

STRATEGIES ADOPTED FOR CURBING EXAMINATION FRAUD AMONG STUDENTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra State. Three research questions guided the study. The research design adopted for the study was descriptive research design. The population of the study comprised 5210 principals and teachers from the public secondary schools in the six education zones in Anambra state. The sample of this study was 286 principals and teachers of Secondary Schools in Anambra state which it was achieved by application of multi-stage sampling technique. The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire developed by the researchers. The instrument was validated by three experts in the Faculty of Education, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka. Cronbach Alpha co-efficient reliability data obtained score yielded 0.80, 0.85 and 0.86 for the three clusters A, B and C with the overall score of 0.83 respectively for the internal consistency. Mean was used to answer the research question while standard deviation was used to ascertain the respondent closeness in their ratings or homogeneity in their respondents responses. Based on the findings it was revealed that Principals and teachers agree in the adoption of physical strategies for curbing examination fraud among Students in Secondary schools in Anambra State. Secondly, it was revealed that Principals and teachers agree in the adoption of human strategies for curbing examination fraud among students in secondary schools. Based on the findings the researchers recommended the followings among others, that Principals and teachers in Secondary Schools should make concerted efforts to ensure that there is adequate security during examination in Secondary Schools as this will help to curb examination fraud among students in Secondary Schools in Anambra State.

Keywords: Strategies adopted, curbing, examination fraud, Students, Secondary schools.

Introduction

Secondary school level of education in Nigeria is education after Primary School and before tertiary institution as stipulated by Nigeria Government in their National policy of Education (FGN, 2014). Principals are entrusted with daily administration of secondary education with the help of the teaching and non-teaching staff posted to work in secondary Schools. Moreover, Principals and teachers work collaboratively to ensure to the progress of the school and academic achievement of the students especially in the area of teaching and learning, conduct and organization of exams both internal and external examination. Students of these days see examination cheating as the smartest and quickest way of achieving their academic success that

is why they are often involve in examination fraud/cheating in Secondary schools despite the examination rules and regulations laid down by the Federal Government of Nigeria and its consequences. Hence it is not only peculiar to secondary schools in Anambra State, but also peculiar to both Primary Schools and tertiary institutions in Nigeria. Examination fraud/cheating is any action or attempt which an individual or group of individuals intentionally carried out in order to have advantage of success over others in an examination (Carter, 2018).

Again, examination cheating can be defined as deliberate act of wrong doing contrary to official examination rules and regulations which a candidate does to have unfair advantage over other candidate in an examination. Foster (2017) opined that any country who wants a functional education and goal attainment among their students should have an educational law which must be adhered by the students, teachers, schools and examination bodies. Inline with this, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN, 2014) made a law in education which includes Students, teachers, security agents, parents, custodian of examination bodies among others, and the consequences that will befall any person/s caught or involved in the act of examination fraud/cheating so that it will serve as deterrent to others. Campbell (2017) viewed that for examination cheating to be curbed among students in secondary schools, there should be zero tolerance if any persons is caught. This however will serve as deterrent to others. Campbell further stated that when the consequences of examination cheating is overlooked or not enforced ,the act of examination fraud/cheating will continue to increase among the student in Secondary Schools thereby leading to closure of school ,poor academic performance, seizure of school results, cancellation of results, transfer of teachers to another school, students dropping out of school, high rate of social vices, unwanted pregnancy, early marriage, indiscipline among others. Cater (2018) stated that despite all the measures and punishment meted on the teachers, principals, intruders, students, parents, security agents, custodian of examination bodies, drivers, school security, community among others, yet examination cheating has not stopped. Many schools are closed down in Nigeria due to examination cheating while staff of the school are transferred to another school, student of that school will cease to write both internal and external examination in the school again (starovoytova, 2017). Internal examination are examination organized, conducted and invigilated the teachers in the school without external invigilators, security agents and custodians of examination body while external examination is examination conducted, organized, by the examination bodies like WAEC both Junior and Senior, NECO, NABTEB, GCE, CBT among others. These examination bodies work in collaboration with the school principals together with the secondary schools teachers as supervisors and invigilators is nominated by the school principals (Rahman etal, 2016).

Starovoytova and Arimi (2017) was of the view that custodian of examination bodies, security agents, teachers, principals, parents, students, community, drivers, are also the brain behind examination fraud in secondary schools, hence any school or anybody caught or involved in any examination cheating will loose his or her job and also be imprisoned for six months, any students involved in any examination cheating his/her result will be seized or cancelled which will even lead to the closure of the school. Hence, this will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary school. Rahman and Dang et al. (2016) stated that despite all the measures to curb examination cheating/fraud, yet there is persistent involvement among students, teachers,

custodians, of examination bodies, parents, drivers, security agents, gateman among others in examination cheating in secondary schools.

Bitzer and Tloffman (2017) stated that it is human that act as security guard at the school gate and in school premises and make decision on what action to take during crisis or emergency especially when an intruder comes into the school. More so, technological will not be able to operate /function successfully without human being. For example, computer Based Test (CBT) is programmed by human being in order for the intruder to be apprehended. Bitzer and Hoffman further stated some of the human strategies for curbing examination fraud/cheating among secondary schools students which include security guards at school gates and school premises, security agents (police) civil defense corps, vigilantes, teachers, principals, community, parental participation, drivers, custodian of examination bodies among others. Patrick (2016) was of the view that parents, teachers, custodian of examination body, security agents, school security guards, drivers are among those that encourage examination cheating among students in secondary schools. Patrick suggested that human component will help to ensure that there is examination fraud free especially when teachers teaches well and cover their lesson and scheme of work and revise all they have taught the students, coach the students above the examination instructions and how to answer examination questions before the examination proper. However, this will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools.

Campbell (2017) opined that human component as a strategy for curbing examination cheating when over looked will lead to indiscipline, poor result of students, closure of the school, transfer of teachers who not being able to teach well and also cover the scheme of work, revise all they have taught the students, prepare students well for the examination, coach them on examination instructions and how to answer examination questions before the examination proper as these will not help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools. Some schools are porous and does not have perimeter fencing with one physical gate which always allows an intruder to come into the school premises to carry out examination fraud which is against the education law in Nigeria. Van Jaarveld (2019) was of the view that the main purpose of perimeter fencing with one physical gate as a physical strategies for curbing examination cheating among students in secondary schools was to deter an intruder from entering the school premises or examination hall with implicating materials. Lombard and Kole (2018) stated that perimeter fencing of school as physical strategies for curbing examination cheating is to detect any attempt of entry by an intruder and also to limit or prevent the act of examination cheating among students in secondary schools as those intruders always come with either question papers or answer to the examination question either to give it to students free of charge or to sell it to them.

Physical environment of a school has an effect on human behavior due to that when the school environment is porous it will be very easy for an intruder to gain entrance into the school premises and into the examination hall (MC Cornicks and James, 2018). Mc Cornicks and James further stated that physical strategies for curbing examination cheating include adequate provision of

facilities like lockers, desks, chairs, white board, buildings, tables, teaching materials, school plant, laboratory equipment and also spacing seating arrangement of the students during the examination.

Russio (2018) was of the view that when all these physical facilities are inadequate and are not maintained, that will increase the rate of examination cheating among secondary school students.

Russio opined further that adequate provision of building accommodation and fully maintained in school will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools. And also when they are not available, the aim of curbing examination cheating will be defeated.

According to Lombard and Kole (2018) perimeter fencing with one physical gate as a strategy for curbing examination cheating among students in secondary schools consists of outside perimeter measures, inner middle perimeter measures and internal measures. Lombard and Kole stated further that outside perimeter measures are those measures that can be found outside the school building normally the perimeter fencing with one physical gate in the school premises, inner middle ring fence are measures used within the boundaries of the school facilities.

Physical environment strategies for curbing examination cheating in school can influence the chance of crime occurring (Otieno, 2016). Otieno further opined that physical environment may be used as a point to encourage stable examination thereby curbing examination cheating among students in secondary school. Therefore if a school is well maintained and has a safe and secured physical environment, it would be more difficult for examination fraud incident to occur. Hence, offenders prefer to commit crimes that comprise of the lowest risk, require the least effort and offer the highest benefit (Naliaka and Odera et al (2015). On the contrary Campbell (2017) stated that porous physical school environment will be very easy for an intruder to enter into the school and carryout examination cheating with the students during examination in the school.

Nigeria these days are going technologically and their intention is to key in, in the technological world like other developed countries of the world. That is why technological improvement is coming up to the market on daily basis and the latest innovation. These days technological device has become prerequisite for well informed school for curbing examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools (Schneider, 2010). Technological device has contributed alot for curbing examination fraud among students, teachers, school security guards, custodian of examination bodies, gateman, security agents, principals among others especially when installed in school and maintained adequately after the installation, otherwise it will not be effective. Therefore technologies can assist a school by providing information that would not otherwise be available they can free up manpower and they can be cost-effective to the school in the long run. The aim of using technologies in school is to reduce or curb examination cheating among students in secondary school and reducing the opportunities to commit crime and increase the likelihood that someone will get caught and be able to produce evidence of the acts of examination cheating/fraud committed, thus making it easier for prosecution (Van Jaarveld, 2019). Naliaka and Odera et al. (2015) stated that computer based test (CBT) is one of the technological systems that can be used to curb examination fraud as starting and stopping time of the examination is

programmed in the technological system together with the questions. Hence, once a student login, the computer will shut down or logout when it is time to stop as programmed already in the system. This will prevent students from cheating as they will not have time to cheat during the examination. Computer based test (CBT) can free up manpower from invigilating the students during the examination as invigilators. Schneider (2010) was of the view that when manpower are involve in the examination without the introduction of Computer Based Test (CBT).

There is high rate of examination cheating among secondary school student in Anambra State. According to Lombard and Kole (2018) there are various technologies that can be used in school for curbing examination cheating among school student which include close circuit television (CCTV) system, video surveillance footage, card reader system, metal detector or hand held detectors, intruder notification alarm, electronic access control, students identity card, school uniform, roll call, iron doors and windows, burglary proof, lock and keys, biometric (finger print, iris reader, hand vein readers and facial recognition technology of students). Lombard and Kole also viewed that the only problem with technological devices is functionality cost oriented and maintenance for the purpose for using it to be achieved. Lombaard and Kole further stated that mere presence of camera in school environment and in the examination hall will instill fears on the students thereby curbing students examination fraud in school as camera video footage can identify the offender and actions documented for prosecution. However, this will serve as deterrent to others. Schneider (2010) opined that the only problem with technological system devices is lack of maintenance, cost-effective and non functionality as it will affect non curbing of examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary school In Anambra state.

Statement of the Problem

Internal and external examination cheating/fraud and malpractice is prevalent act among student of secondary schools in Nigeria and Anambra state in particular. To the extent that some lucky ones usually scale through in their academics through that means while the unlucky ones are caught leading to their arrest, cancellation/seizing of their results. This issue of examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary school has led to students drop out schools, cancellation or seizing of students results, closure of the school and also leading to transfer of staff to another school among others. Surprisingly, these days not only the students are involved in examination fraud as school staff, drivers, gateman, security agents, custodians of examination body, parents, community among others are also involved. Suddenly, it is believed that the main cause of the examination fraud among secondary school students is teachers did not teach well and also did not cover the scheme of work. This however will make the students not to prepare well and also be serious with their studies as they only hope on the examination fraud/cheating for their academic success in secondary schools. However, this has caused alot of worries to parents, stakeholders of education, examination bodies, State Ministry of Education, communities among others. This issue has informed the researchers to investigate on the strategies adopted for curbing examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra state. This present the problem of the study.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study is to investigate the strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra state. Specifically, the study will investigate

1. Physical strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra state.
2. Human strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra state.
3. Technological strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary school in Anambra state.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. What are the physical strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra state.
2. What are the human strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra state.
3. What are the technological strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra state.

Method

Research Design

The research design adopted in the study is descriptive survey research design. Using this research design the researchers collected information from principals and teachers in all the public secondary schools in Anambra state through questionnaire to seek their opinions on the strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating/fraud among student in public secondary schools In Anambra state. The study is carried out in Anambra State. The population 5210 comprising all the principals and teachers in Anambra State. The sample size was 286 at the first stage, three education zones (Aguata, Awka and Nnewi) out of the six education zones in Anambra state were purposively selected. This amounted to 286 population that were used for the study. The instrument for data collection is questionnaire

Face validity of the instrument was determined by three lecturers.

To establish the reliability of the instrument. A pilot test was conducted whereby the questionnaire items was administered on 30 principals and teachers in public secondary schools in Delta state who were not included in the population of the study.

However, the conbach alpha reliability overall data obtained score was 0.83 for the internal consistency, which was deemed high for the study. Copies of the questionnaire were administered by the researcher to the spot in their offices with the help of research assistants and were grandents situation were the respondents were not disposed to full the items for immediate retrieval, an appointment of revisit was made. The reason was to facilitate high return rate of the items for the analysis. This exercise lasted for two weeks. Out of 286 copies of the questionnaire and administered 280 copies were returned. These 280 copies representing 98 percent return rate of the

questionnaire distributed and were used for data analysis. Data collected were analysed using mean and standard deviation. The mean value was used to answer the research questions while standard deviation was used to ascertain the homogeneity or otherwise of respondents ratings closeness. Any item with mean rating between 2.50 and above is agreed while any item with mean rating below 2.50 was disagree.

Results

Research Question 1

What are the physical strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating/fraud among student I public secondary schools in Anambra state?

Table 1: Respondent mean ratings on the physical strategies adopted for curbing/fraud examination cheating among students in public secondary schools in Anambra state.

S/No	Physical strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating in Secondary schools	No. of Principal – 60			No. of teachers - 220		
		M	Sd	R	M	Sd	R
1	Perimeter fencing of the school with one physical to deter an intruder from entering into the school premises will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary school	3.30	0.41	A	4.20	0.52	SA
2.	Adequate provisions of teaching materials, facilities, equipments, lockers, tables chairs desk, whiteboard will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools.	3.00	0.37	A	3.10	0.38	A
3.	Adequate maintenance of facilities, adequate accommodation building will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary school	4.58	0.57	SA	3.20	0.4	A
4	Physical environmental strategies can be used for encouraging stable examination thereby curbing examination cheating among students in secondary.	3.20	0.4	A	4.40	0.55	SA
5.	Porous school environment encourages examination cheating among students in secondary school .	4.40	0.55	SA	4.00	0.5	SA
6.	Physical environment can influence the chances of act of examination cheating among students in secondary schools.	3.00	0.37	A	3.05	0.38	A

7.	Perimeter fencing of the school used for curbing examination cheating among students is to detect any attempt of entry by an intruder to limit or prevent the act of examination cheating in secondary schools	3.50	0.43	A	3.00	0.37	A
8.	Physical strategies is not a vital strategy for curbing examination cheating among students in secondary schools.	1.20	0.15	SD	1.00	0.12	SD
Cluster Mean		3.27		Agree	3.24		Agree

Date in table 1 revealed that responses in items 3 and 5 with mean rating ranging between 4.40 and 4.58 with standard deviation of 0.55 and 0.57 was strongly agreed by the Principals on adequate maintenance of facilities, adequate accommodation buildings will help to curb examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State. Again, items 1,2,4,6 and 7 response with mean ratings ranging between 3.00 to 3.50 with standard deviation ranging between 0.37 to 0.43 was agree by the principals on the perimeters fencing of the school with one physical gate to deter an intruder from entering into the school premises will help to curb examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State, adequate provisions of teaching materials, facilities, equipments, deterrents, chairs, lockers, whiteboard will help to curb examination cheating/fraud in secondary schools. Moreover, item 8 response with mean rating of 1.20 and standard deviation of 0.15 was strongly disagree by the principals on the physical strategies is not a vital strategy for curbing examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary school in Anambra State. The cluster means of 3.27 indicates that Principals of secondary school agree in the adoption of physical strategies for curbing examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra State.

Again, the responses in item 1, 4 and 5 with the mean ratings ranging between 4.00 to 4.40 with standard deviation ranging between 0.5 to 0.55 was strongly agree by the teachers on the perimeter fencing of the school with one physical gate to deter an intruder from entering into the school premises will help to curb examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra State. Moreover, the responses in items 2,3,6 and 7 with the mean ratings between 0.37 to 0.4 was agreed by the teachers on adequate provisions of teaching materials, facilities, equipments, lockers, tables, chairs, desk, whiteboard will help to curb examination cheating/frauds among students in secondary schools in Anambra State, adequate maintenance of facilities, adequate accommodation building will help to curb examinations cheating among students in secondary schools, physical environment can influence the chances of act of examination cheating/frauds among students in secondary schools, perimeter fencing of the school with one physical gate used for curbing examinations cheating among students is to detect any attempt of entry by an intruder to limit or prevent the act of examination cheating among students in secondary schools. Again, item 8 response with mean rating of 1.00 and standard deviation of 0.12 was strongly disagree by the teachers that physical strategies is not a vital strategy for curbing examination cheating/fraud among secondary school students in Anambra State. The cluster mean of 3.24 indicates that

teachers of secondary schools agree in the adoption of physical strategies for curbing examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State.

Research Question 2

What are human strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating among student in secondary schools in Anambra State.

Table 2: Respondents mean ratings on human strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State.

S/N	Human strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating in secondary schools	No. of Principals -60			No. of teachers - 220		
		M	SD	R	M	SD	R
1	School security, vigilantees, security agents, principals, teachers, community, drivers can be used to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools.	3.40	0.42	A	4.60	0.57	SA
2.	Custodian of examination bodies, gateman, drivers, teachers, security agents participates in examination cheating/frauds	3.20	0.37	A	3.47	0.43	A
3.	School security guards, intruders, visitors, principals are involve in curbing examinations cheating among students in secondary schools	1.10	0.13	SD	1.15	0.14	SD
4.	Invigilators, search of lockers and students, desk, chairs, tables, search of examination halls, locking all the windows ad doors of examination hall on daily basis can curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools	3.50	0.43	A	3.80	0.47	A
5.	Spacing of seating arrangement of students, zero tolerance, cancellation of results will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools.	4.70	0.58	SA	4.50	0.56	SA
6.	Closure of schools, transfer of staff to another school, loose of job of any staff caught or involve in examination cheating and also imprisonment will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools	4.85	0.60	SA	4.80	0.6	SA
7.	Good teaching by the teacher covering of science of work, revising of lesson taught, coaching the students about examination instructions and to answer examination	3.25	0.40	A	4.00	0.5	SA

8.	questions will help to curb examination cheating in secondary schools among students Examination invigilators, principals, security agents, teachers, custodian of examination bodies, gateman receive bribes to encourage examination cheating among secondary school students	3.00	0.37	A	2.00	0.25	D
Cluster Mean		3.37		Agree	3.54		Agree

Data in table 2 revealed that responses in items 5 and 6 with the mean ratings ranging between 4.70 and 4.85 with standard deviation of 0.58 and 0.60 was strongly agreed by the principals on spacing of seating arrangement of students, zero tolerance, cancellation of students results, seizing of students results, closure of schools, transfer of staff to another school, loose of job of any staff caught or involve in examination cheating and imprisonment will help to curb examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra State. Again, items 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8 with the mean ratings ranging between 3.00 to 3.50 with standard deviation ranging between 0.37 to 0.43 was agreed by the principals on school security, vigilantees, teachers, community, drivers can be used to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools, custodian of examination bodies, gateman, drivers, teachers, security agent participate in examination cheating among students in secondary schools, invigilators, search of lockers, students, desk, chair, tables, search of examination hall, locking of all the windows and doors of examination hall on daily basis after the exams will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools, good teaching by the teachers, covering of scheme of work, revision of lesson taught and coaching the students about examination instructions and how to answer examination questions will help to curb examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary school, examination invigilators,, principals security agents, teachers, custodian of examination bodies, and gateman receive bribe to encourage examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary school.

Moreso, item 3 response with the mean rating of 1.10 with standard deviation of 0.13 was strongly disagree by the principals on school security guard, intruders, visitors, principals are involve in curbing examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools. The cluster mean of 3.37 indicates that principals of secondary schools agree in the adoption of human strategies for curbing examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State.

Furthermore, the responses in items 1, 5, 6 and 7 with the mean ratings ranging between 4.00 to 4.80 with standard deviation ranging between 0.5 to 0.56 was strongly agreed by the teachers on the school security, vigilantes, security agents, principals, teachers, community, drivers, spacing of seating arrangement of the students, zero tolerance, cancellation of students results, seizing of the students results,

closure of schools, transfer of staff to another school, loose of job by any staff caught or involve in examination cheating and also imprisonment will help to curb examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools, good teaching by the teacher, covering of scheme of work,

coaching the students about examination instructions and how to answer examination questions, revision of lesson taught will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State, Again, responses in items 2 and 4 with the mean ratings ranging between 3.47 and 3.80 with standard deviation ranging between 0.43 and 0.47 was agreed by the teachers on the custodian of examination bodies, gateman, drivers, teachers, security agents participate in examination cheating among students, in secondary schools. Invigilators, search of lockers and students, desk, chairs, tables, search of examination halls, locking all the windows and doors of the examination hall immediately after the exam on daily basis will help to curb examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State. Moreso, response in items 8 with the mean rating of 2.00 and with standard deviation of 0.25 was disagree by the teachers on the examination invigilators, principals, security agents, teachers, custodian of examination body, gateman received bribe to encourage examination cheating/frauds among secondary school students in Anambra State. Finally, the response in item 3 with the mean rating of 1.15 with standard deviation of 0.14 was strongly disagree by the teachers on school security guards, intruders, visitors, principals are involve in curbing examination cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State. The cluster means of 3.54 indicates that teachers of secondary schools agree in the adoption of human strategies for curbing examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra State.

Research Question 3:

What are technological strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State

Table 3: Respondents means ratings on technological strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra Sate

S/NO	Technological strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating in Secondary schools.	No. of Principal -60			No. of teachers -220		
		M	SD	R	M	SD	R
1	Installation of CCTV, video surveillance footage, access control in schools will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary	3.90	0.48	A	4.20	0.52	SA
2.	Using biometric technologies like finger prints, scanner, facial recognition technology will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools	3.70	0.46	A	4.87	0.60	SA
3.	Installation of intruder alarm notification, iron doors and windows, burglary proof, lock with keys will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools	3.35	0.41	A	4.60	0.57	SA

4.	Use of computer Base Test (CBT) In school will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools	3.35	0.41	A	3.35	0.41	A
5.	Use of hand-held detector, card reader system will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools	3.00	0.37	A	3.60	0.45	A
6.	Use of computerized bio-metric students database system for curbing examination cheating among students in secondary schools	3.75	0.42	A	3.85	0.48	A
7.	Adequate provisions and maintenance of technologies for functionality will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools	3.90	0.48	A	3.40	0.42	A
8.	Installation of search light in and around the examination hall will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools	3.85	0.48	A	4.90	0.61	SA
Cluster Mean		3.6		Agree	4.09		Strongly Agree

Data in table 3 revealed that the responses in items 1 to 8 with the mean ratings ranging between 3.00 to 3.90 with standard deviation ranging between 0.37 to 0.48 was agreed by the principals in almost all the 8 items in the table on the responses on the technological strategies adopted for curbing examination cheating/frauds among students in secondary schools in Anambra State. The cluster mean of 3.6 indicated that principals of secondary schools agree in the adoption of technology strategies for curbing examination cheating among students in secondary school in Anambra State. Again, responses in items 1, 2, 3 and 8 with the mean ratings ranging between 4.20 to 4.90 with the standard deviation ranging between 0.52 to 0.61 was strongly agreed by the teachers on the installation of CCTV, video surveillance footage, access control in schools, using bio-metric technology (like finger print, scanner, facial recognition, installation of intruder alarm notifications, iron doors and windows, burglary proof, lock with keys, installation of search light in and around the examination hall will help to curb examination cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra State. Moreso, responses in items 4,5,6 and 7 with the mean rating ranging between 3.85 to 3.55 with standard deviation ranging between 0.48 to 0.42 was agreed by teachers on using computer base test (CBT), use of hand held detector, card reader system, use of bio-metric students database, and adequate provisions and maintenance of technologies for functionality will help to curb examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra state.

Finally, the cluster mean of 4.09 indicates that teachers of secondary schools strongly agree in the adoption of technological strategies for curbing examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State,

Discussion

Finding of the study revealed that physical strategies adopted for curbing examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State include perimeter fencing of the school with one physical gate to deter an intruder from entering into the school premises, adequate provisions of teaching materials, facilities, equipments, lockers, tables, chairs, desk and whiteboard and adequate maintenance of facilities, adequate provisions of accommodation building among others will help to curb examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State. This is in agreement with Lombard and Kole (2018) who stated that perimeter fencing of school with one physical gate as physical strategy for curbing examination fraud is to detect any attempt of entry by an intruder and also limit or prevent the act of examination cheating among students in secondary school as those intruders always come with either question papers or answer to the examination questions Vanjaarveld (2019) viewed that failure to provide or put in place physical strategies especially perimeter fencing of the school with one physical gate will always allow an intruder to come into the school premises or examination hall to carry out examination fraud/cheating which is against the education law in Nigeria. Russio (2018) opined that when all the physical facilities are inadequate and are not maintained, that will increase the rate of examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State.

Secondly, the human strategies adopted for curbing examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary school include good teaching by the teacher, covering the scheme of work, spacing of seating arrangements of the students, zero tolerance, cancellation of students results, seizing of students results, closure of schools, search of the students, lockers, chairs, tables, examinations hall, school security, vigilantees, parents, custodian of examination bodies, invigilators, principals, teachers, among other can help to curb examination fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra State. Foster (2017) opined that any country who wants a functional education and goal attainment among their students should have an educational law which must be adhered to by the students, teachers, school, parents, community and examinations bodies. In agreement with this, Campbell (2017) viewed that for examination cheating to be curbed among students in secondary school, there should be zero tolerance in the offence if any person/s is caught or involve. This however, will serve as deterrent to others. In line with this, Campbell further stated that when the consequences of examination cheating is overlooked or not enforced, the act of examination cheating will continue to increase among students in secondary school thereby leading to the closure of the school, poor academic performance, students dropping out of school, unwanted pregnancy, early marriage among others. Patrick (2016) was of the view that parents, teachers, custodian of examination bodies, security agents, school security guards, drivers are those that encourage examination cheating among students in secondary schools. Patrick suggested that human component will help to ensure that there is examination fraud free especially when teachers teaches well, cover their lesson and scheme of work, revise all they taught the students, coach the students about examination instructions and how to answer the examination questions among

others. However, this will help to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State

Thirdly the findings revealed further technological strategies adopted for curbing examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools include installation of CCTV, video surveillance footage, access control in schools, using biometric technologies (like finger print, scanner, facial recognition, use of computer base test, installation alarm notification alarm among others, this will help to curb fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools. Technological device/system has contributed alot for curbing examination fraud/cheating among student, teachers, school security guards, custodian of examination bodies, gate man, security agents, principals, parents among others especially when installed in school and maintained adequately after the installation, otherwise it will not be effective (Bitzer Hoffman 2017). Therefore, technologies can assist a school by providing information that would not be available, they can free-up manpower and they can be cost effective to the school in the long run.

Naliaka & Odera etal (2015) opined that computer based test (CBT) is one of the technological system that can be used to curb examination fraud as starting and stopping time of the examination is programmed in the technological system together with the questions. Hence, ones a student login, the computer technology will logout or shut down when it is time to stop as already programmed in the system. This will however, free-up manpower from invigilating and curb also students from cheating during the examination. Lombard & Kole (2018) stated that the only problem with technological device/system is functionality, cost-oriented and maintenance for the purpose for using it to be achieved.

Lombard and Kole (2018) stated some of the technological system/device that can be used to curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools which include CCTV, video surveillance footage electronic access control, intruder notification alarm, camera and card readers, hand-held detectors among others as mere presence of camera will install fears on the students as the offender can easily be identified and actions documented for prosecution, so that it will serve as deterrent to others. This will also help to curb examination cheating/frauds among students in secondary schools in Anambra State.

Schneider (2010) opined that the only problem with technological device/system is lack of maintenance, cost-effective and non-functionality as it will affect non curb of examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher conclude that physical strategies, human strategies and technological strategies adopted by Principal and teachers can be used to curb examination fraud/cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State.

Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study the researcher made the following recommendations

1. Principals' and teachers of secondary schools should make concerted efforts to ensure that there is adequate security during examination in secondary schools as this will help to curb examinations cheating/fraud among students in secondary schools.
2. Government should provide fund for the installation of technological device/system and its maintenance which will help for curbing examination cheating among students in secondary school in Anambra State.
3. Government should also provide fund for adequate physical facilities and its maintenance in secondary schools which will help in curbing examination cheating in secondary schools in Anambra State.
4. Post Primary School Service Commission (PPSSC) and Principals should supervise and monitor the teachers in schools to ensure they teach the students well and also cover their scheme of work as it will help curb examination cheating among students in secondary schools in Anambra State.
5. Zero tolerance consequences should be metted on any staff or students caught or involve in examination fraud/cheating as this will serve as deterrent to others, this will also help to curb examination fraud among students in secondary schools in Anambra State.

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