

Abstract

Examinations across the world play a vital role in the education system. Unfortunately, the process of examinations is greatly affected by the act of cheating hence giving a wrong impression on the results. The research on examination dishonesty among secondary school students is considered to be a sensitive issue, thus direct questioning techniques are not useful as the respondents will either refuse to answer the survey questions or even if they do, may give false answers for fear of being known to have been involved in the cheating. In this paper we have tested the validity of Symmetric truth detection models using examination dishonesty research. This research was done in a national Secondary school in Kenya. The results were used to validate the Symmetric Truth detection models by comparing the results with the results of the Asymmetric questioning technique. We have shown that the Symmetric truth detection models are more reliable when investigating sensitive information compared to Asymmetric truth detection models.