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ROLE OF CCTV AS A MEANS OF REDUCING EXAMINATION MALPRACTICES IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN IMO STATE

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Abstract

The study examined the use of CCTV as a means of reducing Examination malpractices among students of Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education Owerri, in Imo State. The descriptive survey design was adopted in the study. The population comprises of all students of AIFUE, Owerri, Imo State. The sample of 250 students was randomly selected using sample random sampling technique. A well structured questionnaire was used to collect data and was validated by some experts and reliability of the instrument and the result was found to have a reliability coefficient of 0.62 which indicated that the instrument was reliable to collect the necessary data for the study. Data was collected was analyzed using mean, standard deviation and chi-square was used to test the hypothesis formulated at 0.05 level of significant. Findings revealed that majority of tertiary education student agreed that CCTV plays a vital role in the reduction of examination malpractice. The study therefore recommended that CCTV should be installed and also used effectively during examinations in tertiary institutions in Imo State.

Keywords: Role, CCTV, Examination malpractices tertiary institution students.

Introduction

The term education has been described as a process of teaching imparting knowledge and also learning through which the young offspring acquires knowledge for self development. Osuji (2020) opined that education is a process through which young people are equipped to lead productive lives according to their talents and interests. Knowledge acquisition can be regarded as the main purpose of education. But learners are not only taught on knowledge acquisition but also to adapt to acceptable public life. Onyibe, Uma and Ibina (2015) described education as a means of overcoming handicaps, achieving greater quality and acquiring wealth and status for all. Education is also regarded as a means by which individuals develop according to their personal needs, talents and potentials. Examination is part of education. Examination as an Onyechere (2010) opined as a formal test of one's knowledge, skills or ability in a certain subject usually through oral and written questions or practical exercise. Examination means the act of testing student's ability that is based on the course of content. Also Ehigamusue et al. (2022) described examination as an exercise that is administered at the conclusion of a learning period in education. However, examination also serves as a measure of the trainee's ability to retain information that they have learned. The examination also helps students know their academic strengths and weaknesses and feed back to teachers. The feedback helps teachers to know what went well and what did not, which invariably help them plan on the next line of action.

In Nigeria series of examinations are conducted ranging from unified matriculation examination (UTME), Senior Secondary Certificate Examination (SSCE) and Semester

Examination in Tertiary Institution among others. All the above mention series of examination have suffered from examination malpractices.

Examination malpractices remain a persistent challenge, threatening the integrity of academic assessment and credibility of academic qualification. Onuka and Duro cited by Akinhinde and Musa (2016), is an illegal activity conducted for personal gain by any person in a position of trust and responsibility in that bureaucracy of a spoken or written test examination malpractices according to Ehiglumusue et al (2022) is any illegal means that students adopt in order to pass examinations, whether they take place inside or outside credibility lots, also countries international reputations suffers when it becomes known for examination malpractices. The consequences are that documents or certificates issued by educational institutions in such country will be waved with mistrust. Examination malpractices can take different forms and dimensions which are: taking in of unfamiliar papers into the assessment centre, sending data by specialize for knowledge of assessment question, having, two distinct handwritings on a candidates script and using unsigned scripts.

Ogunjobi, et al. (2021) opined that through examinations malpractice some students could be enticed to participate in additional types of misconduct, such as prostitution or attempted robbery. Also students who do not have enough money to resolve or pay for their grades may discourage the idea of hard work, law productivity and poor job performance. It is therefore deemed to necessary to examine a strong technique to curbing the actives of examination malpractices in order to upgrade the quality of certificate which are awarded in schools and also enhance the quality of education. Anzene (2014) pointed out that examination malpractice is already becoming a culture in Nigerian educational sector, from the primary to the tertiary level. There is need to checkmate or reduce this menace with the aid of artificial intelligence Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV).

Closed-circuit television surveillance (CCTV) is a surveillance technology. It is used for monitoring behaviour, activities, or other changing information for the purpose of influencing, managing and directing or protecting people (Iyon and David, 2017). One of the aims of using Closed-circuit television system is to detect suspicious behaviours in real-time so that pro-active measures can be taken. Alibi (2014) stated that it CCTV is effective, cases of examination malpractices will not only be avoided but will be drastically reduced.

The installation of CCTV during examination according to Lanwativew (2021) will help to keep a check on misconduct of both students and invigilators, track individual candidates and also help in management of exam centres. Amaechi et al. (2016) stated that deploying CCTV in academic environments can be useful tool for maintaining social control and deterring intending candidates from examinations malpractice activities. Devi et al (2017) also opined that CCTV can be used to analyze student's activity in an online examination scene to classify whether the particular candidates activity is suspicious or not. Another method as indicated by Fayomi et al. (2016) is the utilization of air terminal metal indicators for debilitating candidates who attempt to sneak in a mouth piece and earpiece in the exam hall. Suffice to say that CCTV helps to detect and record of movement that are suspected of disregarding the rules setup for the examination and also call the attention of invigilators.

Basic facilities needed for CCTV of installation in examination hall include; CCTV camera; internet connection; 45 inch LCD monitor; DVR and wiring cable; hard disk; BNC video input; Coax cables; TV with composite video input; RJ45, cable cutler stripper; RCA and F

connectors; AHD test monitor; CAT – 5 cable; PTZ tester and IP cameras system. CCTV can be used to curb examination malpractice through the following ways: Surveillance- cameras when installed in strategic position in exam halls can be used to monitor activities of both students and invigilators. Deference the primary preventive utility of CCTV is to trigger a perceptual mechanism in a potential offender. It seeks to change offender's perception, so the offender believes if he gets involved in malpractice, he will be caught. Evidence – DVR has capabilities to record and store activities.

Statement of the Problem

Observations and reports from educational sectors revealed that an examination malpractice has become so common and it has affected the quality of graduates from higher education system in Nigeria. Emaiknu (2012) argued that there is public concern about the low quality of education in Nigeria since the reputation of Nigerian education has been severely tainted as a result of examination cheating examinations cheating has also taken over the education field in Nigeria. Teachers-lecturers and even high officers are also involved in more than 70% of these cases.

In order to reduce examination malpractice there is need for CCTV installations in exam halls in tertiary institutions in operate in the same and comparable favourable environment.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study was to examine the role of CCTV as a means of reducing examination malpractices in tertiary institutions in Imo State.

1. To determine the roles of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractices among students in tertiary education.
2. To determine the roles of CCTV in the reduction of examination malpractice based on gender.

Research Questions

The following research questions were answered in the study.

1. What are the roles of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractices among students in tertiary education?
2. What are the roles of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractice based on gender?

Hypothesis

The following research hypothesis was formulated.

1. There is no significant difference in the mean responses of students on the role of CCTV in the reduction of examination malpractice based on gender.

Methods

The descriptive survey research design was employed to carry out this study. The population of the study covers all the students of Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education Owerri, Imo State. The sample consists of 250 students who were selected using simple random sampling technique to complete questionnaire. A well structured questionnaire was used to collect data for the study and the instrument was validated by some experts and the reliability of the instrument was determined through a pilot-test conducted by

the researcher on the instrument and reliability co-efficient of 0.62 using the Cronbach Alpha coefficient which indicated that the instrument was reliable. Data collected was analyzed using mean, standard deviation and t-test was used to test the hypothesis formulated at 0.05 level of significant.

Results

Table 1: Demographic profile of the respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percent (%)
Gender		
Male	91	37.6
Female	151	62.4
Total	242	100.0

Table 1 shows the demographic profile of the respondents. It revealed that 37.6% of the respondents are male while 62.4% are female.

Table 2: Roles of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractices among students in tertiary education

S/N	Items	Agreed (%)	Disagreed (%)
1	Installation of CCTV in examination halls will make students to be serious in their studies	181 (74.8)	61 (25.2)
2	Use of CCTV will discourage students from examination malpractice	136 (56.2)	106 (43.8)
3	Use of CCTV will restore the dignity and quality of education in Universities	137 (56.6)	105 (43.4)
4	Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) will make students to make good use of libraries and other reading facilities in the school	135 (55.8)	107 (44.2)
5	CCTV will make students to be conscious of their behaviours during examinations	196 (81.0)	46 (19.0)
6	CCTV will reduce the use of phones in the examination hall	151 (62.4)	91 (37.6)
7	CCTV is enough evidence to expel/ suspend a student who engages in exam malpractice	151 (62.4)	91 (37.6)
8	CCTV can help fight against corruption in educational system	181 (74.8)	61 (25.2)
9	Installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) should be encouraged in tertiary institutions	137 (56.6)	105 (43.4)
	Total	1405	773
	Average (%)	156 (64.5)	86 (35.5)

Table 2 shows the roles of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractices among students in tertiary education. The result revealed that 64.5% of students in tertiary education agreed that CCTV plays a vital role in the reduction of examination malpractices while 35.5% did not.

Therefore, majority of students in tertiary education agreed on the roles of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractices.

Table 3: Roles of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractices among students in tertiary education based on gender

S/N	Items	Male (n=91)		Female (n=151)	
		Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
	Roles of CCTV				
1	Installation of CCTV in examination halls will make students to be serious in their studies	60 (24.8)	31 (12.8)	121 (50.0)	30 (12.4)
2	Use of CCTV will discourage students from examination	60 (24.8)	31 (12.8)	76 (31.4)	75 (31.0)
3	Use of CCTV will restore the dignity and quality of education in Universities	46 (19.0)	45 (18.6)	91 (37.6)	60 (24.8)
4	Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) will make students to make good use of libraries and other reading facilities in the school	60 (24.8)	31 (12.8)	76 (31.4)	75 (31.0)
5	CCTV will make students to be conscious of their behaviours during examinations	60 (24.8)	31 (12.8)	136 (56.2)	15 (6.2)
6	CCTV will reduce the use of phones in the examination hall	60 (24.8)	31 (12.8)	91 (37.6)	60 (24.8)
7	CCTV is enough evidence to expel/suspend a student who engages in exam malpractice	30 (12.4)	61 (25.2)	121 (50.0)	30 (12.4)
8	CCTV can help fight against corruption in educational system	60 (24.8)	31 (12.8)	121 (50.0)	30 (12.4)
9	Installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) should be encouraged in tertiary institutions	50 (20.7)	40 (16.6)	86 (35.7)	65 (27.0)
	Total	486	332	919	440
	Average (%)	54 (59.3)	37 (40.7)	102 (67.5)	49 (32.5)

Table 3 shows the roles of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractices among students in tertiary education based on gender. The result revealed that 59.3% of male students and 67.5% of female students in tertiary education agreed on the roles of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractices. Therefore, majority of male and female students in tertiary education agreed that CCTV plays a crucial role in the reduction of examination malpractice.

Test of Hypothesis

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the responses of students on the roles of CCTV in the reduction of examination malpractice based on gender

Table 4: Chi-square analysis on the responses of students on the roles of CCTV in the reduction of examination malpractice based on gender

Gender	Yes	No	Total	χ^2	df	Sig.	Decision
Male	54	37	91	14.876	1	.000	Significant
Female	102	49	151				
Total	156	86	242				

From the Chi-square analysis in Table 4, the statement of hypothesis 1 is rejected; implying that there is a significant difference in the responses of students on the roles of CCTV in the reduction of examination malpractice based on gender. This is because, the p-value (Sig. = 0.000) is less than 0.05 alpha level.

Summary of the Findings

1. Majority of the students in tertiary education agreed that CCTV plays vital roles in the reduction of examination malpractice.
2. Both male and female students in tertiary education have varying responses on the roles of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractice.
3. There is a significant difference in the responses of students on the roles of CCTV in the reduction of examination malpractice based on gender.

Discussions of Findings

The discussion of findings was done using the following sub-headings
The roles of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractices among students in tertiary education.

Roles of reduction of examination malpractices based on gender.

Objectives one sought to find out the roles of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractices among students in tertiary education. The result revealed that students agree that CCTV will play a major role in the reduction of examination malpractices among students in tertiary institutions. The findings of the study is in line with Amachi et al (2016) which stated that deploying CCTV in academic environment can be useful for maintaining social control and deterring intending candidates from examinations malpractice activities.

Objectives two sought to find out the roles of CCTV in the reduction of examination malpractice based on gender. The findings revealed that 59.3% of male students agreed on use of CCTV in reduction of examination malpractices while 67.5% of female also agreed on the roles of CCTV on reduction of examination malpractices. This is in line with Alibi (2014) which stated that if CCTV is effective, cases of examination malpractices will not only be avoided but will be drastically reduced.

The findings of the influence of gender on the responses of students on the roles of CCTV in the reduction of examination malpractice showed there is a significant difference in the responses of students on the roles of CCTV in the reduction of examination malpractice. The findings of a significant difference is surprising because the students are of the same geographical and social environments. Both gender also engages in examination and also experience or sees other students engaging in examination malpractices in an examination hall without CCTV. This is not in line with Devi et al (2017) which opined that CCTV can be used to analyze students' activity in an online examination scene to classify whether the particular

candidate's activity is suspicious or not. Also Innovatiview (2021) also states that the installation of CCTV will help to keep a check on misconduct of students.

Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion majority of the students agreed (81.0%) that CCTV will make students to be conscious of their behaviour during examinations while (23.2%) disagree that CCTV can help to fight against educational corruption.

Majority of the female students (50.0%) agreed with the installation of CCTV in examinations halls will make students to be serious in their studies. While less female students (62%) did not agree with the use of CCTV will make students to be conscious of their behaviours during examinations.

Gender had a significant difference in the role of CCTV in the reduction of examination malpractices among students in tertiary education in Owerri.

Recommendations

On the basis of the findings the following recommendation are made:

1. There should be deployment and effective use of CCTV in tertiary institutions in Imo State to aid and also put to an end of examination misconduct.

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