

DEVELOPMENT OF UNETHICAL DRESSING AND EXAMINATION MALPRACTICES DEFENCE CORPS FOR POLICING EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper submitted development of unethical dressing and examination malpractice defense corps for policing education in Nigeria. The descriptive survey research method was used. The population for the study was five hundred (500) (250 males and 250 females) randomly and selected from 5 (five) Colleges of Education in the North Central Geo-political zone of Nigeria. The instrument used for data collections was a psycho-education inventory data gathered was by the Researchers. The information (data) collected was analyzed using Spearman Ranking Order (S-Rho) at alpha 0.05 level of significance and at 499 degree of freedom. Based on the result of data analysis and the discussions, it could be concluded that. (1) 68.8%. (172) female students engaged in indecent dress in to entice colleagues lecturers and to feel high' among their peers to score marks. (2) 84% (212) male students asserted that lecturers give answer scripts to their relations, girlfriends boyfriends to write on marked answers sheet in their offices. But that Defense Corps can detect them. Based on the conclusion made, it was recommended among others that: (1)examination and unethical defense corps should be created in Nigerian schools (2) The defense corps should focus on the lecturers as culprits in examination malpractices. (3) Lecturers and students should be forced to follow the national academic dressing code.

Keywords: Development, Unethical Dressing, Examination Malpractices, Defence Corps, g Education

INTRODUCTION

The student's mind is constantly linked to the type of dress he or she wears within the campus and indeed into the lecture halls. Excessive gorgeously dressed girls possess the air of grandeur, feel 'on top' of the world, are proud, scornful, tend to be excessively friendly, laughing unnecessarily and giggle without a cause. As Oluniyi (2007), posited, dressing is an act of putting on clothes and a way of covering our nakedness as human beings. Also it is required that a student should be smart, agile, sportiest and always prepared to study and take orders and instructions. Indecent dressing therefore is any way of dressing that failed to fulfill Oluniyi's view and other major objectives of dressing and most especially the campus dressing. In the recent time, it has been discovered that indecent dressing disturbs learning,

composure in class, sitting postures, inattentiveness which could result in students unwillingness to concentrate in the class, thus disallowing them to study adequately to at least score pass marks. Therefore, students cheat in examination (examination malpractice). The mind of female students that had been inflicted with lazy study habit which leads to perpetual failure and of course lack of satisfactory intelligent quotient are always pre-disposed to dressing exotically 'to kill' to woo, to entice, to seduce lecturers and brilliant students with the intention to receive assistance in lectures and examinations (Jekayinoluwa and Egbeetola, 2007).

Really, Jekayinoluwa and Egbeetola are right, judging from the slogan "Use what you have to get what you need"; that lazy girls always postulate on campuses. Brilliant female students do not dress to kill, they (brilliant females) rather mind their academic business on campus, and are not easily enticed with money and they are hard to woo. These brilliant students are found in classrooms studying most of the time if not found attending one religious activity or the other. Well, may be the lazy students may not be "crucified" for their indecent dressing in order to achieve their aims of getting marks cheaply to pass since much value is unduly placed on certificates in Nigeria above all other important educational values. Omotosho (1991) observed that examination leakage, impersonation, cheating, collusion, swapping of scripts and smuggling of answer scripts ravage Nigerian Examination Centres and are persistently perpetrated. In fact, certificate forgery and assaults on examination administrations continue unabated. In the light of these abnormalities, what then is really the aim of education in Nigeria?

Right from post 1985 AD in Nigeria, the education sector of the country has been confronted with myriad of problems, among which are high rate of school enrolment, inadequate teaching and learning materials, high drop-out rate, increased education expenditure, insufficient competent core subject teachers, mass failure of students etc. The challenges forced the government to change frequently, the educational system which culminated into 6:3:3:4 system which sooner than later was changed or collapsed into the current 9:3:4 systems of education. As from 1999 to date, it has been discovered that the Nigerian education systems are been confronted 100% with a twin monster of indecent dressing and examination malpractices. And if this monster is not tackled headlong may eventually totally destroy the entire educational system of the country which may lead to the production of half-baked graduates.

Indecent dressing?

Dressing is an action of putting on clothes as a way of covering our nakedness as human beings. Indecent dressing is any way of dressing that failed to fulfill the major objectives of dressing. All creatures need insulation from direct sunlight and adverse weather condition. To this effect, animal have furs, scales, shells etc. and plants have barks even our forefathers

right from Adam and Eve realized their need of dressing thus they sewed leafy aprons and animal skin to cover themselves. The issue of dressing especially as it affects the moral of men has caught the attention of the society, school, university, professors, and many other groups at large especially the religious organizations as they are worse hit by the negative effect of indecent dressing. Olaniyo (2007) saw indecent dressing as any method of dressing that fall short of agreed moral code in the society. The menace indecent dressing has generated is of great concern to the government and public-spirited individuals. Dressing and moral standard, of the society are inseparable twins. Ekpo (1991) buttressed this point further that dressing is not only what we wear, but also whatever is added or done to our body before we appear in public. Dressing portrays the state of the heart, it speaks clearly and loudly of the position of our heart. The fashion that makes young boys and girls to be wearing ducktail skirts, miniskirts, front bottomed dresses, backless, sleeveless, spaghetti hand, topless, wonders, body-hug, legging, men must bow, halter neck, yash-level and all such that have adulterated our culture originated from the foreign culture. The modern trend is to emphasize immorality in clothing styles seen in such things as the miniskirt, low-slug snacks revealing the navel, see through blouses and blouse without a bra, the bum, so called "hot pant" and low cut dresses designed to reveal the cleavage of ladies. The issue of indecent dressing in public places has somewhat pushed the nation quest for moral rearmament in recent times. The religious circles are now taking the issue of indecent dressing as a serious matter. Also University of Lagos and University of form have waded into the issue with all seriousness and therefore approved new dress code for their students in a bid to promote sanity and morality on campus. Really, Kogi State University's faculties of law and social sciences have uniforms.

The major argument of advocates of this new campaign for appropriate dressing is that public exposures of sensitive body parts constitute an open invitation to amorous behavior. It is a common believe these days by many, that there has been a wave of cultural assaults on our traditional ways and values by ravaging western pop culture driven by commercialism and pleasure. This western culture which is pervasively and aggressively propelled through the multimedia channels of the internet, music, television and blue films and pornographic magazines and books has indeed overcome our much-cherished Africa culture. This is indeed unfortunate on many scores. (Daily Champion Editorial of August 20th, 2004) see moral as a standard of behavior, which constitute the fundamental principles, that guide people to know what is wrong or right and correspondingly what is good and what is bad. Moral is meant to guide people towards the right direction and enable the society to appreciate and preserve some fundamental virtues like love, honesty, self-control, modesty, chastity, discipline and so on. At the same time, moral governs the welfare of the people and sharpen their sense of dislike and avoidance of vices like selfishness, cheating, greed, thefts, immorality, indecency and so on. Morality consists of a set of moral presuppositions which guide a social arrangement to consist of what ought to be done and what ought not to be done. Omotosho

(1991) further stressed that morality has its own code which guide people in a society. The code cover the way people interact with one another, act, react to other people's view, dressing, communication etc. These moral codes are classified into moral principles and form expressions of our desire and inclinations.

CONCEPT OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICES

Examination malpractice is a means of examinations through ungodly ways. According to Jekayinfa and Egbetola examination malpractice is any dishonesty or deceitful act by a candidate(s) or any other person(s) to contravene existing rules/regulation in order to obtain undue reward for oneself, others or un favour any one or others in any forms of assessment or examination in the educational system. Oshopeike (2003) and Augustine(2004), buttressed the point by observing/asserting that examination malpractice is any form of activity by candidates, examiners, invigilators and all others involved in the conduct of examination that is contrary to the rules and regulations guiding the conduct and participation in the examination. The first reported case of examination malpractice was in 1914, when the senior Cambridge local syndicate examination questions leaked out. Since then, there had been widely reported cases of examination malpractice in WAEC, and all other examination bodies in the country (Denga and Denga 1998). This evil trend has crept into the internal examination conducted by the Primary and Secondary schools, Polytechnics, Colleges of Education and Universities.

CATEGORIES OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE

Omotosho (1991) identified various type of examination malpractice prevalent in Nigeria, among which are:

Among candidate:

1. Passing or exchanging written information in the examination hall.
2. Bringing concealed written or drawn materials into the examination hall.
3. Giraffe or spying on another candidate's work.
4. Whispering of answers or information in examination hall
5. Impersonation: a candidate writing examination for another candidate.
6. Enticing teachers/invigilators with money; gifts or any other forms of gratification to receive undeserved favour.
7. Assaults or disobeying invigilators.
8. Mutilating or appropriating another candidate's script.

9. Failure to submit the scripts to an invigilator at the end of examination. Highlighted other forms of examination malpractice prevalent in the country educational system are:
 - i. Invigilators dictating answers or distributing worked answers to candidate.
 - ii. Invigilators allowing candidates to bring in written information or prepared answer scripts.
 - iii. Teachers/Invigilator giving blank script to the candidate to do examination in a hidden place before, during or after normal set time for the examination.
 - iv. Leakages of questions before the examination.
 - v. Awarding undeserved high or low scores to some candidates.
 - vi. Manual or computerized manipulation of candidates scores to the favour of some other candidates.

Alloy (2004) lamented that the most worrisome aspect of the problem is that, new trends are manifesting with increasing sophistication like a deadly virus undergoing rampaging mutation to erase detection. There have been reported cases of unseen agents dictating objectives answers through a highly coded language such as whistling, music tracks, text messages, slogans etc, in which through careful analysis dictate answers to the questions; use of walkie-talkies, cellular phones to pass information from unknown locations to candidates.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

Nigerian students are seriously hindered from excellent academic performance by indecent dressing and examination malpractices. Indecent dressing and examination malpractices had relegated Nigerian educational standard to zero. Graduates of Nigerian tertiary institutions are often scorned and despised abroad of recent to the contestability of the quality of certificates that the citizens of this country parade around in their host countries such as Britain, America, France and some other countries. Also there had not been a constituted defense corps to police academic and social activities on campuses in Nigerian institutions. The academic community had non positively influenced the entire

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Do students' indecent dressing and examination malpractice have any significant influence on students' academic performance?
2. Do students and lecturers have the same perception for indecent dressing and examination malpractice?
3. Can students' indecent dressing and examination malpractice be curtailed by the defense corps.

HYPOTHESES

1. Students' and Lecturers do not significantly perceived that indecent dressings, and examination malpractice significantly influence student academic performance.
2. Students and lecturers do not significantly recognize indecent dressing and examination malpractice significantly influence students' academic performance

THE AIMS OF THE STUDY

This study is aimed inter-alia to: (i) sensitize teachers and parents on the need to curb their children's unethical dressing; (ii) encourage the parents to visit their children regularly in tertiary institutions; (iii) educate teachers on the effects of indecent dressing that result into failures in schools that cause examination malpractice. (iv) encourage the tertiary institutions to design dressing code for students to follow; (v) teach the teachers the variables that are constituents of indecent dressing and examination malpractices to be keenly watched out for; (vi) re-direct the attention of the curriculum planner right from the primary school to adopt dressing styles suitable for academics. And (vii) Sensitize the government on the need to develop defense corps to curtail the menace of the indecent dressing and examination on Nigerian school ground.

METHODOLOGY

The instrument for data collection was a Researcher's designed "Psycho-Education Inventory the population". The instrument was validated and it has a reliability value of 0.89r. The instrument has a Agreed and Disagreed format. Data collected was by the Researchers and 5 Research Assistants. Spearman Ranking Order was used to analyze the data gathered at alpha 0.05 level of significance and 499 de4gree of freedom.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results and discussion of this study on the factors influencing the prevalence of indecent dressing among students are presented in tables 1a and 1b below:

Research hypothesis 1: Students and Lecturers do not significantly perceived that indecent dressing and examination malpractices significantly influence students' academic performance.

Table 1a: Indecent dressing and examination malpractices influencing students' academic performance.

S/N	Variable statement	Responses inference					
		Agreed	Disagreed	rx	Ry	Rx-Ry	D ²
1	Dressing half naked makes lecturers like the students. Lecturers can give excessive mark. Defense Corps could monitor Lecturers.	M	200	50	4	1	1
		F	212	40	1.5	-4	16
2	Dressing to kill, make lecturers head turn. Such students are invited and given the questions (expo) before the exams. DC should watch students frequenting Lecturers' offices	M	201	40	2.5	-2	4
		F	198	42	5.5	3	9
3	Well dressed students do not attend lectures, they go from one lecturer to another soliciting cheap marks. DC should query such students	M	191	59	5	3	9
		F	200	50	4	3	9
4	Writing the answer points on the laps close to the vagina make male lecturers and invigilators fear to report offence in the exam halls. DC females should be in each exam hall.	M	213	37	1	-5	25
		F	201	40	3	-1	1
5	Writing the answer points in tiny paper and hide it in the socks, hairs, pen or biro enable students to cheat. DC should search student' pockets before their entry into exam halls.	M	164	86	6	5	25
		F	212	38	1.5	-4	16
6	Going into the hall before the start exams enable students to write the answers on the desks for student to cheat. DC should ensure that no student enters the exam halls before the start of exams.	M	210	40	2.5	2	4
		F	212	38	1.5	-4	16
Total					M	68	
					F	60	

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 1b: S-Rho summary on indecent dressing and examination malpractices influence student's academic performance.

s-Rho calculated	S-RHO	Df	Hypotheses@0.05	Result
Obtained from the calculation	Obtained from the (table)	P-1	At 249 degree of freedom	Male and female students do significantly perceive indecent dressing and examination mal practice influencing student's academic performance
M = 0.972	0.064	249	Rejected	
F= 0.999	0.064	249	Rejected	

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 1b above shows S-Rho summary on indecent dressing and examination malpractices influencing student's academic performance. S-Rho calculate > S-Rho (table). The stated null hypothesis is rejected at alpha 0.05 level of significance and 249 degrees of freedom. 80% (200) males and 84% (212) females asserted that dressing half naked makes lecturers like the students. Lecturers can give excessive marks. Dressing sexily to entice lecturers are targeted towards making lecturers head to turn, so much so that lecturers may not even read amorous girls answer scripts. Furthermore, 85.2% (213) males and 84% (210) females confirmed that the answer points are written on female students' laps very closed to their vagina make male lecturers turn their faces off for such students to cheat.

Really some lecturers are so disciplined that they cannot withstand the rate of obscenity of students during examinations. Some students wear open braless top dresses, mini-skirts to deflect lecturer's attention and to embarrass the holy lecturers. In facts, the wayward students possess with the amorous motive for cheating always sit in front of the hail, some open their laps revealing their pants, some wear trousers, that are half-slash (yash level), that reveal partly their buttocks to embarrass the invigilators. The deflection of attention of the students knows no bounds. What does one make of a student caught in the examination hail feigning, chewing and swallowing the exhibits. These discoveries are correlates of Oluniyi's (2007) assertion that examination malpractices are forms of confidants of lazy, disco-attending, non-challant and dullard students in our citadel of learning. May it be postulated further that unless examination methods of cheating are finally tackled in Nigeria citadel of learning, Nigerian acquired certificates may remain invalid and posses no significant relevance for employment in the outside world. How does one explain the kind of humiliation to which United States of America, United Kingdom and Russian subject Nigerian graduate before offering them admissions into some of their universities and even employment? One wishes

that the colonial system of examination Predated 1985 were still in operation in Nigerian educational system today. In Pre-1985, educational system in Nigeria was qualitative. Graduate were able to defend what their certificate any in the world. Operated in Nigeria had not significantly received examination eradication status as thus H.S.C (Higher Schools Certificate Examination).

Research Hypothesis 2: Students and Lecturers do not significantly have the same perception that indecent dressing and examination malpractices techniques.

Table 2. Students and lecturers perception of indecent dressing and examination malpractices techniques.

S/N	Variable statement	Responses inference					
		Agre ed	Dis agr eed	rx	Ry	Rx-Ry	D ²
1	Lecturers demand money from the students to give question (expo) and therefore give high marks. DC should liaise with Class Reps for detection of such malpractice.	M	199	51	5.5	1.5	4
		F	201	49	115	5.5	-4
2	In examination hall lecturers' girlfriend and boy-friends see questions/expo. Lecturers pretend not to know what expo writers are doing.	M	200	50	3.5	3.5	0
		F	198	52	3.5	3.3	0
3	Lecturers given answer script to their relations, girl-friend and boy-friend to write the questions (expo) in the office. DC should liaise with dormitory staffs to authenticate lecturers' relations on campuses.	M	212	38	1.5	5.5	-4
		F	196	54	5.5	1.5	4
4	Cultist students blackmail and terrorize lectures to give questions (expo) and cheap marks, they do not attend lectures .DC should watch out for cultists.	M	212	98	1.5	5.5	-4
		F	196	50	5.5	1.5	4
5	Wayward prostitute students offer their body for cheap marks. They do not attend lectures. DC should screen students' closeness to lecturers.	M	200	50	3.5	3.5	0
		F	198	52	3.5	3.5	0
6	Religious student write petitions against amorous lecturers giving question (expo) to their loved ones	M	199	51	5.5	1.5	4
		F	201	49	1.5	5.5	4
Total					M	64	
					F	64	

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 2b: S-Rho summary on students and lecturers perception of indecent dressing and examination malpractices techniques.

S- calculated	Rho	S-Rho critical	Df	hypotheses($\alpha 0.05$)	Result
Obtained from the calculation		Obtained from the critical (table)	P-1	At 249 degree of freedom	Male and female students do significantly perceive indecent dressing and examination malpractice hinder student's academic performance
M= 0.9997		0.064	249	Rejected	
F =0.987		0.064	249	Rejected	

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 2b above presents S-Rho summary on students and lecturers perception of indecent dressing and examination malpractices technique. S-Rho Cal. 0.999 and 0.987 is greater than S-Rho table 0.064. The null hypothesis is rejected of alpha 0.05 level of significance and 249 degree of freedom. 79.6% (199) males and 80.4% (201) females confirmed that religious student's writes petitions against lecturers' amorous practices such as lecturers giving questions (expo) to their loved ones. Also, 84.8% (212) males and 78.4% (196) females said that lecturer give answer scripts to their relations, girl-friends, boy- friends to write answers (expo) in their offices. These discoveries correlated with the submission of Adeogun (2004) who saw moral decadence as a standard of behavior, which contravene the, fundamental principles, that guide people to know what is right and what is wrong and corresponding to what is good and what is bad respectively.

Furthermore, 68.8% (172) female students forming the majority of the students confessed that female students indulge in indecent dressing to entice colleagues, lecturers and for themselves to feel high among their peers. Agunghuem (1999) had posited that dishonesty, waywardness, and corrupt mind are resultant factors of non contentment, laziness, love of easy life as reasons for examination malpractices. Students (adolescent young adult) contemporarily strive for easy money, easy life, cheap things, getting rich quick syndrome are some of the reason why some indulge in 419 (advanced Fee Fraud). These also serve for examination malpractices. Some adolescent/young adult strive for cheap marks to acquire certificates because Nigerian government put too much emphasis on certificate for employment. Non-religious students are most significantly disposed to cheating and incidentally the certificates of cheats are in most cases not functional because some of them do not usually succeed in examinations.

CONCLUSIONS

1. 201(67%) Female students confirmed that Lecturers demand money to give questions papers(expo) and therefore give high marks.
2. 212(70.6%) Male students asserted that cultists students blackmail and terrorize lecturers to give question papers(expo) and cheap marks. Cultist do not attend lectures.
3. 213(71%) Male students agreed that writing answer points on the laps close to the vagina induce the lecturers and invigilators refuse to report offences in the examination hall.
4. 212(70.6%) Female students agreed that dressing half naked of girls make lectures like the students. Lecturers can give excessive marks.
5. 212(70.6%) Female students confirmed that going into the exam hall before the start of exam enable students to write the answers on desks for students to cheat.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. Cleanliness, neatness, modesty, decency and appropriateness in dressing should be monitored by the Defense Corps on which students as well as staff and the entire members of the academic community must embrace.
- ii. Students should be forced to maintain a clean appearance in all setting on campus. Wearing of tight, strapless and revealing clothes or clothes whose length are above the knee should be totally discouraged.
- iii. All clothes which reveals sensitive parts of the body such as the burst, chest, belly, upper arms, and the buttocks and transparent clothes, like spaghetti tops, wicked straps, mono straps, show me your worth styles of dressing should not be allowed on the campus environment.
- iv. Orientation Programme for New Students should be exposed to lecturers and practical demonstration on proper dress code during orientation program for new students, and also, they should be made to know the rules guiding the conduct of the examination.
- v. General Awareness and Publicity: There should general awareness and publicity on dress code and examination rules and regulations in college bulletin, school and departmental notice boards, billboards placed in strategic position all over the campus.
- vi. Within the Students Handbook, there should be dressing code analyzed to guide students dressing on campuses.
- vii. Also student union, religious bodies and all other social organization should be carried along in the fight against indecent dressing and examination malpractice.

- viii. Punishment for the disobedient Lecturers and administrators should be given the right to correct and exclude erring students from lectures, official business, office, even examination hall.
- ix. **Counseling:** The counseling unit in various institutions should wake up and see it as part of their duty to correct this social-menace on our campuses.

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