



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Administration	1
Accounts Branch	1
Department of Planning and Development	2
Kenya School Equipment Scheme	4
Guidance and Counselling Unit	5
Schools Broadcasting Division	6
Inspectorate	6
Examinations Section	7
International Education Programmes	8
K.I.E.	10
Girls Education	12
Primary Education	13
Secondary Education	20
Technical and Business Education	22
Teacher Education	24
Higher Education	27
Harambee Institutes of Technology	32
Ministry of Education Expenditure	33

I—ADMINISTRATION

The administrative structure of the Ministry remained the same as in 1973. There were, however, a number of changes among the Ministry's staff involving promotions and transfers to other Ministries. The Ministry also welcomed a number of officers from other Ministries. Mr. Y. Komora who had been in the Ministry of Education since 1964 and who was Director of Education was promoted to become the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. His place was filled by the former Chief Inspector of Schools Mr. H. Kanina who was promoted the Director of Education. Mr. A. N. Getao, who had been Deputy Director of Education (schools admin.) became the Chief Inspector of schools. Mr. J. M. G. Muhoro who had served the Teachers Service Commission as Secretary since it was started in 1967 was transferred to the Ministry as the Deputy Director of Education (school admin.) and replaced Mr. Getao. Mr. Kamunge, the then Assistant Director of Education (schools admin.) was promoted to the rank of Deputy Director of Education and posted to the Teachers Service Commission in place of Mr. Muhoro.

As a result of the 1974 National Assembly General Elections, the Ministry lost the services of the then Minister Hon. Taita Towett and both his two Assistant Ministers, Messrs. C. Rubia and P. N. Mbai and in their places the Ministry welcomed the Hon. Dr. Z. Onyonka, M.P. as the new Minister of Education and his Assistant, Hon. S. K. Choge, M.P.

Mr. J. Kiiro who was an Under Secretary in the Ministry was promoted to become Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Natural Resources and his place was filled by Mr. J. D. Mambo who was until then an Under Secretary in the Directorate of Personnel Management. Mr. P. W. Muthoka, former Senior Education Officer in charge of UNESCO and other International Organization Affairs took over from Mr. J. M. Kamunge as Ag. Assistant Director of Education (schools admin.) Mr. T. Munyoki, who was Senior Assistant Secretary was posted to the Public Service Commission and his place was taken over by Mr. Mwai Wahome who was Senior Assistant Secretary in the Office of the President.

The Ministry also lost the services of Mr. Esao Rahedi who was the Provincial Education Officer, Coast Province, after his appointment as a member of the Public Service Commission of Kenya. His place was taken by Mr. G. Muhoya, former Headmaster of Kangaru Secondary School. At the same time a few senior officers resigned in June to contest seats in the National Assembly Elections. These included Mr. P. M. Kareithi (Head of Teacher Education Section), Mr. H. Abong'o Koyier (Chief Personnel Officer), Mr. J. Ougo (Headmaster, Friends School Kamusinga) and Mr. S. K. arap Ng'eny (Headmaster, Kapsabet High School).

Accounts Branch

The Accounts Branch functioned satisfactorily throughout the year despite an acute shortage of staff. It should be noted that the work of this section has been increasing considerably without the corresponding increase in the staff.

Mr. J. G. Mugane joined the Accounts Branch as a Senior Accountant from the Ministry of Power and Communications in place of Mr. S. N. Ngui who was attending a course in the United Kingdom. Mr. P. K. Kimani Accountant II and Mr. Ali Warsama Accountant I were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Government Training Institute Maseno respectively. Two Accountants including Mr. Ali Warsama also successfully completed a one-year C.P.A. course at Kenya Institute of Administration Kabete. Another Accountant sat and passed a C.P.A. I Examination as a private candidate.

The Branch managed and accounted for an estimated expenditure of K£43,331,642 (Recurrent) and K£3,239,701 (Development) during the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1974. The Appropriation Accounts were prepared and completed within the statutory period revealing a net surplus of K£76,833 in Recurrent and K£501,211 in Development to be surrendered to the Exchequer.

Primary School Fees collection fell below the estimated figure due to the underestimation of enrolments in Standards 5-7 following the abolition of Primary School fees for Standards 1-4 in January, 1974. Reimbursements due from the Municipal Councils also fell below the mark due largely to failure of some of them to meet their financial obligations in respect of reimbursements of seconded primary teaching staff salaries.

The Revised Accounting System and the New Budgetary Procedure were introduced with effect from 1st July, 1974. Despite some teething problems experienced by the Accounting Unit, the system worked well.

The Ministry sustained a total of 7 losses in cash amounting to K.Sh. 70,743. Of this amount, K.Sh. 43,500 were losses incurred by a District Education Office and a secondary school. The other losses amounting to K.Sh. 24,641 and K.Sh. 2,602 were incurred by Teachers Service Commission and Provincial Administration respectively.

During the year, twelve losses amounting to K.Sh. 443,991.00 were written off. Three of these losses amounting to K.Sh. 359,510 were in respect of teachers salaries and nine amounting to K.Sh. 84,481 were in respect of school fees collected by the Provincial Administration.

The Ministry received a number of Audit Reference Sheets on the 1973/74 Annual Accounts including parts of the Teachers Service Commission accounting services performed by the Provincial/District Education Officers in their capacity as Commission's Principal Agents in the Provinces and Districts. The Controller and Auditor-General criticised the control of primary teachers personnel records, which had resulted in overpayment of salaries, inclusion of fictitious names in the payrolls, ineffective control of over payment of cash salaries. The report also touched on unaudited grants paid to Kenyatta University College and also the outstanding debt of the Teacher Training and Secondary School Divisions of the Old Kenyatta College. Kenya School Equipment Stores accounting and the Financial registers of Examinations Section of the Ministry were also criticized by the Controller and Auditor-General.

II—DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

During the year Department tackled problems connected with inadequate physical facilities in educational institutions throughout the country. These included primary schools, secondary schools, Teachers Colleges, Kenyatta University College, and University of Nairobi. The break down of funds spent at each level is given under the Financing of Education Section.

The Government continued with its programme of providing Boarding facilities in the less developed areas of the Republic. During the year constructions of boarding primary schools at Sololo and Kacheliba were in progress.

Over £1 million was provided for the development of secondary education. The money was earmarked for use in constructing various projects including laboratories, staff houses, sanitation Units, etc. Thirty new Form I classes and 14 new Form V classes were opened at the beginning of the year. During the year twenty maintained schools were identified for establishment of new Form III classes and fifty Harambee schools were also identified for assistance with teachers in 1975.

In most cases building funds were given to Boards of Governors to undertake building programmes by appointing their own contractors to carry out the job. However the Boards were required to report regularly to the Ministry on the progress of their construction programmes. They were also required to ensure that the building standards as recommended by the Ministry of Works were strictly adhered to.

In the field of special Education the Ministry provided funds for making the Thika Secondary School for the Blind and Machakos Training Centre for the Blind double stream schools. Nearly K£42,000 were spent for the purpose.

At the University of Nairobi funds were provided for new buildings as well as extension of some of the old ones. Among the major projects undertaken during the year included : Central Catering Unit, Faculty of Architecture building, Halls of residence No. 12 and No. 13, Women Hall of residence Phase one, Physical Science building, Veterinary Farm, Library Books, Science Equipment, Junior staff housing, and Animal clinics. Here it is worth noting that the Animal Clinics received grants from the West German Government amounting to K£19,248. At the Kenyatta University College money was provided for renovations and modifications of the existing facilities.

International Development Association (IDA) Credit Project 185 KE

The project was nearing completion in all fields and preparation for the next loan application with the World Bank started. Only two projects had not yet started, viz. Nyeri Technical school and the extension of Kisumu Technical school. However the necessary preparations for construction and expansion of the two institutions were finalized.

The expansion of the eleven colleges under I.D.A. programme was completed except for some repairs at Asumbi and Machakos Teachers Colleges.

At the University of Nairobi Faculty of Agriculture Green-house complex was under construction.

The three Agricultural Institutes, A.H.I.T.I., Embu, and Bukura were completed. A curriculum study designed for Bukura Agricultural Institute and paid for by I.D.A. was conducted at the Institute of Adult studies Kikuyu. The objectives of the study were identification of training needs for certificate level courses in agriculture, and development of suitable curriculum for students.

The constructions of the Farmers Training Centres at Ol' Joro Orok, Kianyaga, Narossura, Bungoma, Busia, and Matuga were still in progress during the year.

Planning Unit

During the year Dr. A. T. Porter, Head of the Unit since 1970 retired and returned home to take up a new job as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sierra Leone. His place was filled by Mr. J. A. Lijembe, Assistant Director of Education who had been the head of Kenya Institute of Education. The Unit also lost the services of Dr. P. C. Mathur, UNESCO expert in Social Demography. His place was filled by a Kenyan. The other two posts of Educational Economist and Educational Planner continued to be filled by expatriates but with Kenyan counterparts.

However, the counterpart Economist and the counterpart educational Planner both left for further studies abroad during the second half of the year. The Economist counterpart left for United Kingdom to attend a course at the University of London Institute of Education and the Educational Planner counterpart went to Paris to attend a course at the International Institute of Educational Planning.

During the year the Planning Unit was engaged in many activities including the following:—

- (a) Revision of Teacher Education Requirements as a result of abolition of fees for standard 1-4.
- (b) Provision of secretariat and background papers for preparation of the third I.D.A. Education Credit application.
- (c) Assistance to Polytechnic and Kenyatta University College in their preparation of development plans.
- (d) Assisted in the reorganization and computerization of educational statistics.
- (e) Helped in the studies and writing of papers on Financing of Education.
- (f) Conducted detailed study of promotion, repeating, and drop-out patterns in Primary education.

Management Information Services

As a result of the reorganization within the Department of Planning and Development, the Planning and Statistics Section was renamed "Management Information Services Section".

The format of the Annual Statistical Returns for Primary and Secondary Schools were changed and the accompanying instructions prepared. The new type of forms were designed and coded in order to enable information supplied in them to be processed through the computer. The officers of the section travelled widely throughout the country meeting the field staff and explaining to them how the new forms were to be filled. Despite this several heads did not understand how to fill in the new forms.

There was also considerable delay in sending the Returns to the Ministry by the field staff. All the Returns were supposed to be received in the Ministry by the end of June but some of them were still being sent in during December. As in the previous years there was still much difficulty in obtaining information from secondary schools especially the unaided schools. According to register of schools about 660 unaided schools had been registered by the end of the year. Of this number only 593 schools submitted their returns. It was also noted that although some Harambee schools had been registered, they were not functioning.

There were 415 aided schools (including 8 technical secondary schools) in the whole country during the year and only 403 sent in their returns.

The figures published in the secondary school section of this report therefore were based on the schools whose information was received.

The information supplied in the returns was being prepared for processing through computer for the first time, and at the time of writing the report, the computer processing was still going on.

III—KENYA SCHOOLS EQUIPMENT SCHEME

Kenya Schools Equipment Scheme entered the sixth year since its inception as a centralized management of the school supplies and the second year after the Ministry took over the entire control and administration of school supplies management from the Ministry of Works. The whole operation of schools supplies management which included tendering, purchasing, storage and delivery of equipment to District and Municipal Stores and finally to individual schools made remarkable improvements during the year. In fact the majority of schools received their share of equipment on time during 1974 despite the adverse effects on procurement arising from inflation when the cost of materials suddenly went up, and some of the contractors failed to supply some vital items. It should also be noted that there was shortage of paper in the country and supply of exercise books and certain

category of textbooks was delayed. However, the Ministry had to do whatever was possible with the limited resources at its disposal to provide equipment to all primary schools including the extra children enrolled as a result of Presidential Decree for free primary education for Std. 1-4.

The Ministry continued to utilize ten seven-ton vehicles stationed at the Central Stores for the distribution of equipment from Nairobi to District Stores and 23 vans and pick-ups stationed at the Provincial Headquarters transported the equipment from District stores to individual schools. These vehicles proved to be inadequate and transportation problems continued to be felt. Thus alternative methods had to be found at the Central Stores and Districts. At the Central Stores the Ministry of Works provided vehicles for use and in some cases KENATCO Transport was hired to assist. At the District Stores, District Commissioners and other Heads of Departments assisted the Scheme by providing transport. Lorries from Secondary Schools and Teachers Colleges were also used for transportation.

In order to enhance efficiency in stores management, the Ministry organized an in-service course for all officers working at the Central and District Stores. This course provided the staff of K.S.E.S. Stores with basic knowledge in storekeeping.

The committee which was set up in 1973 by the Director of Education to assess the suitability of new publications and review school equipment catalogue for primary schools met more than five occasions and made recommendations on publications that were eventually included in the catalogue.

The staff recruited to administer the scheme was strengthened in the latter half of the year by appointment and posting of Supplies Officers.

IV—SCHOOLS' GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING UNIT

In 1974 the Guidance and Counselling Unit continued with the normal duties of rendering guidance services to schools. Officers of the Unit visited schools, and education offices to assess and to discuss the effectiveness of Guidance Services in schools.

One day-seminars for Primary School Head teachers were held in the Districts as follows :—

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Heads Attending</i>
Kiambu	298
Kirinyaga	150
Embu	127
Kericho	125
Nakuru	320
Baringo	150
Laikipia	50
South Nyanza	219
Kisumu	150
West Pokot	50
Bungoma	103

A three-day Careers Conference for Secondary School Guidance Counsellors (Careers Advisor) was organized and held at Kenya Science Teachers College, from 24th-26th April, 1974, and was attended by three hundred and twenty participants.

Another three-day seminar on Guidance and Counselling Services for Nairobi Primary Schools Deputy Head teachers and Std. IV teachers was organized, and held at City Primary School, from 9th-11th December, 1974. It was attended by over one hundred teachers.

The Unit also helped in the training of three social work students from Kenya Institute of Administration. The purpose of the training was to acquaint the students with guidance and counselling practices in schools. The three students did their field practice for one term at Pangani Girls' High School, River Bank Primary School, and Government Road Primary School.

During the year the Ministry strengthened the Unit's staff by posting two education officers in the Unit.

V—SCHOOLS BROADCASTING DIVISION

The Schools Broadcasting Service operated during 1974 with a very depleted production staff and also had to meet the challenge of rapidly rising paper costs. Nevertheless a considerable number of new programme series were produced notable among these being the first audio/visual series on the Physical Geography of Kenya. The usual printed support materials were supplied to schools and several new pamphlets and wall chart sets were produced. Owing to the rising costs the supply of support materials had to be restricted to schools with radio sets only.

Visits to the Schools Broadcasting Service were made by UNESCO and World Bank teams preparing material for the third IDA Education Credit, by Mrs. Dublin of the Information Centre on Institutional Technology, Washington D.C., U.S.A., British Council Staff members from U.K., and by officials of the Ministry of Education. In September a member of the Schools Broadcasting staff participated in the 10th Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference held in Malta.

New links were forged with the Faculty of Education and its Department of Educational Communications and Technology in the production of film materials for television programmes.

Members of the production staff visited many areas of the country during the year and, besides evaluating programmes in the classroom, held discussions with administrative and inspection staff and teachers.

In May, the Commonwealth Secretariat issued its publication: "New Media in Education in the Commonwealth", in which the Kenya School Broadcasting Service was dealt with in detail.

In December the Service moved from the premises it had occupied in Broadcasting House for eight years to Mombasa House in Muindi Mbingu Street where more space was available.

V—THE INSPECTORATE

The Headquarters of the Inspectorate continued to have its full quota of professional staff with an Inspector for each subject. It is also worth noting that during the year Mr. A. N. Getao was promoted to become Chief Inspector of schools in place of Mr. H. Kanina who was also promoted Director of Education.

The Provincial Inspectors continued to play an important role by having first hand knowledge of educational standards at the province and by passing on their recommendations and advice to the Chief Inspector of schools. They also co-operated with the Examinations Section to ensure smooth organization of C.P.E., K.J.S.E., E.A.C.E., and E.A.A.C.E. Examinations

Panel inspection, grading of schools inspections, advisory inspection visits to schools, and special inspection of teachers continued throughout the year. It should, however, be noted that because of limited inspection staff and financial resources, many of the one thousand secondary schools were not visited. The number of secondary schools have been increasing everywhere without proportionate increase in inspection staff.

In addition to the Headquarters subject Inspectors and provincial secondary schools Inspectors were forty-seven Primary School Inspectors and sixty Assistant Primary Inspectors. These inspectors organized numerous refresher courses for teachers on different primary schools curriculum subjects. They also organized Art and Craft, Home Science Exhibitions all over the country. As a result of these, Primary Education was showing greater improvement, than before. It should also be noted that the work of the Primary school inspectors became even more difficult when free Education was granted to lower primary section.

The creation of Teachers Advisory Centres (T.A.C.) had began to have some significant effects on the primary and Teacher Education programmes. The T.A.C.'s were manned by tutors who were selected from among qualified and experienced primary school teachers. However since the financial assistance from UNICEF was discontinued the development of T.A.C. became slower.

With the help of the Inspectorate, special Education was given much publicity. This was to enable the public know what the Government had been doing in this field of education. The publicity included the participation by the blind pupils in the 1974 Nairobi Agricultural Show. The pupils demonstrated what was being achieved both educationally and vocationally for the handicapped in Kenya. The Inspectors participated in the K.I.E. and the East African Examinations Council activities. They also were members of the International Subjects Panels. They assisted K.I.E. in teachers' practical examinations, assisted in the organization of the Kenya Music and Drama Festivals, organization and adjudication in numerous national and international competitions in sport, art, essay writing and hand-writing.

VI—EXAMINATIONS SECTION

The Post of Chief Examinations Officer was Africanized with effect from May, 1974 when Mr. B. M. Makau took over from Mr. K. R. Wilson. The Section was also strengthened with the appointment of six education officers.

As a result of a major reorganization of the Kenya Institute of Education, the Examinations section took over the organization and administration of Teachers Examinations. Thus the section became responsible for setting, printing and marking of Examinations in all Primary Teachers Colleges. The invigilation and marking of the examinations was also centralized.

The system of Certification was also streamlined during the year. Pending applications for Certification and promotion of teachers were processed. Where teachers were not Certificated it was because either they had not applied through their District Education Officers or because the information given on the forms was incomplete or incorrect.

The number of candidates entered for C.P.E. in 1974 was 216,152. Among these candidates were 1,182 adult private candidates.

The number of K.J.S.E. candidates at the end of the year was 42,000. The biggest increase was among school candidates. The 1974 K.J.S.E. was significant in that those who passed well will be admitted in the new maintained Form III classes opened in 1975.

The most significant development as regards E.A.C.E. and E.A.A.C.E. Examinations was the localization of these examinations. The East African Examinations Council took over all aspects of the Examinations from the Local Examinations Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.

The Localization of these Examinations meant that we in East Africa could then have full control over the syllabi being examined and suitable curricula changes could be accelerated. At the end of the year a considerable number of new subjects were examined for the first time. Such subjects included Metalwork Technology, Woodwork Technology, Electrical Technology, Basic Engineering Trades, and Basic Building Trades (all offered by Technical Schools).

The number of E.A.C.E. candidates in 1974 was 40,932 of whom 6,362 were private candidates. The corresponding figures for 1973 were 35,226 and 6,415 respectively. The E.A.A.C.E. candidates numbered 6,825 of whom 3,007 were private candidates. The figures for 1973 were 6,481 and 1,998 respectively.

VII—INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMMES SECTION

Kenya continued to participate in the activities of UNESCO, Commonwealth, UNICEF and other international organizations. Officers from the Ministry of Education and other Ministries represented Kenya in international conferences, seminars and symposia.

Hon. P. N. Mbai, the then Assistant Minister for Education led a strong Kenya Delegation to the 6th Commonwealth Education Conference held in Kingston, Jamaica from 10th to 22nd June. The theme of the Conference was "Managing Education Innovation, Implementation and Consolidation". The Conference also provided a forum for exchange of ideas on education in the developing countries.

In July, the Secretary-General of the Kenya National Commission, Mr. F. Nganga and Mrs. S. K. Mbathi, an officer in the commission, attended a two-week meeting of the African National Commissions for UNESCO held in Addis Ababa. The meeting discussed closer co-operation between the African National Commissions and between the Commissions and the UNESCO itself. It also discussed the desirability of establishing a co-ordinating centre in Africa which could co-ordinate activities of the African Commissions.

The Commonwealth Regional Centre for Advanced studies in Youth Work for Africa region was established in Zambia. Several Kenyans responded to the advertised posts in youth work and four of the applicants were short-listed for final consideration by the Commonwealth Secretariat. Two Kenyans were among twenty-six students admitted to the basic course which was started on 30th September at the African Regional Centre in Lusaka. Furthermore Kenya pledged a sum of £45,000 to be contributed to the Youth Programme in three years.

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Mr. P. J. Gachathi led the Kenyan Delegation to the 18th Session of the UNESCO General Conference during the first part and Mr. G. R. M'Mwirichia lead the Delegation during the second part of the Conference. At the Conference Kenya was elected one of the Conference Vice-Presidents, and member of the International Bureau of Education. One of the main achievements of the Kenya Delegation was their winning acceptance by the Conference to hold its 19th Session in Nairobi in 1976.

Kenya continued to be a member of UNESCO's Executive Board and also a member of Man and Biosphere Programme.

Kenya also played host to several UNESCO sponsored seminars and symposia. These included : the UNESCO/UNICEF seminar on Basic Education and attended by educa-

tionists from the English-speaking countries of Africa, a symposium on interaction between Linguistics and Mathematics, a Meeting on the Development of Science and Mathematics concepts in young children of Africa, a meeting of Psychiatrists from Africa, and a Seminar on Computer Education in Schools.

Many courses were conducted under UNESCO auspices. The courses included Coast Sedimentology held in Malindi, a Library Assistants Course held at the Kenya Polytechnic where 25 Kenyans were trained, a Biology and Tropical Ecology Course held at the University of Nairobi and a Course on Population and Mass Media at the Kenya Institute of Mass Communication.

The 8th International Day was celebrated throughout Kenya on the 8th October, 1974. Hon. Taita Towett the then Minister for Education and Chairman of the Kenya National Commission addressed a large crowd of about 50,000 which had gathered for the occasion at the City Stadium. The Minister read out the message from the Director-General of UNESCO.

As in previous years Kenya benefited from Fellowships awarded to Kenyans by UNESCO. Mr. I. K. Musuva was awarded a 12-month Fellowship to enable him to study a Master of Science degree course in the field of Mechanical Engineering at the Imperial College in London. Mr. G. M. Nguru, the Educational Planner Counterpart in the Planning Unit was awarded Fellowship to attend a ten-month course in Educational Planning at the International Institute of Educational Planning in Paris.

Another UNESCO Fellowship was awarded to Mr. W. Njaga, Assistant Director of Education (higher education). This was a 4-month Fellowship study tour which enabled Mr. Njaga to visit educational institutions of Higher Learning and Bodies dealing with Higher Education in France, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Mr. F. D. Imbuga, a post-graduate student at the University of Nairobi was also awarded a 9-month Fellowship to study theoretical and practical aspects of Drama Education.

Kenya once again benefited from UNESCO Travel Grant for Youth and student leaders. This opportunity was given to Kenya Girl Guides Association which selected Miss Polly Itote and sent her to United Kingdom, Jamaica and Ghana to be trained as National Girl Guides Trainer.

UNICEF in conjunction with the Red Crescent Societies of the Soviet Union sponsored Mr. J. T. arap Leting, a Senior Education Officer, and Mr. O. Murungi, a schools inspector to attend a seminar held in U.S.S.R. from 23rd September to 7th October, 1974. The theme of the seminar was "Pre-vocational Training and vocational orientation inside and outside school in the U.S.S.R.". The seminar was attended by representatives from Asia and Africa.

Members of the Kenya Institute of Education attended various Educational Conferences, seminars, workshops and courses. Mr. D. Michuki, the Deputy Director, General Services attended ATEA Conference held in Sierra Leone from 30th March to 6th April, 1974. Mr. I. Hunja (ADEI) and Mr. E. M. Mugiri, Deputy Director, Curriculum Development, attended the Fourth Biennial Representative Council Assembly held in Accra, Ghana, from 19th August to 23rd August, 1974. The Assembly discussed the Science Education Programme for Africa (SEPA). Mr. E. M. Mugiri also attended UNESCO/UNICEF Regional Seminar on development of Science and Mathematics concepts in young children in African Countries held in Nairobi.

The National Commission for UNESCO in its endeavour to inform people about the United Nations and its Agencies co-sponsored the publication of "World Population Year News Service". The publication was published by the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO on behalf of the 32 interested countries. The publication was sent to all the Provincial Education Officers for distribution to all schools in the Republic.

VIII—KENYA INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Kenya Institute of Education continued to develop relevant curriculum materials for use at various levels of our educational system. Advisory services were provided to school teachers, college tutors, field and other educational administrators of the Ministry of Education.

A two-weeks writing workshop was held in May, during which the following were developed : —

- (i) Kuria "Tujifunze Kusoma Kikwetu" (T.K.K.) readers for Standard I and II.
- (ii) Masai "T.K.K." readers for Standard II and Teachers' Guide.
- (iii) English draft of "T.K.K." readers 3A, 3B and 3C Text, Artwork and suggestion for the Teachers' Guide III were written.

The institute participated in many activities including the 1974 Nairobi Show, review of books for the Kenya School Equipment Scheme, and took part in the Lower Primary Course Committee and the English/Mother Tongue Panels. It also participated in the planning of V.o.K. Schools Broadcast in the preparation of scripts for 1975 programmes in sixteen different local languages.

Materials for teaching of French language to meet requirements of the new East African Advanced Certificate Examination were prepared while the French course for Forms I-IV and its adaptation to actual teaching conditions was revised.

During the year the Teachers' Guide Book 4 in Mathematics and all the materials for Standard 5 teaching were published. The writing of the Pupils' Book for Standard 7 was also started. Materials for the School Mathematics of East Africa Teachers Guides for Books 2, 3 and 4 were produced.

Some officers of the institute were involved in the setting and moderating of the Teachers' Examination in Mathematics. The Mathematics series of the Educational Television Project were reintroduced towards the end of the year after the programme had been stopped for more than two years. Also towards the end of the year the institute became involved in the planning and giving of in-service courses in Mathematics at all levels. The Institute continued to increase its services to the East African Examinations Council. For the first time, some of the Officers working in Secondary Section were involved in the P1/P2 teachers examinations.

Members of the staff of the institute participated as lecturers at the April, 1974 Sixth Form Course, and the August Course for 3rd and 4th Form teachers. These courses were intended to help in modification of SMEA.

The Secondary Mathematics Panel considered the necessary modifications in the EACE Mathematics Syllabus that were desirable. A sub-committee made recommendations for Mathematics programmes in Technical Schools.

Primary Teachers colleges made several contributory comments on the Professional Studies Syllabus which was produced in a workshop held in 1973. A representative from the institute visited four teachers' colleges to discuss important issues raised by the new syllabus.

In-service course for unqualified teachers leading to the P3 Teachers Certificate was discontinued. But the Unqualified Teachers' Course (UQT) leading to the P1 and P2 Teachers Certificate was organized and administered by the Teacher Education Section of the Ministry of Education.

The Physics Panel revised the existing syllabuses. The suggested corrections were submitted to the East African Examinations Council for approval. The international physics panel met in Kampala to discuss revision of syllabus for 1976. A conference to discuss problems connected with "A" Level Physics was held in May, 1974. In conjunction with the inspectorate the panel arranged an in-service course on modern physics for "A" and "O" level physics teachers. Two tutors who helped in this course were provided by the British Council.

The Panel members were involved in the moderation of the examination papers for the E.A.C.E. Due to some dissatisfactions expressed by several teachers on the practical physics examination, the panel started investigations into the problems. The panel was also involved in the planning of the science laboratories for the proposed Kenya Technical Teachers College (KTTC) project.

The Pupils' Manuals and Teachers Guides for SSP physics were developed and handed over to the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation for publication. Revised editions of the year 1 and year 3 books were prepared and the Teachers' Guide for year 3 was published during the year.

The panel was very concerned with the increasing cost of books besides the increase in material cost. The high overhead cost at Jomo Kenyatta Foundation and the distribution cost had raised the prices of the books to a level which was too high for most schools to afford. As this could influence the success of the SSP Project, discussions took place between the Co-ordinator of the Project and the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation. As a result of the discussions certain reductions were achieved.

Evaluation of the SSP Physics projects on concept formation related to Energy was started. An evaluation of the pupils achievements in different topics over the year was also planned and Test items were developed. Visits were made to several schools doing SSP physics. Examination and teaching syllabus for Technical Schools were published and the physics kit was under preparation.

The number of schools taking SSP Biology increased from the original 15 to 27. An in-service course on SSP Biology was held to introduce non-SSP Biology teachers to the SSP approach. The syllabus on Human Biology was finalized and sent to all schools in Kenya.

The Home Economics section produced "Traditional and Local Dishes" and "Food for the Family" booklets. Furthermore evaluation work was carried out on Food and Nutrition Book.

During the year the Guidelines for Standard IV and accompanying resources material for Primary Science Project were finalized. Standard V materials were thoroughly tested and given to the printers. Draft versions of Standard VI materials were tested in the trial schools. Three orientation and writing workshops were held for teachers and every trial school was visited. Research also was done to assist in the task of writing items for the terminal examinations that will examine the aims and objectives of the new programme.

On the in-service courses, teams of inspectors and Teachers Advisory Centres tutors were assisted to rationalize their programmes and orientate teachers throughout the Republic to utilize the new science materials. The institute's staff were also involved in the development of manpower to assist in this task. During the year orientation seminars were organized for all Assistant Primary School Inspectors (A.P.S.I.), Primary School Inspectors (P.S.I.), Teachers Advisory Centres (T.A.C.) tutors and Assistant Education Officers.

On the pre-service education, work was done in selected colleges to enable K.I.E. staff to develop materials specifically designed for use in pre-service education. Staff development programmes were organized for several colleges to assist in the designing of a more general programme of support to TTC's. KIE staff also co-operated with University staff in connection with the newly launched M. Ed. degree programme. In addition, the staff of the Primary Science Section were involved with sundry and other activities such as attending international seminars, assisting in the production of programmes for TV and working out lower primary materials.

A new department of Religious Education was inaugurated in March, 1974. The main activities in this department during the year included:—

- (a) A workshop for preparing the way towards a completely new Joint Christian Primary Syllabus.
- (b) The completion of the new E.A.A.C.E. syllabus which was accepted by the International Panel in October, 1974.
- (c) The production of a Teachers Guide for the new E.A.A.C.E. Syllabus.
- (d) Preparation of a new P1/P2 syllabus for Primary Teachers Colleges.

The experimental Islamic education Primary School Syllabus in both English and Swahili was circulated to about fifty schools in the Republic and a K.J.S.E. sub-committee was set up to work out a syllabus for Junior Secondary Students. A sub-committee on Islamic books was also inaugurated with a view to giving schools information on what is available. Another sub-committee for P1/P2 Islamic Syllabus for Primary Teachers Colleges was set up in October, 1974. A meeting of International Islamic Panel was held in Kampala in May, 1974 to revise the "O" level syllabus.

Social Studies Experimental Work moved on to Std. IV that year. In-service courses were held all over the country in February and March for teachers engaged in this project.

Business Education typewriting with Office Practice Handbook was published during the year. A syllabus for business education subjects for Nyeri Girls' School was prepared at the request of the Technical Section of the Ministry of Education. A seminar for business education teachers was conducted to teach the use of the Gestetner duplicating machines.

IX—GIRLS EDUCATION

The girls education continued to improve at all levels of education. Of the 2,765,000 children in Primary schools about 1.2 million were girls. This is about 45 per cent of the total compared with the previous year's figure of 43 per cent. In the Primary Teachers Colleges over 3,000 women were being trained as P1, P2 and P3 teachers. Total enrolment in Teachers Colleges was 8,500. At the Kenya Science Teachers College there were 110 women trainees two of whom were taking Industrial Education as a major subject. 400 women were enrolled at the Kenyatta University College for either S1 Course or Bachelor of Education degree. The Kenya Polytechnic had 308 women students mainly in the Institutional Management and Business Studies Courses. At Egerton College, there were some women students taking the three-year course in Agriculture with Home Science bias. Women students also were enrolled in various faculties at the University of Nairobi. The highest number were in the faculty of Education which had about 260 women. Another faculty with a fairly large number of women students was the faculty of Arts (Land and Building Economics) which had 177 students. Women were found even in those faculties that in the past had been the monopoly of men students. Such faculties included the faculty of Engineering which had 2 women students.

Early in the year a team of UNESCO experts visited Kenyatta University College to consider how the Home Science Unit could be expanded with UNESCO assistance. Several meetings and discussions on the existing S1 and B. Ed. syllabi were held.

Home Science subject continued to play an important role in the syllabus of the secondary students. Several Harambee schools showed keen interest and enquired on how they could introduce the subject. As a result, a Home Science Panel produced a syllabus that will be examined at Kenya Junior Secondary Examinations level.

100 schools offered Home Science subjects at "O" level and 1,189 girls sat E.A.C.E. Examinations at the end of the year. Twenty candidates sat the E.A.A.C.E. Examinations in Clothing and Textiles and Food and Nutrition subjects.

A major undertaking during the year was the planning of Home Science course for the Nyeri Technical school. The course was intended to be sufficiently academic and at the same time be of immediate practical application. Much research was done to draw up a Fashion and Dress making syllabus that will fulfil the requirements of the school and meet the needs of the students.

X—PRIMARY EDUCATION SECTION

The highlight of the year was the introduction of Free Primary Education for Standard I-IV. As a result of this the total enrolment in primary schools shot up from 1,816,000 in 1973 to 2,765,000 at the beginning of the first term. By the end of the year the enrolment had fallen to 2,734,400 indicating considerable drop-out during the course of the year. The total increase was nearly 50 per cent compared with previous annual increases of between 6 and 10 per cent. The highest growth rates were recorded in the following districts :—

Kisumu	99.0 per cent	Nandi	80.0 per cent
Trans-Nzoia	97.0 per cent	Uasin Gishu	78.0 per cent
Tana River	94.0 per cent	Busia	78.0 per cent
South Nyanza	93.0 per cent	Lamu	78.0 per cent
Kisii	85.0 per cent	Kipsigis	75.0 per cent

Among the Districts with the lowest growth rates included the following :—

Mandera	5.0 per cent	Murang'a	21.0 per cent
Wajir	9.0 per cent	Nairobi City	4.0 per cent
Nyeri	15.0 per cent	Kisumu Municipality	6.0 per cent
Isiolo	18.0 per cent	Thika Municipality ...	17.0 per cent
Kiambu	18.0 per cent	Mombasa Municipality	18.0 per cent

The largest percentage increases were recorded at Standard One level where the national average enrolment rose by over 155 per cent. The highest rise in general was recorded in Nyanza, Rift Valley and Western. The rises were less in districts in Central and Eastern Provinces and least in the North-Eastern Province. The percentage rise seemed to indicate the relationship between the school age population and those attending school. The percentage of primary school age children attending school had been high in Central Province. This could be one of the reasons why the impact of free education was lower in Central Province. Also in some of the less developed districts such as Samburu, Turkana and North-Eastern Province the rise was relatively lower since it was not the first time that free education was extended to these districts. Fees had been waived in the less developed areas in 1973.

The Municipalities including the City of Nairobi also had lower percentage increases. This also could indicate that before the granting of free education at the lower primary classes most of the children of school age had been going to school.

TABLE I
ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY STANDARD, DISTRICT AND PROVINCE

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	Standard I	Standard II	Standard III	Standard IV	Standard V	Standard VI	Standard VII	Total
CENTRAL	Kiambu	36,910	23,966	20,876	19,465	16,918	15,655	13,175	146,965
	Kirinyaga	21,015	9,917	8,744	6,418	6,374	5,900	5,400	63,768
	Muranga	37,880	24,058	21,778	19,116	15,880	13,716	14,187	146,615
	Nyandarua	15,316	9,178	8,819	7,231	5,820	4,813	4,724	55,901
	Nyeri	29,263	20,437	18,618	16,022	13,891	12,563	12,512	123,306
	Thika	1,225	700	575	542	428	378	363	4,211
	TOTAL	141,609	88,256	79,410	68,794	59,311	53,025	50,361	540,766
COAST	Kilifi	19,415	6,782	5,295	4,398	2,754	3,196	2,865	44,705
	Kwale	14,548	4,677	4,100	2,541	2,042	1,935	2,426	32,269
	Lamu	1,849	768	473	268	234	156	159	3,907
	Mombasa	8,396	5,089	4,662	4,391	4,108	3,880	3,847	34,373
	Taita/Taveta	9,156	4,995	4,172	3,418	2,569	2,505	2,605	29,420
	Tana River	2,897	1,160	936	698	587	476	577	7,331
	TOTAL	56,220	73,471	19,638	15,714	12,294	12,148	12,479	151,944
EASTERN	Embu	16,365	9,106	7,265	5,692	4,634	4,850	4,738	52,650
	Isiolo	1,154	683	598	405	396	379	422	4,037
	Kitui	28,961	13,185	9,718	7,642	5,943	6,116	6,594	78,159
	Marsabit	1,337	609	574	466	406	413	284	4,089
	Masaku	79,712	39,266	31,693	26,570	19,727	19,179	18,697	234,844
	Meru	48,791	25,253	19,720	17,540	12,749	12,605	11,324	147,982
	TOTAL	176,320	88,102	69,568	58,315	43,855	43,542	42,059	521,761
NAIROBI	TOTAL	14,620	13,215	12,914	11,426	10,636	10,104	8,488	81,405
NORTH-EASTERN	Garissa	821	522	409	346	249	247	211	2,805
	Mandera	1,246	614	492	462	227	273	115	3,429
	Wajir	702	460	396	306	240	162	221	2,487
	TOTAL	2,769	1,596	1,297	1,114	716	682	547	8,721
NYANZA	Gusii	90,578	30,545	23,243	19,661	13,904	15,100	15,682	212,713
	Kisumu	40,608	14,404	11,779	10,455	7,246	6,444	7,327	98,263
	Kisumu Municipality	966	910	906	884	855	745	683	5,949
	Siaya	40,342	15,085	12,246	9,903	7,279	6,857	7,592	99,304
	South Nyanza	72,604	20,386	16,548	14,149	10,586	10,396	12,128	156,797
	TOTAL	249,098	81,330	64,722	55,052	39,870	39,542	43,412	573,026
RIFT VALLEY	Baringo	12,591	5,538	4,237	3,208	2,239	2,465	2,089	32,367
	Nakuru	23,954	11,814	9,752	8,227	6,233	5,295	4,627	69,902
	Nakuru Municipality	4,214	1,906	1,757	1,641	1,502	1,373	1,304	13,697
	Kipsigis	45,335	15,967	12,060	10,510	7,679	8,250	8,625	108,426
	Laikipia	5,775	2,959	2,608	2,085	1,583	1,403	1,426	17,839
	Narok	4,945	2,236	1,626	1,183	1,030	914	898	12,832
	Olkejuado	4,289	2,371	1,820	1,616	1,152	1,130	955	13,333
	Samburu	1,496	633	542	461	327	367	334	4,160
	Keiyo Marakwet	11,542	4,811	3,809	3,021	1,896	2,047	1,960	29,086
	Nandi	24,169	8,866	6,926	4,962	3,319	3,255	3,143	54,640
	Trans Nzoia	13,922	6,077	4,601	3,675	2,110	2,209	1,825	34,419
	Uasin Gishu	12,643	7,732	6,389	4,915	2,987	2,926	2,488	40,080
	West Pokot	3,731	1,946	1,260	1,137	852	780	783	10,489
	Turkana	1,858	798	573	384	264	179	180	4,236
	Eldoret	618	598	590	618	524	501	442	3,891
	Kitale	1,122	582	563	529	377	390	363	3,926
		TOTAL	173,134	75,284	59,583	48,522	34,514	33,924	31,782	456,743
WESTERN	Bungoma	41,985	17,752	13,571	11,420	8,342	8,907	9,141	111,118
	Busia	22,620	7,444	6,279	5,070	3,552	3,581	4,126	52,872
	Kakamega	80,565	40,725	33,404	26,457	19,113	17,805	17,155	236,024
	TOTAL	145,170	66,121	53,254	42,947	31,807	30,293	30,422	400,014
	NATIONAL TOTAL	958,940	437,375	360,386	301,884	233,003	223,260	219,550	2,734,398

TABLE 2
ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE AND ATTENDANCE

Province	DAY PUPILS			BOARDERS			Grand Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1. Central	274,141	263,678	538,819	406	1,541	1,947	540,766
2. Coast	94,349	55,594	149,943	1,476	545	2,021	151,964
3. Eastern	278,030	240,508	518,538	1,907	1,316	3,223	521,761
4. Nairobi	42,339	38,647	80,986	340	77	417	81,403
5. North-Eastern	6,517	1,567	8,084	622	15	637	8,721
6. Nyanza	322,416	247,863	570,279	586	2,747	2,747	573,026
7. Rift Valley	251,041	196,233	447,274	5,667	3,802	9,469	456,743
8. Western	219,412	178,604	398,016	241	1,757	1,998	400,014
TOTAL	1,488,245	1,223,694	2,711,939	11,214	11,214	22,459	2,734,398

TABLE 3
ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY CATEGORY AND SEX

	Boys	Girls	Total
Maintained	1,479,472	1,216,586	2,696,058
Assisted	14,749	14,045	28,794
Unaided	5,269	4,277	9,546
	1,499,490	1,234,908	2,734,398

TABLE 4

AVERAGE ENROLMENT PER CLASS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT				Std. I	Std. II	Std. III	Std. IV	Std. V	Std. VI	Std. VII
Kiambu	..	..	..	44	41	38	39	37	38	35
Kirinyaga	..	..	..	34	30	28	25	30	28	25
Murang'a	..	..	..	45	43	41	39	36	35	38
Nyandarua	..	..	..	42	40	39	36	34	32	36
Nyeri	..	..	..	38	31	35	34	33	32	32
Thika	..	..	..	44	44	41	39	36	38	40
TOTAL				41	37	37	36	35	34	33
Kilifi	..	..	..	45	32	28	27	25	31	29
Kwale	..	..	..	45	34	32	22	20	24	31
Lamu	..	..	..	13	37	28	21	20	17	23
Mombasa	..	..	..	51	47	46	44	42	41	37
Taita/Taveta	..	..	..	46	43	39	35	32	31	33
Tana River	..	..	..	45	19	18	15	14	20	25
TOTAL				42	35	33	29	28	31	32
Embu	..	..	..	44	39	38	35	31	35	36
Isiolo	..	..	..	37	33	37	29	30	32	38
Kitui	..	..	..	41	38	34	30	25	27	28
Marsabit	..	..	..	51	38	41	39	37	34	17
Masaku	..	..	..	41	42	40	38	30	31	30
Meru	..	..	..	40	39	34	33	28	31	31
TOTAL				41	40	37	32	29	31	30
Nairobi	..	..	..	37	36	36	35	34	34	39
Garissa	..	..	..	41	29	26	20	25	27	30
Mandera	..	..	..	73	51	49	51	38	55	29
Wajir	..	..	..	28	33	28	31	30	27	32
TOTAL				45	36	32	31	30	34	30
Gusii	..	..	..	45	36	38	34	26	29	32
Kisumu	..	..	..	49	51	51	50	38	34	42
Kisumu Municipality	..	..	..	48	46	45	44	45	41	38
Siaya	..	..	..	51	49	46	39	31	39	33
S. Nyanza	..	..	..	47	39	37	34	27	27	26
TOTAL				47	41	41	37	29	30	31
Baringo	..	..	..	40	32	27	16	27	28	28
Nakuru	..	..	..	46	43	39	38	33	32	33
Nakuru Municipality	..	..	..	47	48	46	46	43	47	45
Kipsigis	..	..	..	48	43	38	25	28	22	32
Laikipia	..	..	..	42	35	33	32	26	27	29
Narok	..	..	..	52	33	29	24	26	25	31
Olkejuado	..	..	..	45	35	33	30	30	32	35
Samburu	..	..	..	43	23	24	24	22	24	30
K. Marakwet	..	..	..	49	41	36	34	26	30	29
Nandi	..	..	..	46	38	35	30	24	25	22
T. Nzoia	..	..	..	47	43	41	40	30	32	29
Uasin-Gishu	..	..	..	50	42	37	33	28	29	26
W. Pokot	..	..	..	47	34	20	29	32	37	41
Turkana	..	..	..	52	44	36	27	24	26	26
Eldoret	..	..	..	44	46	45	48	40	46	40
Kitale	..	..	..	47	42	43	38	42	43	36
TOTAL				47	40	36	32	29	28	30
Bungoma	..	..	..	43	42	42	39	33	35	34
Busia	..	..	..	39	38	35	33	24	27	31
Kakamega	..	..	..	41	39	34	31	29	28	30
TOTAL				41	40	36	33	29	30	32
NATIONAL TOTAL				43	39	37	34	30	31	31

TABLE 5
PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS BY CITIZENSHIP AND QUALIFICATION

Province	KENYA CITIZENS			NON-CITIZENS			Total	Total of all Professionally qualified	Total of all Non-Professionally qualified	Grand Total of all Teachers
	Professionally qualified	Not Professionally qualified	Total	Professionally qualified	Not Professionally qualified	Total				
	Central	12,223	2,803	15,026	30	1					31	12,253	2,804	15,057
Coast	2,732	2,173	4,905	117	6	123	2,849	2,179	5,028	
Eastern	9,854	6,314	16,168	27	2	29	9,881	6,316	16,197	
Nairobi	2,106	43	2,149	354	31	385	2,460	74	2,534	
North Eastern	231	92	323	—	1	1	231	93	324	
Nyanza	9,081	5,213	14,294	39	10	49	9,120	5,223	14,343	
Rift Valley	8,897	4,992	13,889	58	1	59	8,955	4,993	13,948	
Western	6,376	4,526	10,902	7	—	7	6,383	4,526	10,909	
TOTAL	51,500	26,156	77,656	632	52	684	52,132	26,208	78,340	

TABLE 6
ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY GRADE 1961—1974

PRIMARY (a) BOYS

PRIMARY SCHOOLS	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1975	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1974
Standard I	117,895	104,536	82,422	107,343	114,173	112,056	131,421	142,743	145,559	165,528	171,510	197,875	207,274	—
Standard II	106,892	102,488	83,999	88,557	97,667	98,840	105,939	118,753	127,877	136,927	155,040	155,040	174,510	—
Standard III	106,621	105,783	88,326	86,177	84,703	84,703	96,442	104,313	114,117	126,227	129,914	144,012	151,952	—
Standard IV	120,272	112,720	91,634	91,634	84,091	79,494	88,028	93,498	99,932	110,975	117,782	124,793	135,772	—
Standard V	54,366	92,358	85,646	88,470	81,540	75,484	76,488	80,633	85,993	92,838	102,587	109,034	116,892	—
Standard VI	33,392	52,037	82,036	85,207	83,085	87,844	88,300	85,444	88,264	94,383	100,300	109,640	116,006	—
Standard VII	26,867	32,623	46,627	84,076	87,987	104,472	103,177	100,544	102,085	109,764	113,865	116,226	122,707	—
Standard VIII	18,507	22,877	26,231	29,207	319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	584,812	625,422	586,724	657,635	662,753	645,867	689,795	725,030	762,827	836,307	881,007	956,620	1,025,113	1,234,908
Standard I	72,063	65,454	54,798	72,947	81,853	81,853	97,348	108,014	107,739	130,931	135,386	159,491	172,096	—
Standard II	61,680	63,782	54,679	56,229	67,787	70,270	77,693	89,002	96,768	104,866	116,611	124,656	142,426	—
Standard III	56,962	59,189	55,581	53,610	54,582	62,198	69,198	75,222	83,532	95,008	101,084	112,858	122,129	—
Standard IV	50,799	52,996	48,673	53,370	57,033	50,788	58,884	65,401	71,641	80,926	89,329	96,201	108,552	—
Standard V	21,091	36,368	38,998	45,561	44,888	45,366	47,344	52,068	57,687	65,244	74,960	83,295	89,666	—
Standard VI	10,666	18,710	330,800	37,496	39,432	44,870	48,548	48,703	53,521	60,220	67,236	75,784	83,867	—
Standard VII	8,658	9,349	15,883	30,332	33,292	41,720	44,367	46,240	48,562	54,087	59,285	67,104	72,168	—
Standard VIII	3,987	4,496	5,417	7,639	6,829	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	283,636	310,344	304,929	357,084	379,393	379,549	443,384	484,650	519,470	591,282	664,491	712,299	790,904	1,499,490
Standard I	189,958	169,990	137,220	180,210	195,733	193,909	228,769	250,757	253,298	296,459	306,896	357,366	379,370	958,940
Standard II	168,372	166,270	138,678	144,786	165,754	166,110	183,634	207,757	224,645	241,458	261,660	279,696	316,936	437,375
Standard III	163,313	164,972	143,907	139,727	139,285	152,919	165,640	178,537	197,537	221,669	230,998	256,998	274,081	360,386
Standard IV	171,071	165,716	140,005	145,004	135,124	170,282	146,912	158,899	171,573	191,901	207,711	220,994	244,324	301,884
Standard V	75,457	128,644	124,644	134,031	126,428	120,850	124,852	132,701	142,681	158,082	177,547	192,329	206,558	233,003
Standard VI	44,058	70,747	112,603	122,603	122,517	132,714	136,848	134,247	141,785	154,603	167,536	185,424	199,873	223,260
Standard VII	35,525	41,972	62,510	144,408	121,269	146,192	147,544	146,784	150,647	163,851	173,150	183,270	194,875	219,550
Standard VIII	22,494	27,373	31,753	33,870	36,036	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	870,448	935,766	891,553	1,014,719	1,042,146	1,043,416	1,133,179	1,209,680	1,282,297	1,427,589	1,525,498	1,675,919	1,816,017	2,734,398

XI—SECONDARY EDUCATION—MANAGEMENT SECTION

Admissions to Secondary Schools

Admission into secondary schools continued to be limited to only a few C.P.E. candidates. Out of 198,832 candidates who sat Certificate of Primary Education Examination (C.P.E.) in 1973 only 26,173 were admitted into Government maintained schools, and about 28,000 were admitted to Private and Harambee schools. Thus only 13.5 per cent of children who sat C.P.E. the previous year were able to get into maintained schools. If those who were admitted into unaided schools are taken into account, the figure becomes about 27 per cent.

There were 35,279 candidates who sat E.A.C.E. Examinations at the end of 1973. Of this number 28,864 were school candidates. A total of 4,673 E.A.C.E. candidates were admitted to Form V classes. However, the problem of getting pupils with good passes in Science and Mathematics subjects to fill science classes continued to exist.

High Cost Boarding Schools

As from January, 1974 the Government converted five high cost schools from assisted to maintained status. The schools were Kenya High School, Nairobi School, Lenana School, Limuru Girls School and Highlands School, Eldoret. As a result of the conversion the school fees were reduced from Sh. 3,240 to Sh. 1,800 per annum.

It had been a tradition in the high cost schools for pupils to have their own clothes washed for them and their sleeping places cleaned by school employees. This practice was stopped and it was decided that pupils must wash their clothes and clean their dormitories as was normally the case with other schools throughout the Republic.

As a result of pupils being required to do their own cleaning and reduction in the school revenue, it was found necessary to reduce the subordinate and non-teaching staff. After consultations with the Domestic and Hotel Workers Union it was agreed to declare 102 employees of the schools redundant. However, every effort was made to deploy them in other Board of Governors institutions.

In-service Courses

In April and July, 1974 In-service Courses, for Bursars were held at Nakuru and Kagumo Teachers College and 210 Bursars attended the two courses. The objective of the courses was to increase efficiency and better financial control in schools.

It is also worth noting that Bursars employed by the Boards of Governors had not had a labour union to represent their interest. Thus after various discussions it was finally agreed that Bursars should become Civil Servants with effect from 1st July, 1974.

In August, a Headmasters course was held at the Kenya Polytechnic and attended by 150 Heads from Eastern, Coast, Nairobi and Central provinces. The aim of the course was to improve schools' administration, specially geared to benefit the inexperienced heads.

Bursaries

The Ministry set aside a sum of Sh. 70,346 which was awarded as bursaries to 376 secondary school pupils.

Scholarships

The Jomo Kenyatta Foundation offered 211 scholarships to pupils selected from every district in the Republic. These scholarships are tenable for four years subject to pupils continuation in the school and good academic record.

President's Award Scheme

The Award Scheme is a ready-made programme of leisure activities for use by individual candidates or groups leading to awards at three stages, i.e. Bronze, Silver and Gold.

The tests have to be passed in the following five sections:—

- (i) Community Service.
- (ii) Expedition.
- (iii) Interests.
- (iv) Physical Activity.
- (v) Design for Living.

For each stage young people are required to qualify in Community Service, Expeditions and Interests sections. For the Bronze and Silver stages girls must take Physical Activity, but for Gold, young men and women may choose either the Design for Living or Physical Activity. 1974 climaxed some of the activities of the President's Award Scheme. In July, 1974, His Excellency, the President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, Patron of the Award Scheme, presented the Gold Awards to 18 recipients at the State House, Nairobi. The recipients of the Gold Awards came from different schools in the Republic.

The recipients of the awards came from the following schools:—

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>No. of Recipients</i>
Starehe Boys Centre	8
Railway Training School	2
Eastleigh Secondary School	2
Khamis Secondary School	1
Kwale Secondary School	1
Kakamega Secondary School	1
St. Marks Teachers College, Kigari	1

Yorkshire Gold Award Holders

In the same year, a group of Yorkshire Gold Award holders visited Kenya as guests of the President's Award Scheme. During their stay in Kenya they visited many parts of the Republic and exchanged views with the Presidents Gold Award holders. Their visit was followed by another important visit to Kenya of Commander Peyton-Jones, Deputy Director (overseas) of the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, in November as Guest of the President's Award Scheme. The year also saw the appointment of Mr. M. Tonui as Programme Development Officer. During the year the programme Development Officer travelled extensively throughout the Republic assisting groups which were already involved in the Scheme activities.

Exchange Programme A.F.S. International Scholarships

For the first time a group of 7 American High School boys and girls visited Kenya as Exchange Programme students and lived with selected volunteer African host families.

The year also saw a bigger number of Kenyan High School boys and girls go on the Exchange Programme. Two girls and six boys went to U.S.A. on this Programme. They came from Narok, Kitui, Uasin Gishu, Chesamisi Secondary, and Alliance Girls High School. The East African Regional Headquarters for the programme was established in Nairobi.

Boards of Governors

In 1974 the Ministry of Education embarked on vigorous exercise which was intended to up-date all Boards. Many new Boards were appointed in 1974 and those whose tenure of the office expired renewed. The Ministry began to insist that Governors should not serve on

more than two Boards. Copies of Code of Management were supplied to all new members of Boards of Governors. A system of rotational retirement was also introduced so that one-third of the Board members retired at the end of each calendar year.

Discipline

In 1974 the Ministry witnessed a wave of mass indiscipline by pupils in schools. Cases of indiscipline were reported from nearly all the provinces.

In all cases of indiscipline by pupils the Ministry of Education in conjunction with Boards of Governors acted swiftly and restored order. A disciplinary committee was set up within the Ministry to handle all cases of indiscipline which were referred to the Ministry for decision.

Registration of Schools

The Ministry of Education registered 189 schools of all types. Schools were only registered when the Ministry of Education was satisfied that they would serve real educational needs. The number of schools registered were as follows : —

- 23 Government Maintained Secondary Schools.
- 108 Harambee Secondary Schools.
- 38 Private Secondary Schools.
- 1 Technical School.
- 18 Primary Schools.

Career Information

A careers information Booklet for 1974 was compiled for use by Form IV pupils. The booklet gave up-to-date information on careers opportunities in public and private sectors. But more importantly, it informed Form IV leavers what subject combinations were offered in all Form V schools. The copies of the booklet were distributed to all secondary schools. They were accompanied by Careers Forms which were completed by all Form IV Leavers and returned to the Ministry for preparation of selection list by Form V schools and employers in 1975.

XII—TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS EDUCATION SECTION

The year saw a promising start towards the achieving of the objectives set out in the 1974-78 Development Plan. Detailed plans for projected programmes for the technical schools and both polytechnics caught the interest of various donor-countries. The major problem which confronted the section was the shortage of adequately-trained Kenyan teachers at all levels of technical education. Teacher training programmes continued but the Government could not compete with the inducements offered by private firms and hence, much talent was lost to these sectors. The Section was strengthened with the arrival of three Canadian advisors; Mr. C. Park, Mrs. S. Burbynuke and Dr. D. Fretwell. Mr. A. Acreman (O.D.A.) also joined the Section to set up the proposed Maintenance Unit. Mr. T. E. Harrison was transferred to the Kenya Technical Teachers College (K.T.T.C.) Section.

Secondary Technical Education

The programme underwent a number of refinements in order to ensure its acceptance by the East African Examinations Council. A number of courses were revised and updated with new syllabuses and schemes of work being issued to the schools. The courses provided for a strong "O" level academic core plus basic engineering courses which offer Form IV students specialization in any one of Mechanical, Electrical, Automotive, Agricultural, Mechanics, Carpentry/Joinery, Masonry and Plumbing. There were 3,800 students enrolled in the Technical Education programme in 1974.

The technical education courses were vetted and approved as part of the East African Examinations Council School Certificate (E.A.C.E.) programme. This was a culmination of progressive curriculum changes which were begun in 1971.

There was further development on apprenticeship programme which was introduced in the previous year and designed specifically to take advantage of the new Four-Year Technical Education graduates. These graduates can now achieve full craft certification in most trades in three years instead of the former 12 years. Detailed drawings for Nyeri Technical School were completed. This school is designed as a co-educational school at Form III and IV level with 640 boarding students. The specification and tendering of upgrading equipment for five technical schools was completed from about K£70,000 allocated under the I.D.A. Loan Agreement. Expansion of facilities was begun at Kisumu, Mawego, Meru, Rift Valley, Thika, Kabete and Machakos Technical schools costing approximately K£160,000.

Sigalagala Technical School completed the first year of a 4-year changeover from Technical High School Programme to the full Technical School curriculum with a Building Trades bias. Mawego Technical School expanded its offering to Form III of the Building Trades programme.

The 1974-78 Technical Education Development Plan had thorough analysis of both physical and staff requirements. This plan was accepted for financing by the Swedish International Development Agency. The plan will complete the upgrading and expansion of the nine existing technical schools. The total capital value of this development project will reach approximately K£3.5 million.

An experimental class at the Form III level drawn from Form II Industrial Education classes was initiated at Thika Technical School. This experiment was aimed at determining the feasibility of utilizing the first two years of the Industrial Education course as a feeder source for the senior Forms of Technical Education.

Industrial Education

A building and equipment expansion of Industrial Education programme to the value of K£112,000 was carried out. This programme was operating in 30 maintained schools. A development plan for these schools was drawn up and an Agreement for development funds was signed with the Swedish International Development Agency. The aim of the plan was to upgrade the present 30 schools and add Industrial Education facilities and equipment to approximately twenty-three more schools. Over 5,000 students were enrolled in the programme during 1974. Form IV examinations were also taken in some of the schools for the first time.

Kenya Polytechnic

The Kenya Polytechnic extended its higher level courses by introducing a Higher Diploma in Construction. Higher Diploma in plant maintenance was being planned. Attendance patterns shifted from day release and block courses to a sandwich pattern to facilitate students from outside Nairobi. Student enrolment was approximately 3,300 with 2,500 attending at any one time. Women student enrolment was about 300. Teaching staff numbered 133 on 1st August, 1974 against an establishment of 175. Sixty-five of the staff were Kenyan citizens. Plans were prepared for new workshops, laboratories and drafting offices for the Building Department. Considerable detailed planning went into the draft aid proposals and preliminary discussions were held with representatives of the British Government. Certain refinements to these proposals were being carried out before a final agreement could be reached.

Mombasa Polytechnic

Mombasa Polytechnic completed phasing-out low-level courses. Some part-time craft courses continued but will be phased-out when N.I.V.T.C. in Mombasa starts operation. Total day enrolment was 916, with 103 students attending evening classes. Teaching staff strength was 55, making for 19 vacancies in an establishment of 74. The number of Kenyan teachers was 14. An experimental class of Form V students drawn from Technical Schools was initiated at this Polytechnic.

An interesting demonstration of the "Harambee" spirit was the conversion of old workshop blocks into two-storey buildings to provide additional laboratories, drafting offices and workshops for the Building and Electrical Engineering Departments. The designs and drawings were prepared by staff and students and the work carried out by direct contract.

The report by a team of German experts that visited the polytechnic in August, 1973 was received in April. In May, 1974 a meeting of those concerned discussed the proposals in Mombasa and initiated Kenyan counter-proposals. These were developed and submitted to a German negotiating team which agreed to a Kenyan team visiting Germany to discuss the proposals with the German experts. An architect was commissioned to carry out a feasibility study of the Kenyan proposals. The architect's report together with the academic plan were forwarded to the German Government for study.

The Ministry liaised closely with the Ministry of Labour in the further development of the apprenticeship scheme. Of particular importance was the new technician apprentice scheme which was passed by the Industrial Training Council in November.

The Ministry also took an active part in the working committee on Marine Engineering Training. An approach was made to the Ministry of Power and Communications concerning the setting of Marine Engineer Certification on a sound local footing.

Business Education

The Ministry of Education had been providing facilities and equipment for teaching secretarial training subjects in Forms III and IV in 28 Government maintained schools throughout Kenya. The subjects offered were Typing with Office Practice and Shorthand. In addition two business subjects—Principles of Accounts and Commerce—were being offered in some of the above schools. The first classes in the four subjects mentioned sat their E.A.C.E. "O" level examinations in December, 1974.

At a higher level, Kenya Polytechnic in Nairobi and Mombasa Polytechnic offered extensive training in both business and secretarial training studies.

In the private sector, there were some 90 odd institutions which offered a wide range of subjects both in the field of business and secretarial training studies. Over and above this, professional societies, other ministries and business firms conducted their own training programmes to train personnel for their own specific needs.

XIII—TEACHER EDUCATION SECTION

Primary Teachers Colleges

The Ministry's policy of reducing the number of Primary Teacher Training Colleges from 24 to 17 was finally achieved in 1974 when Mathare and Kitale Colleges closed down. Mutune, Kiteta, Loreto and Chardwick Colleges had already closed in 1973. The first one to close in 1972 was Our Lady of Mercy College, Mbooni.

The expansion in some of the seventeen aided Primary Teachers Colleges was completed. As a result of the expansion two colleges; Siriba and Eregi could accommodate over 700 students each. Other ten colleges namely Kilimambogo, Thogoto, Machakos, Kigari, Kagumo, Egoji, Mosoriot, Kericho, Asumbi and Shanzu had facilities completed and ready to accommodate an average of 500 students. In fact Kagumo College was already accommodating 660 students.

TABLE 7
(a) ENROLMENT IN TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGES, 1974

		Year	Number of classes	Male	Female	Total
SECONDARY (K.S.T.C.)						
S1	1st Year	6	134	45	179	
	2nd Year	6	98	27	125	
	3rd Year	6	130	50	180	
TOTAL SECONDARY		—	18	362	122	484
PRIMARY						
P1	1st Year	85	1,680	1,014	2,694	
	2nd Year	94	1,617	1,061	2,678	
P2	1st Year	54	921	594	1,515	
	2nd Year	52	780	615	1,395	
P3	1st Year	4	50	34	84	
	2nd Year	5	82	31	113	
TOTAL PRIMARY		—	294	5,130	3,349	8,479
GRAND TOTAL		—	312	5,492	3,471	8,963

(b) KENYA POLYTECHNIC TEACHER TRAINING SECTION
Enrolment 1974

Type of Training	Total
Technical Instructor	16
Higher Diploma	10
Ordinary Diploma	1
TOTAL	27

23 students passed the final Examination for UNESCO Training course for Library Assistants.

(c) KENYATTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (KUC) (see also Higher Education section)

Student Enrolment 1974 (Kenyan & Non-Kenyans)

Year	Class	Men	Women	Total
First Years	B. Ed.	209	111	320
	Dip. Ed.	123	50	173
Second Years	B. Ed.	253	95	348
	Dip. Ed.	105	50	155
Third Years	B. Ed.	131	44	175
	S1	65	31	96
TOTAL		886	381	1,267

STAFF—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (K.U.C.)

Section	Professor	Senior Lecturer	Lecturer	Tutor	Tutorial Fellow	Chief Technical	Total
Foundations	1	1	6	1	—	—	9
Psychology	—	1	4	—	—	—	5
Communication and Technology	—	1	5	—	2	1	9
TOTAL	1	3	15	1	2	1	23

(d) EGERTON COLLEGE: (S1 TEACHERS)

Enrolment

Class	Total
1st Years	25
2nd Years	23
3rd Years	34
TOTAL	82

(e) UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI—FACULTY OF EDUCATION (see also Higher Education Section)

Year	Class	Male	Female	Total
B. ED. I	Arts	213	117	330
	Science	259	13	272
B. ED. II	Arts	266	74	340
	Science	37	9	46
B. ED. III	Arts	115	43	158
	Science	27	2	29

(f) KENYA TECHNICAL TEACHERS COLLEGE

The plans to build the Kenya Technical Teachers College were completed. A site was allocated and construction was expected to start any time.

In-service Course Unit

The in-service Course Unit was transferred into the Ministry of Education from K.I.E. in the early part of the year. The last group of K.P.E./C.P.E., P3 candidates estimated at 1,199 finished their in-service training at the end of 1974. After a careful scrutiny of the 5,000 untrained teachers approximately 3,000 of them were found eligible for the course. These started their in-service courses at selected colleges.

TABLE 8
NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN TEACHING POSTS (TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES)
BY SEX AND CITIZENSHIP

	NUMBER OF TEACHERS AS AT 31ST MAY, 1974						TOTAL
	KENYA CITIZENS TERMS		NON-CITIZENS				
			Employed on Local Terms		Employed on Overseas Terms		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Graduate	136	20	22	19	24	6	227
U.K. Min. of Ed. Cert.	—	—	3	7	1	4	15
S1	168	109	4	6	1	1	289
P1	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
Technical Instr.	3	—	3	—	6	—	12
Other	14	2	3	—	—	—	19
TOTAL	324	131	36	32	32	11	566

XIV—HIGHER EDUCATION SECTION

The Higher Education Section continued to handle matters connected with University Education both locally and overseas. The objective was to assist in the training and development of high level manpower requirements of the country. To achieve this objective the section administered grants to local Universities, loans to students in these Universities, bursaries for local and overseas education and also foreign scholarships and fellowships for Kenyan students.

The Government continued to encourage most of our University students to study locally. The major portion of funds for Higher Education was therefore allocated to our local Universities. A good number of students, however, were scattered all over the world where some were on private sponsorships in addition to those financed by programmes of scholarships and bursaries awarded through the Ministry.

During the period under review the financial allocation was increased showing the expansion aspect of the activities of the section. For example, in 1974/75, K£6,455,900 was allocated to the University education locally, and a further K£176,150 to University education overseas, as compared to a total of K£4,828,700 for the previous year.

Apart from University financing, the Higher Education section allocation provided K£120,700 towards other institutions such as the Kenya Polytechnic, Egerton College and the Institute of Adult Studies at Kikuyu.

East African Universities

The number of Kenyan students admitted to the East African Universities in 1974/75 academic year was much higher than that of the previous year. Nearly three-quarters of them were admitted to the University of Nairobi. The number of Kenyans admitted to Makerere was also higher than that of 1973/74. As the figures below indicate, the total enrolment for the University of Nairobi was 5,071 at the beginning of the academic year, compared with 4,600 the previous year. The students pursuing undergraduate degree courses together with the diploma courses were 4,631 while the postgraduate students on full-time courses were 440.

Two new courses were introduced in the Faculty of Medicine at the beginning of the academic year. These were Pharmacy and Dentistry. The country had been relying on overseas training institutions for the supply of personnel in these two vital professions. M.A./M.Ed. course was introduced to train teacher trainers. This programme attracted 22 experienced teachers who were enrolled on the course.

Kenyatta University College also continued to grow. The total enrolment at this institution on degree courses and undergraduate diploma students was 1,267 compared to 1973/74 enrolment of 553 students.

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 1974/75 ENROLMENT (SUMMARY)

	Undergraduate Degree/Diploma Courses	Postgraduate Degree Courses	Total
Kenyans	4,108	331	4,439
Ugandans	275	44	319
Tanzanians	162	24	186
Others	86	41	127
	4,631	440	5,071

KENYAN STUDENTS

Course	YEARS					Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
<i>First Degree Course—</i>						
B.Sc. Agriculture	57	63	40	—	—	160
B.A. Architecture	30	38	24	—	—	92
B.A. Building Economics	21	43	21	—	—	85
B.A. Land Economics	33	34	35	—	—	102
B.A. Design	11	15	3	—	—	29
B.A.	175	245	156	—	—	577
B.Com.	135	142	97	—	—	374
B.Ed.	356	394	182	—	—	941
B.Sc. Engineering	166	102	98	—	—	366
LL.B.	63	62	52	—	—	177
Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery ..	130	93	92	83	71	469
B.Sc.	121	103	193	—	—	417
B.Vet. Med.	52	61	35	39	—	187
TOTAL	1,359	1,396	1,028	122	71	3,976

Course	YEARS					Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
<i>Undergraduate Diploma—</i>						
Dip. Advanced Nursing	20	17	—	—	—	37
Dip. Adult Education	12	—	—	—	—	12
Dip. Journalism	13	17	—	—	—	30
<i>Postgraduate Diploma—</i>						
Bachelor of Philosophy	10	—	—	—	—	10
Dip. Education	20	—	—	—	—	20
Dip. in Meteorology	9	—	—	—	—	9
Dip. in Diplomacy	14	—	—	—	—	14

UGANDAN STUDENTS

Course	YEARS					Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
Agriculture	1	—	—	—	—	1
Architecture	10	2	6	—	—	18
Design	4	6	10	—	—	20
Building Economics	3	5	4	—	—	12
Land Economics	3	5	5	—	—	13
Arts	1	3	13	—	—	17
Commerce	—	—	1	—	—	1
B.Ed.	19	17	1	—	—	37
Engineering	24	29	44	—	—	97
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	1	1
B.Sc.	—	1	8	—	—	9
Vet. Medicine	5	—	12	17	—	34
Dip. in Adult Education	3	—	—	—	—	3
Dip. in Meteorology	6	—	—	—	—	6
Dip. in Journalism	1	5	—	—	—	6
	80	73	104	17	1	275

TANZANIAN STUDENTS

Course	YEARS					Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
Architecture	5	7	7	—	—	19
Land Economics	—	—	3	—	—	3
Building Economics	4	2	—	—	—	6
B.A.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Commerce	—	—	2	—	—	2
Engineering	10	26	20	—	—	56
Vet. Medicine	17	19	17	11	—	64
Dip. in Advanced Nursing	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dip. in Meteorology	2	—	—	—	—	2
Bachelor of Philosophy	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dip. in Journalism	2	4	—	—	—	6
	43	59	49	11	—	162

OTHER STUDENTS

Course	YEARS					Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
Agriculture	1	1	—	—	—	2
Architecture	1	2	—	—	—	3
Design	1	—	—	—	—	1
B.A.	23	—	—	—	—	23
Commerce	1	—	—	—	—	1
Engineering	6	5	2	—	—	13
Law	1	2	—	—	—	3
Medicine	5	4	1	1	—	11
B.Sc.	2	2	—	—	—	4
Vet. Medicine	3	6	1	4	—	14
Dip. in Advanced Nursing	1	1	—	—	—	2
Dip. in Adult Education	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dip. in Meteorology	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bachelor of Philosophy	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dip. in Diplomacy	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dip. in Journalism	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dip. in Education	2	—	—	—	—	2
	54	23	4	5	—	86

POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

Course	FULL TIME				PART TIME				TOTAL			
	K	T	U	O	K	T	U	O	K	T	U	O
Agriculture ..	36	—	4	5	16	1	2	2	52	1	6	7
Architecture ..	65	9	19	5	2	1	—	1	67	10	19	6
Arts	68	—	1	3	25	2	1	17	93	2	2	20
Commerce ..	43	3	11	3	3	—	—	1	46	3	11	4
Education ..	48	1	2	3	10	—	—	4	58	1	2	7
Engineering ..	9	—	1	2	8	1	1	7	17	1	2	9
Law	13	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	15	—	—	1
Medicine ..	4	1	1	1	41	1	—	2	45	1	1	3
Science	39	7	4	16	22	4	4	12	61	11	8	28
Vet. Medicine ..	6	4	1	2	11	1	2	3	17	5	3	5
TOTAL ..	331	24	44	41	140	11	10	49	471	35	54	90

K—Kenyan
T—Tanzanian
U—Ugandan
O—Other

KENYA STUDENTS AT KENYATTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Course	YEAR			Total
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	
B. Education	313	348	175	836
Dip. Education	162	148	—	310
	475	496	175	1,146

S1 Finalists 96
Ugandan 25
Total number of students .. 1,267

KENYA STUDENTS AT MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

Course	YEAR					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
B.A.	107	1	95	—	—	203
B.A. (Edu.)	—	—	56	—	—	56
B.Sc. (Ed.)	1	—	7	—	—	8
B.Sc. (Agr./Ed.) ..	—	—	3	—	—	3
B.A. (S.W.S.A.) ..	—	2	2	—	—	4
B.Sc. (Forestry) ..	4	—	6	—	—	10
B.Sc. Agriculture ..	2	—	8	—	—	10
Dip. Library	1	—	—	—	—	1
LL.B.	3	—	—	—	—	3
B.Com.	11	—	2	—	—	13
B.Sc.	24	1	24	—	—	49
M.B.Ch. B.	4	—	—	3	1	8
	157	6	203	3	1	368

KENYA STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

Course	YEAR			Total
	I	II	III	
B.A.	—	—	2	2
B.A. (Ed.)	—	—	35	35
B.Sc.	—	1	—	1
B.Sc. (Education)	—	1	15	16
LL.B.	10	21	—	31
	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>85</u>

Interaf (Inter-Africa) Scholarship Programme

This is a programme that is organized by an Association of African Universities. The Association's Headquarters is at Accra in Ghana. One of the objectives of the Association is to promote contact and co-operation among University Institutions in Africa. Under this programme 16 Kenya students were admitted into various University Institutions in Africa.

The Higher Education Loans Fund

As in the past the Ministry awarded Higher Education Loans to a few deserving students who were unsuccessful in obtaining overseas bursaries. The amount granted totalled K£9,350 compared with K£5,165 granted in 1973.

University Education Loan Scheme

The Loans Scheme was introduced in 1974 and only applied to students at the Universities in East Africa. Under the Scheme the Government was to finance the greater part of students cost of education covering tuition and capitation only and the student or his guardian would be responsible for non-tuition element of University education. The students who were unable to raise funds to meet their financial commitments could apply for a Loan. The Loan ceiling varied from University to University and also depended on the number of terms in an academic year.

Loans applications from 5,347 students were processed and money disbursed into students' accounts. The National Bank of Kenya Ltd. offered special facilities for the disbursement of the Loan money.

The Government had set aside K£1,670,000 to be disbursed into student loans scheme.

The distribution of the students granted Loans was as follows:—

University of Nairobi	3,762
Kenyatta University College	1,146
Makerere University	356
Dar es Salaam University	83
TOTAL	<u>5,347</u>

Overseas Education

A large number of Kenyan students continued to receive University education overseas. According to records available there were about 2,800 Kenyan students studying overseas. The majority of these were in the U.S. and U.K. The students were engaged in a variety of courses but the majority of them were doing Science-based courses.

Many of these students were on scholarships and bursaries offered by this Ministry and foreign Governments. However, there was still a number of Kenyan students who were privately sponsored.

Murang'a College of Technology.
 Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology.
 Gusii Institute of Technology.
 Kimathi Institute of Technology.
 Western College of Arts and Applied Sciences.
 Sang'alo Institute of Science and Technology.

Five others had been proposed, i.e.

Kirinyaga Technical Institute.
 Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology.
 Coast Institute of Technology.
 Meru College of Technology.
 Ukamba Agricultural Institute.

During the year under review two institutes were in operation, Kaimosi College and Kiambu Institute. Kaimosi College graduated 60 students who had completed the one-year Secretarial course or the Account Clerk course of the same duration. In May/June about 45 students were admitted for new courses of the same kind. The College, which had so far been renting classrooms from Friends Bible School, was constructing its own buildings for teaching and administration.

Kiambu Institute admitted its second lot of students in July for a 2-year Secretarial course and a 3-year Building Craft course, thus increasing the total enrolment to 220 students. The institute in August completed phase I of the building construction programme, consisting of administration block, kitchen, dining hall and a students hostel.

Murang'a College completed the construction of Phase I in August and preparations for first intake of 100 students in 1975 were completed.

Ramogi Institute, which started the construction in 1973, completed a huge library in 1974 and the ground floor of the Administration block. The Library was temporarily partitioned into class-rooms in order to make an early opening date possible.

During the year, three other institutes embarked on the construction of buildings, i.e. Western College, Kimathi and Kirinyaga Institutes. Furthermore, Rift Valley Institute finalized the purchase of a large cattle farm where the institute will be built.

Several institutes had already attracted foreign assistance, both in form of grants and personnel, mainly from the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and the U.S. Sweden provided the Ministry of Education with a co-ordinator and central planner of the institutes. UNESCO was approached with a request for five experts to assist the Ministry and the institutes with more detailed planning concerning syllabi, equipment, examinations, etc.

XVI—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION EXPENDITURE, 1968/69-1973/74

(a) RECURRENT EXPENDITURE K£

SUBHEADS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE					
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Administrative and General ..	399,318	819,694	992,330	2,540,001	1,729,786	2,364,878
Primary Education/D.E.B.'s ..	3,361	3,929,347	10,309,799	12,654,900	16,023,291	24,795,495
Secondary Education ..	3,961,529	4,150,640	4,735,722	5,344,511	6,221,745	7,005,698
Technical Education ..	550,437	599,024	735,653	874,053	997,521	1,074,018
Teacher Education ..	1,157,393	1,229,719	1,270,604	1,416,110	1,499,829	1,596,262
Special Schools ..	87,420	92,823	108,500	127,300	137,483	149,388
Teachers Service Commission	—	89,542	84,901	87,198	114,049	133,597
Higher Education ..	1,211,992	1,461,601	2,878,798	3,333,785	4,620,253	4,740,316
Kenya Institute of Education	—	—	—	—	—	41,729
Other Scheme Services ..	516,675	—	—	—	—	—
Deficit on Cost of Salaries ..	—	—	—	—	1,019,465	—
GROSS TOTAL ..	7,884,125	12,372,390	21,116,298	26,377,858	32,363,422	41,901,381

(b) DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE K£

SUBHEADS	ACTUAL NET EXPENDITURE					
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Primary Education	—	—	—	—	16,372	20,951
Secondary Education	492,798	557,672	754,063	983,644	1,011,047	1,358,714
*Teachers Education	34,506	27,766	4,895	90,856	70,450	36,678
Kenyatta University College ..	—	—	8,521	31,630	55,194	102,417
Technical Education	37,632	95,976	55,334	123,770	44,819	238,067
Higher Education/University of Nairobi	232,644	385,718	508,064	515,213	524,323	313,669
I.D.A. Projects	1,874,374	3,698,911	96,254	356,116	1,006,794	614,031
Special Education	10,000	10,000	35,500	37,500	37,500	41,700
Site Surveys	—	—	34,654	22,335	7,442	12,262
GROSS TOTAL	2,681,954	4,776,043	1,497,285	2,161,064	2,773,941	2,738,489

*The figure for 1970/71 was underspent by £60,125





