Education Cheating in university exams is fuelled by pressure to succeed, lack of ethics and inadequate supervision

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ing isn't new, its prevalence has increased significantly over the past 30 years, PHOTOLSHUTTERSTOCK

Mismatch between skills and job requirements has raised concerns

BYMERCY SIMIYU AND WINNIE ATIENO

or decades, university students have been engaging in examination malpractices, carrying shorthand notes containing answers and known colloquially as "mwakenya".

Mwakenya is usually hidden in pockets, shoes or other inconspicuous places to avoid detection by examiners. Female students often when notes on their thighs a pre long dresses or skirts to be a container of the statement of the shoes on their thighs a pre long dresses or skirts to be a container of the statement of th

However, cheating in exams has evolved. Students nowadays identify the most brilliant among them and sit close to them.

"We make sure he or she sits where the rest of us can copy from him or her," explained a student at

a university in Mombas.

A university in Mombas.

Once the bright student has been placed in the strategic area, the rest have to wait for the lecturer to leave and then copy.

"Remember that a class of 40 can have five bright students, so each seating formation is led by the brightest added another student from a nuiversity in Ksumu.

Another student told Nation that once a lecturer disrupts their

seating formation, they are done

"This is how most universities break up cheating cartels,"
revealed the student from a renowned university in Nairobi.
Although exam cheating isn't
new,its prevalence has increased
significantly over the past 30

years.
Students from various universities who were interviewed by Nation said cheating in university exams is fuelled by pressure to succeed, lack of ethics and inadequate supervision.
"We use ChatGPT, which is easy to use. We log into one account

the exam. Our class has 20 students, which totals \$h20,000. active supervision during the lecturer refrains from This bribe ensures that



as a group,"said Ouma Atteno*, a third year student. Most universities have been unable to detect exam cheating through the use of artificial intelligence.

Other students have resorted to various ingenious methods to cheat in exams. A student from another university narrated how each student contributes \$h1,000 to bribe lecturers.

"Our class has 20 students, which totals \$h20,000. This bribe ensures that the lecturer refrains from active supervision during the exam. Instead, they can sit outside the exam room and only do periodic checks, giving them ample time to cheat," revealed Washing

Some students resort to using smartwatches equipped with features such as hidden earpieces or discreet northeatons, allowing them to receive assistance or prompts without attracting the attention of supervisors.

"Some people resort to using smartwatches during exams." Some have features like hidden earpieces and they have a kind of subtle notification that helps us get help or hints without attracting the attention of invigilators," said Nancy Moraa* "This makes it easier to produce fake documents. IXIQA emphasises the importance of authentication processes for employers to verify certificates directly with the issuing institutions," Dr. Kande card.

The authority is now working with technical and vocational education and training (Tree) institutions to ensure quality throughout the training process leading to process leading to process.

Exam cheating highlights the pressing issue of the mismatch between graduates qualifications and competencies and the evolving demands of the labour market and points to a challenge in harmonising the education and employment sectors.

Dr Alice Kande, acting Director-General of the Kenya National Qualifications authority (KNQA), says that, despite intensified efforts to combat the proliferation of fake certificates in the labour market, challenges remain due to technological advancements. "Our role is to implement policies, cascade policies to institutions, and conduct audits to ensure compliance. But technology has also empowered students nowadays and cheating is on a different level, but the good thing is that we are still able to audit," said Dr Kande.

Acknowledging the skills mis-match between graduates and the job market, Dr Kande empha-sised that close collaboration be-tween educational institutions and industry players is essential to align university curricula with industry neads?

industry needs.

"Teedback from employers indicates that there is a skills mismatch, which is a result of limited industry involvement in curriculum development. KNQA is actively engaging industry players to ensure relevance in curricula," she added.

tive implementation and indus-try buy-in is needed to tackle the issue effectively," she added.

The recent approval of a Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) policy represents progress in addressing the skills mismatch.

Data released by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) shows that 19 per cent of the 18.37 million people a ged between 15 and 34 were unemployed in the quarter ending December 2023.

The number of unemployed Kenyans rose to over 2.37 million in the same period, highlighting the challenges facing the labour market and rising inflation and reduced activity in the agricultural sector; the mainstay of the econoccur.

ployment.
This situation represents a significant setback for Kenya's labour market, especially given the
high number of graduates who
lack the skills to start businesses



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you' meet the n for applying, a ir application n quirements, any preferred are to bring to INSO (Failure lered).

Dr Kande said initiatives such as dual education are aimed at bridging the gap by immersing students in industry practices.

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According to KNBS, "the proportion of young people aged 15:34 who were not in the education system and not working or train-

system and not working or training for work was 19 per cent."
The 20-24 age group bears the brunt, with 1.31 million or more than a third of the idle youth falling into this category in addition, 27 per cent of 20-24 year-olds are neither in education nor in emi-

