Administration, Kaduna Polytechnic

Responses	Frequency	points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	74	370		
Agreed	54	216		
Undecided	15	45		
Disagreed	32	64		
Strongly Disagreed	33	33		
Total	**208**	**728**	**3.5**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 5 revealed that 74 said they strongly agreed aware of the cases of examination malpractices in the department of Public Administration, Kaduna Polytechnic 54 agreed in a similar vein, while 15 were not ensure if that is so, 32 disagreed and 33 strongly disagreed with the assertion and the mean score is 3.5

Table 6:

Had you ever witnessed your colleagues trying to cheat in the examination hall in the department several times.

Responses	Frequency	points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	71	375		
Agreed	50	200		
Undecided	10	30		
Disagreed	35	70		
Strongly Disagreed	42	42		
Total	**284**	**717**	**3.5**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 6 shows that 71 of the respondents strongly agreed that had you ever witnessed your colleagues trying to cheat in the examination hall in the department several times and 50 said

they agreed in the same opinion and 10 respondents were undecided while 35 respondents disagreed and 42strongly disagreed on the issue while the mean is 3.5

Table 7:
Does asking a friend for an eraser or to spell a word for somebody during examination constitute cheating.

Responses	Frequency	Points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	65	325		
Agreed	52	208		
Undecided	10	30		
Disagreed	45	90		
Strongly Disagreed	36	36		
Total	**208**	**689**	**3.3**	Accepted

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table above revealed that 65 of the respondents strongly agreed that asking a friend for an eraser or to spell a word for somebody during examination constitute cheating and 52 said they agreed with the assertion while 10 were undecided and 45 of the respondents said they disagreed while 36 also strongly disagreed with the assertion and the mean score is 3.3.

Table 8:
Does carrying an unauthorized material into the examination hall constitute cheating in examination.

Responses	Frequency	Points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	77	385		
Agreed	60	240		
Undecided	12	36		
Disagreed	25	50		
Strongly Disagree	34	34		
Total	**208**	**745**	**3.6**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 8 indicated that 77 respondents strongly agreed that carrying an unauthorized material into the examination hall constitute cheating in examination and 60 said they agreed to the assertion while 12 were undecided and 25 disagreed on the claim while 34 strongly disagreed too and the mean score is 3.6.

Table 9:
Does students have the thought that the best way to pass an examination is to cheat if one has not studied enough knowledge about a course in the department of Public Administration.

Responses	Frequency	Points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	71	355		
Agreed	45	180		

Undecided	12	36		
Disagreed	47	94		
Strongly Disagreed	33	33		
Total	**208**	**698**	**3.4**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 9 above shows that 71 of the respondents strongly agreed that the students have the thought that the best way to pass an examination is to cheat if one has not studied enough knowledge about a course in the department of Public Administration and 45 also agreed while 12 respondents were undecided and 47 said they disagreed and 33 strongly disagreed and the mean score is 3.4 and was accepted.

Table 10:

Students caught during examination had been punished appropriately in the department of public Administration in the institution over the years.

Responses	Frequency	Points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	68	340		
Agreed	44	176		
Undecided	9	27		
Disagreed	45	90		
Strongly Disagr	42	42		
Total	**208**	**675**	**3.3**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

In the above table 68 respondents strongly agreed that students caught during examination had been punished appropriately in the department of public Administration in the institution over the years and 44 also agreed and 9were undecided on the issue, while 45 of them disagreed to the issue while 42 in the same vein strongly disagreed and the mean score is 3.3 it the claim was accepted.

Table 11:

Examination malpractice in has affected the quality of graduates in Nigeria and had turned schools certificate into a worthless paper which consequently undermined the educational development in the nation.

Responses	Frequency	Points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	57	285		
Agreed	65	260		
Undecided	11	33		
Disagreed	40	80		
Strongly Disagree	35	35		
Total	**208**	**693**	**3.3**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 11 shows that 57 of the respondent's respondents strongly agreed that examination malpractice in the department of public administration has affected the quality of graduates in Nigeria and had turned schools certificate into a worthless paper which consequently undermined the educational development in the nation and 65 said they agreed with the assertion. While 11 of the respondents were undecided and 40 of the respondents disagreed and 35 respondents strongly disagreed also.

Table 12:
Examination malpractices problem in the department breeds mediocrity and enthrones laziness and stupidity, thereby discouraging hard work among students, which is the foundation of growth and progress of a Nation.

Responses	Frequency	Points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	58	290		
Agreed	47	188		
Undecided	10	30		
Disagreed	53	106		
Strongly Disagreed	40	40		
Total	**208**	**654**	**3.2**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 12 shows that 58 respondents strongly agreed that examination malpractices problem in the department breeds mediocrity and enthrones laziness and stupidity, thereby discouraging hard work among students, which is the foundation of growth and progress of a Nation and 47also agreed, while 10 were undecided and 53 of them disagreed to that assertion while 40 also strongly disagreed in the same vein and the mean score is 3.2 whereby the claim was accepted.

Table 13:
Lack of closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras installment in all the departmental examination halls to check malpractices in the institution had undermine the school effort to curbs examination malpractices in the department of public Administration Kaduna polytechnic.

Responses	Frequency	Points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	74	370		
Agreed	50	200		
Undecided	14	42		
Disagreed	41	82		
Strongly Disagreed	29	29		
Total	**208**	**723**	**3.5**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 13 shows that 74 of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras installment in all the departmental examination halls to check malpractices in the institution had undermine the school effort to curbs examination malpractices in the department of public Administration Kaduna polytechnic, and 50 agreed in the same vein.

While 14 were undecided and 41 disagreed with the claims while 29 strongly disagreed and the mean score is 3.5 and the decision accepted the issue.

Table 14:
Public enlightenment, information to students, sensitizations of government/stakeholders, embossment of certificates and Sanctions can serve as modalities to reduce the cases of examination malpractices in the department of Public Administration Kaduna, Polytechnics etc.

Responses	Frequency	Points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	44	220		
Agreed	59	236		
Undecided	14	42		
Disagreed	44	88		
Strongly Disagreed	47	47		
Total	**208**	**633**	**3.0**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 14 shows that 44 respondents strongly agreed that public enlightenment, information to students, sensitizations of government/stakeholders, embossment of certificates and Sanctions can serve as modalities to reduce the cases of examination malpractices in the department of Public Administration Kaduna, Polytechnics etc. and 59 also agreed also, while 14 were undecided and 44 of them disagreed while 47 also strongly disagreed with the assertion and the mean score is 3.0 which was accepted base on the decision rule.

Table 15:
Enforcement of examination malpractice laws and provision of conducive learning environment will minimize examination malpractice to its barest minimum in in department of Public Administration, Kaduna Polytechnic.

Responses	Frequency	Points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	63	315		
Agreed	46	184		
Undecided	13	39		
Disagreed	52	104		
Strongly Disagreed	34	34		
Total	**208**	**676**	**3.3**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Tables 15 shows that 63 respondents strongly agreed that enforcement of examination malpractice laws and provision of conducive learning environment will minimize examination malpractice to its barest minimum in department of Public Administration, Kaduna Polytechnic and 46 also agreed also, while 13 were undecided and 52 disagreed while 34 strongly disagreed with the assertion and the mean score is 3.3.

Table 16:
Discouraging all forms of cheating including minor offences, cancellation of students' papers and possibly, the rustication of the culprit for one academic year anytime a person is caught cheating is okay to serve as a deterrent to other students against examination malpractice.

Responses	Frequency	Points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	70	350		

Agreed	40	160		
Undecided	7	21		
Disagreed	54	108		
Strongly Disagreed	37	37		
Total	**208**	**676**	**3.3**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 16 shows that 70 respondents strongly agreed that discouraging all forms of cheating including minor offences, cancellation of students' papers and possibly, the rustication of the culprit for one academic year anytime a person is caught cheating is okay to serve as a deterrent to other students against examination malpractice and 40 also agreed also, while 7 were undecided and 54 disagreed while 37 strongly disagreed with the assertion and the mean score is 3.3 which was accepted according to the decision rule.

Table 17:

Prohibiting the use of electronic devices and provision of adequate hall and seats for examinations as well as adequate number of invigilators, and banning the sale of handouts to can minimize incessant cases of examination malpractice, in the department of public administration, Kaduna polytechnic.

Responses	Frequency	Points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	66	330		
Agreed	39	156		
Undecided	14	42		
Disagreed	54	108		
Strongly Disagreed	35	35		
Total	**208**	**671**	**32.2**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 17 shows that 66 of the respondents strongly agreed that Prohibiting the use of electronic devices and provision of adequate hall and seats for examinations as well as adequate number of invigilators, and banning the sale of handouts to can minimize incessant cases of examination malpractice in the department of public administration, Kaduna polytechnic and 39 also agreed also. While 14 were undecided and 54 disagreed while 35 strongly disagreed with the assertion.

Table 18:

Examination malpractice kills the spirit of hard and academic reputation of the department of Public administration, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna.

Responses	Frequency	Points	Mean x	Decision
Strongly Agreed	75	375		
Agreed	55	275		
Undecided	13	39		
Disagreed	44	88		
Strongly Disagreed	21	21		
Total	**208**	**798**	**3.8**	**Accepted**

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 18 shows that 75 of the respondents strongly agreed that examination malpractice kills the spirit of hard among students in the department of Public administration and 55 also agreed also, while 13 were undecided and 44 disagreed while 21 strongly disagreed with the assertion.

Hypotheses Testing:

H_{01}: Examination Malpractices does not undermine educational development in the Development in department of Public Administration Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna.

H_{01}: Examination Malpractices undermines educational development in the Development in department of Public Administration Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna. The inferential statistical tool sued in testing the hypothesis is to find out the relationship between examination malpractice and educational development in the department of public administration, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna which examination malpractices is the independent variable and educational development is depended variable in correlations.

Table 19:

Highest scores in each variable

X/ Independent Variables Ethnic religious	Y/Depended Variables Socio-economic development
32	74
41	71
36	65
34	77
42	68

Source: Survey, 2025.

Table 20:

Spearman's Rank Coefficient Correlation

X	Y	Rx	RY	RX– RY	D^2
32	74	1	4	-3	9
41	71	4	3	1	1
36	65	3	1	2	4
34	77	2	5	-3	9
42	68	5	2	3	9

Source: Survey, 2025.

$$R = 1-6 \frac{\sum d^2}{N(N^2-1)}$$

$$R = 1- \frac{6\times 32}{5(5^2-1)}$$

$$R = 1 \frac{192}{5x24}$$

$$R=1 \frac{-192}{120}$$

$$R = -1.75$$

Test of Significance of Correlation

$$T = R \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{r-r^2}}$$

$$R = -0.1$$

$$T = \frac{0.1 \times 1.7}{0.1 - 0.01} \sqrt{\frac{5-2}{0.1 - (0.1)2\ r^2}}$$

$$T = \frac{-0.17}{-0.11}$$

$$T = 1.5$$

Critical Value:
Accept (Hi), if R calculated is less than R critical if otherwise "Reject the null hypothesis"
By comparing the calculated value of R 0.1 with critical value of R to 1.5, it is clear that it critical value R is greater than the calculated value R as such we (Accept) the alternative hypothesis (Hi), and reject of Null hypothesis (Ho): and concluded that, Examination Malpractices undermines educational development in the Development in department of Public Administration Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna

Results and Discussion of the Paper
Base from the data analysis and hypotheses tested and the paper found out the followings as findings:

The paper found out that there are cases of examination malpractices in the department of Public Administration, Kaduna Polytechnic as the reports of the committees attested to that fact. And the study also revealed that they had witnessed colleagues trying to cheat in the examination hall in the department several time.

The paper discovered that asking a friend for an eraser or to spell a word for somebody during examination constitute cheating and carried an unauthorized material into the examination hall constitute cheating.

The paper equally indicates that students have the thought that best way to pass an examination is to cheat if one has not studied enough knowledge about a course and that the students caught during examination had been punished appropriately in the department of public Administration in the institution over the years.

The paper shows that that examination malpractice in highest institutions has affected the quality of graduates in Nigeria and had turned schools certificate into a worthless paper which consequently undermined the educational development in the nation.

There paper revealed that examination malpractices problem in the department breeds mediocrity and enthrones laziness and stupidity, thereby discouraging hard work among students, which is the foundation of growth and progress of a Nation.

The paper shows that lack of closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras installment in all the departmental examination halls to check malpractices in the institution had undermine the school effort to curbs examination malpractices in the department of public Administration Kaduna polytechnic.

The study also indicated at discussion that there is high level of corruption on the side of examinations bodies which make them to be acceptable if students are passing their examinations .

The study discovered that examination malpractice kills the spirit of hard among students in the department of Public administration, Kaduna Polytechnic.

The paper revealed that enforcement of examination malpractice laws and provision of conducive learning environment will minimize examination malpractice to its barest minimum in department of Public Administration, Kaduna Polytechnic.

Finally, the paper revealed that Public enlightenment, information to students, sensitizations of government/stakeholders, embossment of certificates and Sanctions can serve as modalities to reduce the cases of examination malpractices in the department of Public Administration Kaduna, Polytechnics etc.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations of the Paper

In Nigeria, examination malpractice has become a hydra-headed problem that touches the entire educational system. It is caused by several agents such as students, staff, parents, examination bodies, internet and other agents by means of different techniques that grow by the day. This results to gradual loss of confidence in Nigerian certificates. Most education stakeholders abhor the presence of examination malpractice and the damages caused by it in our school systems, and are ready to cooperate with relevant authorities to fight the menace to minimize its damaging influence.

The success of an education system depends upon the effectiveness of its examination system as it is a fundamental component of teaching and learning process. The fundamental role of examination in educational process can be valued in light of the fact that good examinations are a source of motivation for students since they assist students in realizing their strengths and weaknesses. They also provide opportunities for the lecturers to use new teaching methodologies in order to improve the teaching and learning process. Furthermore, examinations serve as a source for the assessment of students' achievement levels and assist the teachers to evaluate the effectiveness of their teaching and learning methods for future improvement. However, in Kaduna Polytechnic, examinations are affected by misconduct or wrong-doing both by the lecturers and students.

The findings indicated that, while there are some common methods of cheating which students use, there are some methods which teachers do not know. This means that students are continuously devising new methods of cheating to ensure that they pass the examinations at all costs. It is high time that teachers, as well as other stakeholders come together to fight against examination malpractice.

In conclusion, solutions are only possible where there are Examination Halls, large classrooms, adequate seats and adequate number of teachers in a school. A class where there are many students sitting on the floor and windows with some armed with knives and locally made pistols; an invigilator will not risk his life to prevent examination malpractice. The government can play a very big role in curbing this menace by providing enough classrooms, desks and employing qualified teachers. And also, during an examination, the school should ensure that each student gets his/her own question paper and provide enough invigilators.

The Federal government has established an Exam Ethics Committee, all State Government and Local Government Councils should do the same thing, some students are lazy and do not study well for the examination. Smuggling of foreign materials into the examination halls, writing of examination answers on the palms, thighs and other body parts, and communication through asking for examinations answers from colleagues are the most forms of malpractices students engage in. From the results, respondents agree that students can use digital wristwatches, and mobile phones to aid them copy during the examinations. In a nutshell, engaging in examination malpractice constitutes academic dishonesty in the department of public administration Kaduna polytechnic between the years under review.

Recommendations

To address the increasing number of examination malpractices, we propose the following to help maintain the credibility, confidence, and qualifications in the institution.

i. Since students have developed sophisticated and new forms of cheating during examination, we recommend the introduction of scanners and e-search software to help curb the new methods that students have adopted to cheat.
ii. The study also recommend to Kaduna polytechnic's management to review the offences, sanctions, and penalties on examination malpractices spelt out in the general and examination rules and regulations to include the emerging new forms of malpractices.
iii. The study recommended that the department examination sitting arrangements should be spaced enough, so that it would be extremely difficult for students to see the writings of colleagues sitting beside them or in front of them, as well as prevent 'giraffing'
iv. The study recommended that closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras should be installed in large examination halls, and also encourages invigilators to do thorough checks on students before allowing them into the examination halls in the department.
v. The further study suggests that to serve as a deterrent to students, the Polytechnic Statutes should be amended such that persons found culpable to have misconduct themselves would face expulsion from the Polytechnic.
vi. The study also recommends that for the to discourage all forms of cheating including minor offences, cancellation of students' papers and possibly, the rustication of the culprit for one academic year anytime a person is caught cheating.
vii. Pending the provision of adequate hall and seats for examinations, adequate number of invigilators should be assigned to examination room (the policy of a chief invigilator and at least one invigilator to every 40 students should be adhered to) in the department of public administration, Kaduna polytechnic.
viii. Finally, all activities relating to examinations such as question paper production,, marking and result collation as well as computation should be handled with a high sense of responsibility by those concerned.
ix. The paper recommends that banning the sale of handouts to minimize incessant cases of examination malpractice and counseling services should be provided for students and adequate facilities should be provided to make teaching and learning effective in the department of Public administration, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna.
x. The paper suggests that there is need to provide adequate teaching and learning materials, libraries and laboratories should be stocked with the needed textbooks, chemicals and apparatus to promote effective teaching and learning in the department of Public administration, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna.
xi. Continuous assessment should be practiced correctly. It will reduce examination malpractices as 40% of marks are accumulated from various assessment techniques such as projects and assignments before actual examinations.
xii. The number of invigilators and supervisors should be increased in the exam halls. Exam officers, Vice Principals and Principals should occasionally pay visits to exam halls to observe what is going on. In this way, they could notice any cheating behavior.

Finally, the paper recommends that there must be a major and comprehensive overhaul of the educational system in the country since education is the best legacy that any parent or nation could bequeath to its younger generation. This is more so that no individual or country in this contemporary world would develop with a flawed educational system.

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