

**CASE OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE IN SENIOR  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

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**Abstract**

In Haryana, the most recent twenty years have seen a disturbing pace of expansion in occurrences of examination offense particularly at secondary school level. Confirmations proliferate of expanding occurrences of examination malpractice by understudies, educators and guardians. Examination malpractice has become so boundless that there is essentially no examination anyplace at all levels and surprisingly outside the conventional educational system that there is nobody type of sharp practice or the other. Each examination season observers the development of new and shrewd approaches to cheating. This paper resolves the issue of examination malpractice in secondary schools in Haryana, what supports it, the outcomes of examination malpractice and the routes through which examination malpractice could be controlled to give validity to the examination interaction in the country.

**Keywords:** *Examination malpractice; sustain; anomie*

**INTRODUCTION**

The worth and usefulness of any instructive framework lie in its capacity to realize the objectives of training. In instructive frameworks, world over, the examination cycle has the effect. The objectives of public instructive frameworks and for sure public advancement become like a hallucination in the event that examination morals aren't empowered and founded. Till date, examinations actually stay the best apparatus for a true appraisal and assessment of what students have accomplished after a time of tutoring. Consequently, any activity that sabotages examinations represents an incredible danger to the legitimacy and dependability of examination results and certificate. Sadly, the course of examination in Haryana secondary schools has turned into a "contemporary disgrace". This is a result of the peculiarity of examination malpractice that has become endemic in the instructive framework. The Examination Malpractice Act (1999) clarifies examination malpractice as any demonstration of exclusion or commission by an individual who fully expecting, previously, during, or after any examination deceitfully secure any uncalled for advantage for himself or some other individual in such a way that repudiates the standards and guidelines to the degree of subverting the legitimacy, unwavering quality, realness of the examination and eventually the trustworthiness of the authentications given. commented that examination malpractice is any unpredictable conduct displayed by an applicant or anyone accused of the direct of examination previously, during or after the examination that repudiates the guidelines and guidelines overseeing the lead of such examination. In Haryana, the most recent twenty years have seen a disturbing pace of expansion in episodes of examination unfortunate behavior. Proof proliferate of expanding association in examination malpractice by understudies, educators and guardians.

The frequency of examination malpractice has become so boundless that there is practically no examination anywhere at all levels and outside the conventional educational system that there is nobody type of sharp practice or the other. The occurrences of examination malpractice are normal all over the place and each examination season observers the development of new and brilliant approaches to cheating.

However examination malpractice is neither a new peculiarity nor is it impossible to miss to Haryana or Africa the disturbing pace of increment is a worldwide issue. The disturbing pace of expansion in examination malpractice in secondary schools in Haryana calls for worry from all partners in the training area. It has been generally detailed that guardians and educators help and abet examination malpractice straightforwardly or in a roundabout way. Guardians go to the degree of paying off their direction through to guarantee that their wards get unmerited grades while instructors energize examination malpractice since they come up short on energy to work yet need to be adulated for tasks not finished. As indicated by Omoluabi and Uzoka the worth framework in Haryana has separated totally thus grown-ups and adolescents the same demonstration without moral compunctions. This is the justification for why examination malpractice actually flourishes in spite of its grave results on the social-political and monetary constructions of the country.

### **Conditions that Sustain Examination Malpractice in Haryana**

The peculiarity of examination malpractice is impacted by many elements. As indicated by absence of certainty because of lacking readiness, peer impact, cultural impact, parental help and helpless offices in schools are a portion of the elements liable for examination malpractices. Writing along these lines, recognized school developers, instructing learning climate, the instructor, the understudy, over worth of endorsements, wantonness in the Haryana society and parental help as certain elements liable for examination malpractice in the Haryana instructive framework As to what exactly supports examination malpractice in the country, the author holds the assessment that cultural detachment, which is summarized in the expression "anomie" supports examination malpractice in Haryana.

### **Anomie and Examination Malpractice**

Anomie is considered as a breakdown in the social design because of disjunction between the social standards and objectives and the socially organized limits of individuals from the gathering to act as per them In this origination, social qualities might assist with creating conduct that is at chances with the commands of the actual qualities. Anomie brings forth unusual conduct and non-similarity, which is an indication of separation between socially endorsed objectives and socially recommended implies for understanding these objectives. A general public that puts an extraordinarily solid accentuation on objective accomplishment without a relating accentuation on organized method for accomplishing these objectives will undoubtedly apply pressures on certain individuals from the general public that may ultimately depend on the utilization of any actually practical means in accomplishing these objectives independent of whether or not the means utilized is authentic. The interaction by which commendation of the end produces a de-regulation of the means to the end happens in numerous social orders where the two parts of the social construction are not exceptionally incorporated.

Contemporary Haryana society puts extraordinary accentuation on progress objectives without comparable accentuation on institutional method for achieving these objectives. Society is portrayed by a weighty accentuation on progress and abundance without a comparing accentuation on authentic means and roads to be utilized in making progress. Everything in Haryana these days is driven by the

longing for progress independent of the means utilized in making progress. The nation has turned into a business adventure and as of now not a spot for sacrificial help. Everybody is out to bring in fast cash and enthusiasm is imperiled. There is a disjunction between the socially acclaimed objectives and the institutional systems for accomplishing these objectives. The lessening of this after some time is the anomie that currently portrays the Haryana society. Society, as it is comprised today, is established on flawed/delicate training, political, monetary, physical, and social climate that can't deliver a superior tomorrow.

The nation is perplexed with social and financial ills like cultism, moral debauchery, misappropriation, social foul play, debasement, etc. It has turned into a general public where the custom is to enrich scoundrels, blackguards, trick specialists, and violators of public trust with public distinctions and choose them to magnified public workplaces. The social indecencies tormenting society have penetrated the whole portions of the training area. The signs are moral wantonness, loss of family values, cultism and examination malpractice that has become endemic the training arrangement of the country. The cultural accentuation on progress objectives, regardless of the means utilized in accomplishing these objectives, has compressed a few members in the instruction business to strain toward anomie. Such members have turned to the utilization of ill-conceived methodology in making progress in examinations.

The disjunction between socially acclaimed objectives and the systematized method for accomplishing these objectives combined with the social setting of incredible accentuation on progress objectives without comparable accentuation upon institutional method for achieving these objectives have established a climate that inclines a few understudies, instructors, guardians and others to examination malpractice. Understudies are involved on the grounds that they need to make progress; guardians are involved on the grounds that they need passing marks for their wards; educators and others are involved as a result of the monetary, material and other theoretical increases logical from contribution in examination malpractice. Examination malpractice, an assortment of defilement is supported by whatever supports debasement in the country.

Private enterprise has dissolved the virtues of the Haryana society. Social, monetary, political, strict and instructive indecencies are praised and compensated in the country while excellence is rebuffed. How could understudies, educators and others disregard examination malpractice when they "see hoodlums being liberated through legalisms and court vaulting or more terrible, through pitiful and criminal impact hawking?" Closely connected with the ethical debauchery in the general public is the avarice for cash. The financial prizes gathering to members of examination malpractice is gigantic and impossible. On the off chance that the police can straightforwardly take hush-money on the roadways, how could those engaged with the direct of examinations not acknowledge financial impetuses to undermine the lead of examinations? Guardians and watchmen are prepared to give consolation and pay costs since they frantically need their children and wards to secure declarations. Besides, there is the issue of over-worth of testaments.

The issue of over worth of validations could be followed to the explorer past when the wilderness pros gave confirmations as accolades for local people who had gone through some kind of direction in the association. Such administrative affirmations quickly shot the holders from life normal and transformed them into neighboring financial and social supervisors. Confirmations or near capabilities became second strategy for broad social and monetary impact and entryways for future political power. Starting there forward, the value structure had placed emphasis on validations because of their

acknowledged noteworthy power. This procured thought has managed and suffused the Haryana instructive framework so much that the consequence of the structure got a kick out of the chance to show confirmations and capabilities rather than data, skill and capacity. Accordingly, students partake in substitute way technique for getting these supports during examinations. Thusly, parental indiscipline and abuse of overflow support the eccentricity of examination malpractice. Numerous watchmen acknowledge that with their overflow they can sling their children to any heights in the overall population whether or not it incorporates buying question papers and taking care of instructors and invigilators to ensure that their children pass examinations. The introduction of the Global System of Mobile Telephones (GSM) in the country has modified examination malpractice in the instructive framework. The ascent of inventive contraptions has delivered new and more refined ways of managing tricky lead during examinations. A huge load of academic information is taken care of in handsets for direct use in examination entryways or for forward travel through SMS to various students wherever in the country. Students with individual progressed colleagues or PDAs can emanate or call data discreetly from across a review lobby, or with a phone from wherever off the school environment. The overall population doesn't have control over its correspondence system.

### **Dangers and Consequences of Examination Malpractice**

Examination malpractice is a social detestable that can harm society to the degree of perhaps prompting a bombed state. It has intense financial, political and social outcomes. Over the most recent decade alone, the West African Examinations Council (WAEC) needed to drop the aftereffects of 814, 699 competitors in its May/June Examinations. Considering the expense of purchasing examination frames alone, this add up to a misuse of around 2.5 billion naira. Aside from direct wastage of cash, there is likewise wastage as any open door expenses for the country and society. Examination malpractices ruin the objectives of instruction. The realization of the objectives of training will keep on being a delusion in the event that the scourge of examination malpractice isn't destroyed from the framework. The nation will wind up creating graduates who miss the mark on information, ability and skill to take advantage of the assets of the country. Furthermore, the alumni will come up short on right sort of values and mentality required for endurance in a globalized economy. Malpractice prompts irreversible loss of validity. A country that becomes noted for examination malpractice misfortunes global believability. The ramifications is that archives exuding from such nation will be treated with doubt. Therefore, declarations granted by such country's instructive establishments are questioned. Such country's instructive establishments are just about as great however dead, taking everything into account.

The battle against debasement will fail on the off chance that examination malpractice keeps on being endemic in the instructive framework. As heads of tomorrow who have gone through an educational system described by scholastic extortion and untrustworthiness, the young people of the nation will plant and support this deceitful conduct in any association they track down themselves. They will be bound to an existence of wrongdoing, extortion and degenerate practices. The results of examination malpractice are grave as explained previously. What is the exit from this instructive mess?

### **METHODOLOGY**

The examination was quantitative in nature and review research configuration was taken on and used for the review. The review was directed in Lusaka area of Central territory in India. The number of inhabitants in this review remembered all students for secondary schools in Lusaka District. In this review, an arbitrary examining procedure for the number of inhabitants in the review was done from

various homerooms. The analyst controlled polls to ten (10) secondary schools out of the seventeen (17) government run secondary schools in Lusaka District. Thirty (30) students from each school were given surveys giving an all out example of 300 (300) understudies. In this review, the factors that were estimated are: the understudies' insight on the reasons for examination malpractice and the students' discernment to answers for examination malpractice. In this review, the examination instrument that was utilized was an organized survey.

The poll things had three sections A, B and C. Segment A necessary the respondents to rank the types of examination malpractice as per their recurrence of event while area B distinguished elements answerable for examination malpractices utilizing four point rating scale which empowered respondents to decide to any one that fit their reactions. The four point rating scale empowered respondents to demonstrate the degree to which they concurred with the thing or clashed. Segment C recognized approaches to fighting examination malpractices utilizing four point Likert scales which again empowered respondents to decide to any one that fit their reactions. The four point rating scale empowered respondents to show the degree to which they concurred with the thing or clashed. Surveys were offered to understudies to response in the wake of getting consent from their Head instructors. Arrangements were made with executives of the schools who helped in picking the respondents at irregular. Having given the polls, time was given to the respondents to react as required and the surveys were gathered last. Information was investigation utilizing expressive insights and introduced utilizing rates, tables and graphs. The recurrence appropriations were utilized for each segment of the survey which had explicit topics.

## PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

The discoveries of this study are introduced in three sections specifically; students' impression of the event of sorts of examination malpractice, causes, and the answers for examination malpractice.

Understudies' Perception of the event of the sorts of Examination Malpractice All the members concurred that the distinguished kinds of examination malpractice exist in secondary schools in the Lusaka area as displayed in table 2.

## RESULTS

The aftereffects of this study are introduced in three sections to be specific; understudies' view of the event of sorts of examination malpractice, causes, and the answers for examination malpractice.

### *Pupils' Perception on the occurrence of the types of Examination Malpractice*

All the participants agreed that the identified types of examination malpractice exist in secondary schools in Lusaka district as shown in table 1.

**Table 1: Rank order of Pupils' Perception of types of Examination Malpractice**

Rank	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Leakage	152	50.67	71	23.63	26	8.67	15	5	15	5	9	3	7	2.36	5	1.67
Collusion	23	7.67	24	8	77	25.67	62	20.67	52	17.33	34	11.33	23	7.67	4	1.67



Computer System	50	16.67	74	24.67	36	12	42	14	51	17	16	5.33	14	4.66	17	5.67
Assistance	21	7	35	11.67	47	15.67	40	13.33	47	15.67	43	14.33	45	15	22	7.36
Smuggling	55	18.33	74	24.67	59	19.67	41	13.67	20	6.67	24	8.33	10	3.33	15	5.33
Impersonation	2	0.67	13	4.33	22	7.33	45	15	48	16	62	20.67	48	16	60	20
Substitution	0	0	10	3.36	15	5	17	5.67	39	13	60	20	98	32.67	61	20.3
Examiner Malpractice	5	1.67	9	3	21	7	40	13.33	33	11	34	11.33	65	21.67	93	31

From the discoveries the sort of examination malpractice that happen habitually are Leakage, Computer framework, Smuggling of unapproved materials in the examination room and Collusion. 50.67% of the respondents concurred and positioned Leakage or Prior Knowledge as the most regularly utilized sort of examination malpractice. The students met emphatically accept that culprits approach the live inquiries through examination habitats which are situated a long way from zonal solid rooms and the District Education Board Secretaries' solid rooms where question papers are gathered consistently.

PC System and Smuggling of unapproved materials into the examination room were positioned second by 24.7% respondents each. The PC framework obliges the first as numerous students who approach live inquiries would handily communicate the data through cell phones or messages to their examinees as distinguished by Oduwaiye (2009). Pirating may likewise go in alongside the first. Aside from the sneaking of notes and exercise books, applicants have become complex as they might translate replies on pens, rulers and pencils which are utilized for composing. They may likewise compose replies on the body for example thighs and palms as distinguished by ECZ (2014). 25.67% of the respondents concurred and positioned Collusion as third. This is the place where the competitors might scheme to duplicate from one another with or without the information on the invigilator. Competitors might frame an organization of guest plan by which a splendid understudy sits in the center while those that need assistance sit on one or the other side (Eze, 2012 and Olnipekun, 2013).

Further from the discoveries, the sorts of examination malpractice that don't happen habitually are Impersonation, replacement, Examiner malpractice and External help. 20.67% of the respondents positioned Impersonation 6th. This isn't normal in light of the utilization of personality cards for the inward up-and-comers and National Registration Cards for General Certificate of Education applicants while going into the examination room however now and again students might stow away under the enormous number of competitors going in for examinations to mimic.

Replacement was positioned seventh by 32.67% of the respondents. This is positioned so in light of the fact that the contents are fixed in an alter clear envelope in the examination room within the sight of applicants. Anyway this might occur whenever coordinated by the invigilators and the bosses to supplant answer scripts.

Analyst Malpractice was positioned the most un-continuous by 31% of the respondents while External help was so irrelevant in every one of the positions. This additionally concurs with the promotion of ECZ (2014) on the commonness of sorts of examination malpractice.

#### *Pupils' Perception of the Causes Of Examination Malpractice*

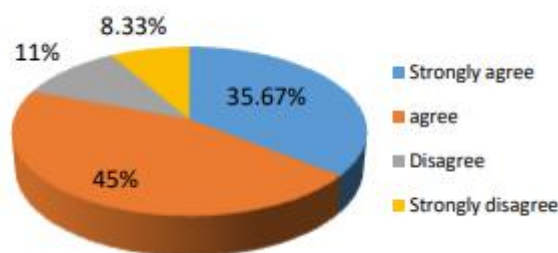
The study revealed the following as strong causes of examination malpractice as shown in table 2 below:

**Table 2: Pupils' Perception on the Causes of Examination Malpractice**

	Response							
	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Pupils not well prepared for examination	105	35.65	137	45	35	11	25	8.35
Teachers do not cover the syllabus	118	39.33	93	31	68	22.50	21	7
Inadequate teaching and learning materials	95	31.67	90	30	79	26.33	36	12
Societal preference for Paper qualification	65	21.67	116	38.67	81	27	38	12.66
Poor teaching methods and incompetent teachers	82	27.33	125	41.67	61	20.33	32	10.67
Low morality level of members of society	59	19.67	94	31.33	101	33.67	46	15.33
Fear of failing the exam	190	63.33	80	26.67	12	4	18	6
Poverty of teachers and Parents	22	7.33	60	20.34	83	27.33	135	45
Lack of monitoring exam Centers	81	27	65	21.67	68	22.67	86	28.66
Ineffective supervision in the Exam room	74	24.67	89	29.67	98	32.66	39	13
Lack of appropriate punishment for perpetrators	111	37	69	23	44	14.67	76	25.33
Poor sitting arrangement	78	26	78	26	63	21	81	27

Pupils are not well prepared for the Examination

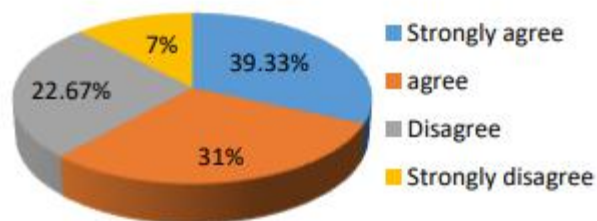
80.67% of the respondents agreed that this was one of the major causes of examination malpractice while 19.33% disagreed as shown in figure 1:

**Fig 1: Pupils are not well prepared for examination**

This component is likewise upheld by Achigbe et al (2010) when they said that shortfall of educators from work for some explanation lives brief period for possibility to plan for the examination. As a result students won't be completely ready for the examination and will search for an approach to cheating to finish the examination at all cost.

Educators don't cover the Syllabus

This component obliges sick readiness of possibility for the examination. 70.33% of the respondents concurred that this was one of the reasons for examination malpractice while 29.67% differ as displayed in figure 2;

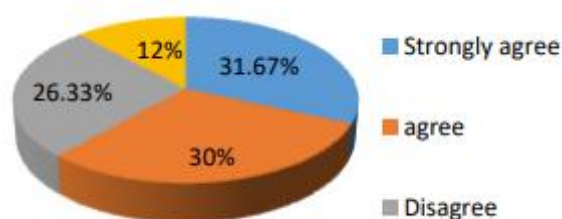


**Figure 2: Teachers do not cover the syllabus**

This observation is supported by Oduwaiye (2009) when she said if lecturers do not cover the course content pupils will not have been prepared fully for the examination and therefore they (pupils) will begin to look for how to cut corners or find a way of passing.

Schools do not have enough Teaching and Learning Materials

1.67% of respondents agreed that shortage of teaching and learning materials is one of the major causes of examination malpractice while 38.33% disagreed as shown in figure 3.



**Fig 3: Schools do not have enough teaching and learning materials**

This view is upheld by Denga (1998) in his exploration when he saw that lack of educational materials, for example, course readings, showing helps, synthetic substances and gear in research centers can deliver up-and-comers not being satisfactorily ready for the examination. This can prompt competitors turning to cheating.

## CONCLUSION

Examination malpractice is a social issue that has unleashed inconceivable destruction on the whole texture of Haryana. It is a hydra-headed issue that requires a multi-layered way to deal with its goal. Any work pointed toward settling this issue should be cooperative, that is, including all partners in the training area, on the off chance that not, such exertion will turn out to be a waste of time. Examination malpractice is no question a worldwide peculiarity that is on an increment lately. Numerous students appear to excel through examination malpractice even in high stake examinations. India has seen this emergency of examination malpractice in essential, secondary, and tertiary organizations.

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