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TRIANGULAR ASSESSMENT MODEL: AN ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURE FOR ASSESSING HIGHER DEGREE RESEARCH IN EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT: The aim of this paper is to provide an alternate procedure for assessing higher degree research in Education in Universities in Nigeria. The author therefore proposed Triangular Assessment Model (TAM) and considered it appropriate for assessing higher Degree Research in Education since it provides an opportunity for the external and internal examiners as well as the supervisor to score the higher Degree Research for certification at the ratio of 40%, 30% and 30% respectively. The Current method where the total power is vested on the External Examiner is out of phrase with valid assessment Model, each of them will independently complete their respective Forms. Three instruments (Forms) developed for these purpose are – Higher Degree Research Assessment Form (HDRAF) for External and Internal Examiners, having 82 items with reliability of .8264. Higher Degree Research Supervisor Assessment Form (HDRSAF) having 27 items with reliability of .8003 and Observation Form having 8 items with inter-rater reliability of .7924. The Model was considered appropriate and the forms are believed to provide verifiably data for certification of Higher Degrees in Nigeria.

KEYWORDS: Education, Nigeria Universities, Higher Degree, Academics

INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

When Educators desire to determine the quality of performance of the human resources, decision makers usually turn to assessment for input. Such input emanate from either tests or examinations or both. It can also involve other assessment methods such as questionnaire, interview or observation techniques. The decision so taken as a result of these input is as good as the quality of input. Therefore when valid data are used in taking decision, such a decision will be worthwhile (Udoh, 2008).

The process of providing valid data by assessing graduate research work for the award of certificate appear a major challenge in research management and attainment of research excellence in Nigeria Universities. A major challenge in the process is allowing such decision to be taken by an external examiner with little input from the internal examiner and none from the supervisor despite the fact that it is the supervisor who knows what the graduate student had done in the process of producing the final report. The supervisor is the one who knows whether the students actually carried out the research himself/herself. The supervisor is the one who knows whether the students actually carried out the research himself/herself. The supervisor is the one who knows whether the students possess the needed scientific attitude. To exclude his/her input in the final stage in the opinion of this paper is detrimental to valid assessment of the graduate student research work. Such method fallshort of Global principle

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of assessment which enunciated that a good assessment should be both formative and summative (Uwakiwe, 2005). This had properly been taken care of by Triangular Assessment Model. The supervisors Assessment provides the formative assessment since he knows what happen in each chapter of the research report. The new vision in assessment lean on multidimensional assessment which is broad-based and grounded on multiple measures.

Another component of the challenge has to do with the instrument (Form) which the External Examiner normally employed in taking decision. Let us just look at a research process as involving a number of direct and sequentially linked phases starting from problem formulation, stating the purposes, research question, hypothesis, review of related literature, research design, population, sample and sampling techniques, instrumentation, method of data analysis, results and discussion up to references amidst other sub-headings. A perusal of the assessment Form currently used in assessing higher degree in education for instance has very few items; hence putting validity and reliability of instrument in question vis-a-vis the decision taken. The current instrument has two assessment items one item just assess candidate's (student) knowledge and understanding, while the other assess candidates contribution to knowledge. Other items are just administrative. Obviously; it is inadequate to evaluate a research work with several sub-heads, with just two items.

Another issue in attainment of research excellence in Nigeria Universities is that the current method has overstayed despite several reforms in Education Sector in the last three decades. A good Assessment Method has to be responsive to changes in the society. How can an Assessment Method survives three decades despite the dynamic nature of the society. It is surprising that no effort had been made toward valid assessment of higher degree assessment in Nigeria Universities for such a long time.

Based on these observations, the author of this paper felt much can be gained by utilizing triangular Assessment Model as an alternate practice in which the External, Internal Examiners as well as the supervisor are involved in the final assessment of higher degree research work with their scores counting in the final grade. In this model, three of them are examiners as represented in each angle of the triangle fig 1.



Fig 1. Triangle representing the three Examiners (External and Internal Examiners plus the Supervisor)

Such assessment model has much bearing with good assessment procedure where several scorers are involved in assessing a particular person. The result of such assessment is more

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valid and reliable than any of them individually. Additionally, each of the three assessors will be using standard instrument (form) to score the student. If the set theory principle is used to explain the model more insight can be gained.

Each circle represents an assessor in figure 2.



Fig 2: Principle of set theory to explain the model

- 1. $\begin{pmatrix} x & x \\ x & x \\ x & x \end{pmatrix}$ Agreed score between External Examiner and supervisor excluding area of agreement by the three. $\begin{pmatrix} y & y \\ y & y \end{pmatrix}$
- 2. ($_{OOO}^{OOO}$ Agreed score of External and internal Examiners excluding area of agreement by the three. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}_{i}^{j}$
- 3. (.) Agreed score of Internal Examiner and supervisor excluding area of Agreement by the three. $\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\sqrt{3}} & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{\sqrt{3}} & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$
- 4. $\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt[4]{3} & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt[4]{3} & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$ Agreed score among the three examiners.

The special feature of this model is that the level of agreement between each pair can be checked. It is this type of assessment that can bring the Internal and External Examiners as well as supervisor into a common ground () despite disagreement which might arise among the three Examiners in 1, 2, and 3 associated with fig. 2. It is important to note that where the three circles meet is a point where the three examiners agreed $(\sqrt[4]{\sqrt{3}})$. This had been lacking in Higher Degree Assessment in Universities in Nigeria.

Assessment Model: Strategies.

The strategies of Triangular Assessment Model (TAM) are as follows:

1. Higher Research Assessment will be done by the External and Internal Examiners as well as the supervisor in the proportion of 40%, 30%, 30% respectively. This proportion is deemed appropriate since our Continuous Assessment is 30% across the Universities in Nigeria.

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- 2. Each of them (External, Internal Examiners and Supervisor) has a robust form to assess the candidate during the Oral Defence.
- 3. The form peculiar characteristic is that each process of research is separately appraised. This process might not allow the Examiner to be carried away by the affluence of the candidate at the Oral Defence.
- 4. The higher research assessment is entirely based on the instrument (form) rather than seeking the opinion of the Internal Examiner on what should be the final score of the defending student as in the current assessed method.
- 5. During the Oral Defence, the three people individually and independently respond to their respective FORM and the result put together in the proportion highlighted in item 1.

METHODS

The sole aim of the study was to provide on alternate procedure for assessing higher degree research based on valid and reliable instrument. With this aim in mind, three instruments (form) were put together; one was for External and Internal Examiners while another was for supervisor and an observation Form.

The Instrument (form) for external and internal examiners was titled:- Higher Degree Research Assessment Form (HDRAF). The instrument has 6 sections.

Section One

This section has 9 items which were to elicit information regarding the student's personal data such as name, Registration number, Thesis/dissertation titles, name of examiners as well as that of supervisor among others.

Section Two

Section two has 19 items; The items were to assess the adequacy of Topic, Background, problem, purpose, research questions, Hypothesis, significant, delimitation and limitation, Assumption, definition of terms among others.

Section Three

Section three had 10 items; The items were to assess the adequacy of the review of related literature generally, specific area of concern include how the literature reviewed tie with the hypothesis, balancing primary and secondary sources of information, referencing among others.

Section Four

There were 25 items in section four. The items were to assess generally the adequacy of the method of carrying out the study. Specific area of concern include adequacy of research design, area of study, population of study, sample and sampling techniques, qualities of the instrument, administration of instrument, scoring procedure and method of data analysis.

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Section Five

The section has 17 items. The items were appraising results, discussion and conclusion of the study. Specific areas of concern include adequacy of Tables, Interpretation of data, discussion, recommendations and conclusions.

Section Six

This section has 11 items on general issues of research bothering on use of study findings, originally, language and organization of the entire work.

The second instrument was titled Higher Degree Research Supervisor Assessment Form (HDRSAF)

The instrument has 27 items. The items were framed to provide data on the interaction between supervisor and student's (procedural information), specific areas of concern include adherence to correction, diligent, working within schedule, ability to work with others, confidentially among others.

Observation Form for External and Internal Examiners as well as Supervisor

The observation form was to be used to assess higher degree which involves an object-project or Art Work and the likes. It has eight items which were to be rated against their respective maximum point. The maximum point were arrived at after due consultation with lecturers who had been involved in such assessment at Higher Degree Level.

Validity and Reliability of the instrument

The instrument was face validated using five randomly selected lecturers from five departments in the Faculty of Education, University of Uyo who are vested with research knowledge. From their feedback, 12 items were rearranged; 9 items amended while 4 items were cancelled. The resulting number of items were given to 20 randomly selected lecturers in the University of Uyo to used in assessing higher Degree. The data emanating thereof were subjected to Cronbach Alpha Analysis.

The result of the analysis showed that Higher Degree Research Assessment Form (HDRAF) had a reliability of .8264. While the Supervisor Form had the reliability of .8003. The Observation Form had inter rater reliability of .7924.

These instruments were considered reliable. Anastasi and Urbina (2007) considered a reliability of .4000 as good enough to reliably assess an individual.

Scoring of the instrument

Poor, Fair, good and excellent were scored 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively in the External, Internal and Supervisor Forms while the observation Form was scored as part of the total mark apportion to that item. Total score of External, Internal and supervisor were to be computed at the rate of 40%, 30% and 30% respectively. It is to be noted that where observation Form is to be used in assessing Higher Degree, the external, Internal and the supervisor use the same instrument.

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CONCLUSION

Triangular Assessment Model provide a much better option for assessing higher degrees research in Universities in Nigeria because of its good psychometric qualities.

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APPENDIX HIGHER DEGREE RESEARCH ASSESSMENT FORM IN EDUCATION SECTION ONE

PLEASE RESPONSE TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

Date.....

1.	Name of Institution:
2.	Name of Faculty/Department:
3.	Name of Student:
4.	Student's Registration Number:
5.	Course Work Scores:
6.	Title of Thesis/Dissertation
7.	Name of External Examiner:
8.	Name of Internal Examiner:
9.	Name of Supervisor:

SECTION TWO PLEASE RATE EACH ITEM ON THE FOUR-POINT SCALE OPTIONS

	011			-
Items	Excellent (4)	Good (3)	Fair (2)	Poor (1)
Relevance of Topic				
Evidence of understanding the topic				
Variables under investigation are measurable				
Topic relate to (i) theory or theories				
(ii) reasonable premise				
Dependent variable(s) properly identified				
Independent variable(s) properly identified				
Problem identification				
Objectives derived from problem				
Purpose of study stated				
Research questions derived from objectives				
Hypothesis derived from Research questions				
Beneficiaries of research findings identified				
Delimitation of study presented				
Limitation of study presented				
Strategies of countering error				
Definition of terms				
Assumption(s) stated				
Confounding variables highlighted				
Appropriate means of controlling confounding				
	Relevance of TopicEvidence of understanding the topicVariables under investigation are measurableTopic relate to (i) theory or theories (ii) reasonable premiseDependent variable(s) properly identifiedIndependent variable(s) properly identifiedProblem identificationObjectives derived from problemPurpose of study statedResearch questions derived from objectivesHypothesis derived from Research questionsBeneficiaries of research findings identifiedDelimitation of study presentedLimitation of study presentedStrategies of countering errorDefinition of termsAssumption(s) statedConfounding variables highlighted	ItemsExcellent (4)Relevance of Topic(4)Evidence of understanding the topicVariables under investigation are measurableVariables under investigation are measurableTopic relate to (i) theory or theories (ii) reasonable premiseDependent variable(s) properly identifiedIndependent variable(s) properly identifiedIndependent variable(s) properly identifiedProblem identificationObjectives derived from problemPurpose of study statedResearch questions derived from objectivesHypothesis derived from Research questionsBeneficiaries of research findings identifiedDelimitation of study presentedLimitation of study presentedStrategies of countering errorDefinition of termsAssumption(s) statedConfounding variables highlightedImage: Confounding variables highlighted	(4)(3)Relevance of TopicEvidence of understanding the topicVariables under investigation are measurableTopic relate to (i) theory or theories (ii) reasonable premiseDependent variable(s) properly identifiedIndependent variable(s) properly identifiedProblem identificationObjectives derived from problemPurpose of study statedResearch questions derived from objectivesHypothesis derived from Research questionsBeneficiaries of research findings identifiedDelimitation of study presentedLimitation of study presentedStrategies of countering errorDefinition of termsAssumption(s) statedConfounding variables highlighted	ItemsExcellent (4)Good (3)Fair (2)Relevance of Topic

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variables taken.

SECTION THREE

	OPTIONS							
S/N	Items	Excellent (4)	Good (3)	Fair (2)	Poor (1)			
20	Adhere strictly to Institutional Guidelines							
21	Review tie closely with hypothesis							
22	Balancing primary and secondary sources							
23	All citation shown at references							
24	Adequacy of citation							
25	Defining the limit of review							
26	Conceptual review done							
27	In Empirical Review, not only the findings were reported but also research Design Topic, sample size and technique.							
28	Currency of reference							
29	Summary of review provide a reasonable gap which warrants the current study.							

SECTION FOUR

	SECTION FOR	0	PTIONS		
S/N	Items	Excellent (4)	Good (3)	Fair (2)	Poor (1)
30	Show proof of Research Design being most appropriate considering the topic under investigation				
31	Area of study adequate to support generalization of findings				
32	Area of study within the capability of investigator (researcher)				
33	Population of study well defined				
34	Description of sample				
35	Sampling technique				
36	Accessibility of sample				
37	Instrument capable of producing appropriate data to solve the identified problem				
38	Items in the instrument void of - Ambiguity - Double barreliness				
39	Evident of control of extraneous/confounding				

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	variables		
40	Instrument has good Validity Reliability Usability		
41	Evident of Administering the instrument - E.g. letter from school of treatment - Phone call by supervisor - Personal contact		
42	Match number of instrument returned to sample size as applicable		
43	Evidence of training of research assistant if applicable (Please don't tick if not applicable)		
44	Carry out adequate arrangement for instrument Administration		
45	Method of Data Analysis		
46	The gab between the number of instrument Administered and return		
47	Specification of who collects data		
48	Strategies of avoidance of contamination during data collection		
49	Working within specified time		
50	Reasonability of sample size		
51	Statistical method used		
52	Proportion of the sample to the population		
53	Scoring Procedure		
54	Uniformity of administration of instrument		

SECTION FIVE

		OPTIONS			
S/N	Items	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
		(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
55	Tables meeting institutional criteria				
56	Research questions answered				
57	Hypothesis tested				

		 - (<u>Z</u>
58	Result of findings stated		
59	Interpretation done		
60	Discussion of finding tied to hypothesis		
61	Recommendations based on findings		
62	How data support the research question		
63	How the data support the hypothesis		
64	Extent to which conclusion are consistent with data		
65	Extent of uniformity between Tables and Text		
66	Absence of bias in interpretation		
67	Consistence of Table information (data) with interpretation		
68	Appropriateness of relating result to literature		
69	Extent of conclusion not generalized beyond data		
70	The handling of unexpected consequences		
71	Overall soundness of the investigation		

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SECTION SIX

OPTIONS

S/N	Items	Excellent (4)	Good (3)	Fair (2)	Poor (1)
72	Study has provided solution to problem involving - Persons (individuals) - University - Education Sector				
	- Society				

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73	Is the study				
	- Publishable				
	- Add to sheer knowledge				
74	Evidence of consultation with				
	- Professionals - Experts				
	-				
75	Confidence on the topic				
76	Strategies to avoid errors				
77	Evidence of Originality				
78	Clarity of expression in the report				
79	Using words or phrases sensible				
80	Pleasantness of style				
	(a) Sexist				
	(b) Ethnic bias (c) Stereotype				
81	The entire work properly organized				
82	Everything in the topic contribute to the idea in the study				

HIGHER DEGREE SUPERVISOR FORM

S/N	Items	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
		(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
1	Prompt adherence to correction				
2	Diligent in work				
	Honesty				
3	Hardwork				
4	Work on schedule				

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5	Setting Goals Independently		
6	Show evident of establishing a rapport with		
	subjects		
7	Show evidence of maintaining a rapport with		
	subjects		
8	Show evidence of arousing interest in subject		
9	Tell sample what they will benefit from the study		
10	Get consent to participate		
11	Get consent of organization to allow one to		
	participate		
12	Minimize all form of errors		
13	Minimize all form of discomfort to subjects		
14	Keep subjects responses confidentially		
15	Keep subjects behaviour confidentially		
16	Show independent investigation ability		
17	Adherence to investigation ability		
18	Show evidence of consultation with experts		
19	Narrow mindedness of the investigation		
20	Accept correction promptly		
21	Originality of researcher		
22	Extra commitment		
23	Independently solving problem(s)		
24	Show commitment in his work		
25	Putting scientific attitude to practice		
26	Has commitment in the work		
27	Adhere to time frame		

Observation Form for External and Internal Examiners as well as Supervisor

S/N	Items	Score maximum	Maximum
		obtained	point
1	Usefulness of the project or brand or object in solving	-	4
	existing problem		
2	Originality/patent	-	12
3	Originality but not patent	-	8
4	Composition (Organization of units within)	-	30
5	Proportion of the unit to the whole	-	18
6	Balance	-	8
7	Presentation (Final mounting and finality)	-	10
8	Written Report of the object, Arts, dancing, drama,	-	10
	others specify		
	Please underline as appropriate		
Total		-	100