

CALCULATED RESPONSES TO EXAMINATION MALPRACTICES:
A CASE STUDY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN MODAKEKE BAPTIST
ASSOCIATION

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ABSTRACT

This research was to calculate responses to examination malpractices in secondary schools in Modakeke Baptist Association. The research design was a descriptive survey. The research instruments used were questionnaires. The first questionnaire was for one hundred students and another one hundred for teachers in Modakeke secondary schools. It contained thirty four items. The second questionnaire was administered among one hundred church members, church leaders and church pastors from ten Baptist churches in Modakeke. It contained thirty eight items, while in the last thirty eighth contained another seven items. These questionnaires were self made and administered by the researcher. Only two questionnaires were not returned by the teachers. Therefore, the total questionnaires used were three hundred out of which two hundred and ninety eight were returned which is 99.33percent. They were used to elicit responses from the respondents that would help the researcher to discover some facts on examination malpractices. The researcher went round the schools and the churches several times before the questionnaires were returned to him. The percentage scores were manually analyzed. After the data have been analyzed the results revealed the calculated responses to examination malpractices in secondary schools in Modakeke Baptist Association. There are five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction which involves background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, research questions and definition of terms. The second chapter reveals the review of related literature which deals with the concept of examination, concept of examination malpractices, the prevalence of students' involvement in examination malpractices, causes and effects of examination malpractices, Biblical bases against examination malpractices, history of Modakeke Baptist Association and the responses to examination malpractices. Chapter three deals with research methodology which includes research design, population and sampling, research instrument, validity, administration of the instrument and method of data analysis. Chapter four, deals with the presentation of analysis of data, and discussion of the findings. The last chapter contains the summary, conclusion, and recommendation.

5.2 Conclusion

This study investigates into examination malpractices and provides calculated responses to them in Modakeke Baptist Association. It shows that the prevalence level of secondary school students' involvement in examination malpractices in the Association are not only common but are alarming. It reveals that there are numerous psychological, environmental, intellectual, moral, societal economical and administrative factors. The study reveals several effects of examination malpractices. It reveals that the Bible is against examination malpractices. Any form of examination malpractices is a sin and that the Bible encourages Christians to be honest.

The calculated responses indicated that they could curb or reduce examination malpractices by church members' good examples of honesty, by standing- up against examination malpractices, by preaching against examination malpractices, by teaching against examination malpractices, by creating awareness and enlightenments, organizing seminars, retreats and conferences against examination malpractices, by suggesting ways to solve these problems to the governments and stakeholders and by praying against examination malpractices.

The implication of this study is that any community of the people whose children got involved with examination malpractices would carry these maladjusted

behaviours to every area of life which may ruin the community. Also, the certificates obtained in Nigeria undergo thorough screenings in and outside the country, while the national image is being dented outside the country as a result of examination malpractices.

5.3. Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations, are made to stakeholders in education of secondary schools in Modakeke:

1. The Home

Parents should demonstrate high sense of honesty and instill honesty, righteousness and hard work in their children and wards at home. Yoruba people say “*Lati ile lati ko eso ro de*” (meaning charity begins at home). Parents should not impose certain careers on their children or wards in which they lack abilities for. They should not be involving in buying of live question papers for their children and wards.

2. The School

Charity begins at home, but it should be followed up in the schools. The habit of some teachers going into their classes without lesson notes should be discouraged. Their habits of using their official school hours for their own private businesses should also be discouraged. Teachers should show more commitment in their work. Principals and teachers should stop patronizing examination malpractices because, they want their schools to be rated high.

3. The Church

The church as “the light and the salt of the world” should set good examples of honesty. The church should stand-up against, preach against and teach against examination malpractices. Every church should create awareness, enlightenment, organizing seminars, retreats and conferences against examination malpractices. She

should suggest ways of how to curb or reduce examination malpractices to the governments and stakeholders. She should also respond by praying against examination malpractices.

4. The Society

The role of the society in curbing and reducing examination malpractices cannot be overemphasized. The Yoruba people say “ Enikan ni bi’ mo, igba eniyan ni iba wo.” This means that one person gives birth to a child while two hundred people help in training the child. This also means that the moral training of a child is not limited to the home and school, the society is also involved. The parents and guardians should also allow the society to contribute to the moral development of their children and wards. Honesty should be the norm in the society

5. The Examination Bodies

Examination bodies should do their best in curbing and reducing examination malpractices. Their staff should be morally trained, and this will help to stop patronizing “miracle centers”. No school should be allowed to register more candidates than the capacity of their senior secondary school class three population. They should make good preparation and arrangements that will prevent cheatings in examinations.

6. The Governments

Since moral education can help to curb and reduce examination malpractice, the Federal Government should add moral education to the school curriculum, and they should allow it to be taught in Nigerian primary and secondary schools. Taking over of schools by the governments has been identified as one of the administrative factors of examination malpractices. Therefore, government should return public primary and secondary schools to their original owners. Governments should improve

in the provision of school facilities that will enhance learning. They should also motivate the teachers. People in government should learn to live honest lives. They should do their best to stop corruption which is one of the Nigerians' greatest problems.

7. All Should Join Hands Together

Finally, parents at home, students and teachers in schools, members in the churches with their leaders and church pastors, governments and everybody in the society should join hands together to curb and reduce the rate of examination malpractices in secondary schools in Modakeke Baptist Association. It is the belief of the researcher that, if these recommendations are considered and implemented, there will be remarkable reduction in examination malpractices.