

The University of Kenya

17.72. The establishment of the University of East Africa in June 1963 brought together in a formal association, Makerere University College in Kampala, the former Royal College in Nairobi and the newly established University College in Dar es Salaam. The purpose of the association was to help the three constituent colleges to use scarce educational resources as effectively as possible and to meet common problems through joint action. The University of East Africa Development Plan for the first triennium was developed with these objectives.

17.73. The most striking feature of the University scene in East Africa, from its inception, has been the speed of growth and development. At University College Nairobi, undergraduate enrolment has nearly trebled in 4 years, rising from 602 in 1964/65 to 1,743 in 1968/69. Accompanying this numerical growth, there has been a corresponding increase in the range of subjects offered at each of the colleges, including Nairobi.

17.74. However, a new university of Kenya will be inaugurated in 1970 to take the place of University College, Nairobi, and the University of East Africa will cease to function.

17.75. The University's Development Plan is formulated on a triennial basis for the years 1970-1973 and, as a consequence, must be amended to conform with the national Development Plan. Data for the year 1974 is entered in the national Development Plan on the basis of an extrapolation based upon probable developments. In the future, development plans for the University will be formulated to conform with the period of the national Development Plan.

17.76. Projected undergraduate enrolments at the University for the Plan period reflect national manpower priorities. These priorities require rapid rates of expansion for science and science-based faculties and relatively lower rates of growth for arts and arts-related faculties. Projected undergraduate enrolments at the University are shown in Table 17.29.

PROJECTED UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KENYA

Table 17.29

Number of Students

	1968/69 (actual)	1973/74 (Projected)	Annual Rates of growth (per cent)
Architecture, Design and Development ..	162	312	14.0
Arts	401	646	10.0
Commerce, including Home Economics ..	369	300	4.6*
Engineering	337	546	11.0
Medicine	69	488	48.0
Science	221	574	21.0
Veterinary Science	184	282	8.9
Law	—	125	—
Agriculture	—	130	—
Journalism	—	30	—
	1,743	3,433	14.5

*Because of the establishment of Faculties of Commerce at University Colleges at Dar es Salaam and Makerere, there will be a significant reduction in enrolments in the Faculty of Commerce early in the Plan period. The places which were formerly allocated to students from Tanzania and Uganda will gradually be filled by Kenyans.

17.77. *Faculty of Architecture, Design and Development.*—There are two departments in this faculty, one concerned with Architecture and Physical Planning Development and the other with Art and Design. For the former department, a degree structure was introduced in academic year 1968/1969, whereby a student may obtain a first degree after three years of study in either Building Economics, Architectural Studies or Land Economics. Students who have earned these degrees will not possess the qualifications necessary for full professional acceptance, although they may be employed

in technical, managerial or administrative positions. Qualified students who wish to gain full professional acceptance must elect to undertake two additional years of postgraduate study. Thus, a student who wishes to qualify as an architect will undertake a three-year-plus/two-year course in Architecture.

17.78. The phased introduction of this new degree structure will involve the establishment in 1970/71, of new postgraduate courses in Town and Country Planning, Quantity Surveying and Estate Management, with enrolments determined strictly by national manpower needs.

17.79. During the first year of the Plan period, the Department of Design will be separated into two departments—a Department of Fine Arts and a Department of Industrial Design. The status of the former department is still uncertain, pending a decision on the part of University officials with respect to how much the University should be involved in the training of teachers of Art.

17.80. This faculty also contains a Housing Research and Development Unit, the purposes of which are to undertake research on the technical, economic and social aspects of housing and to provide advisory and consultative services to public bodies. During the Plan period, a second research and development unit may be established with similar purposes in the field of Industrial Design. This project is now under discussion.

17.81. *Faculty of Arts.*—This faculty consists of the departments of Economics, Education, English, Geography, Government, History and Sociology. During the first year of the Plan period, a new department of Philosophy and Religious Studies will be established. During academic year 1970/71 the department of Education will become a separate Faculty. Proposals to establish one or more departments of Language and Literature are under consideration, as is a proposal to provide options for a B.A. degree within a new Faculty of Law.

17.82. The Faculty of Arts has a significant professional orientation in terms of training secondary school teachers. Arts students are encouraged to include Education and one term of practical work as part of their undergraduate studies and it is expected that, by the end of Plan period, one-half of all students in this faculty will elect to take such a degree.

17.83. Another area in which the faculty may contribute to the training of professionals is in the field of Economics where national manpower requirements are not being met. During the Plan period, the staff of the department of Economics will be increased significantly. During academic year 1969/70, a new B.Phil. degree programme has been established, designed to provide additional training for practical economists with first degrees and to establish a foundation for more advanced work.

17.84. *Faculty of Education.*—The Department of Education was started in 1966, a year earlier than originally planned, because of the urgency of training more Kenyan teachers for secondary schools. Within the University, the Department now has a three-fold role. This is, first, to train undergraduates from both Arts and Science during their three-year degree courses for teaching posts in secondary schools; secondly, to provide a one-year postgraduate course for graduates of the University of East Africa and other universities in preparation for secondary teaching; thirdly, to provide a B.Ed. course for practising teachers without a degree who wish to become lecturers in teachers colleges. The Department also has commitments, outside the University, to a programme of research, curriculum development and in-service teacher training in partnership with the Kenya Institute of Education.

17.85. As the Department has grown and developed, it has been felt that all of these activities do not fit happily within the normal Arts faculty structure. Therefore, plans are being formed for Education to become a separate faculty in 1970/71.

17.86. *Faculty of Commerce.*—Planning for the B.Comm. Degree courses is complicated by the fact that Makerere and Dar es Salaam will be inaugurating degree programmes in Business Studies in 1970/71. The annual intake of students in the current Plan has varied from around 120 to 140, with approximately one-third of the total being sponsored by each of the three East African countries and small numbers from neighbouring countries. Thus, the current intake of Kenya students is approximately 40 each year, which is inadequate to meet the requirements of Kenya business organizations. It is proposed that this intake be doubled over the course of the next Plan period to meet the general demand for business graduates and that a further additional number, perhaps 20 by 1972/73, be admitted with a view to specialized training in hotel management. This specialization would probably serve the whole of East Africa. Within "general business studies", it is hoped that co-operation will continue between the three University Colleges, so that final-year specializations may be developed at each college.

17.87. *Faculty of Engineering.*—Planning for this faculty is complicated, on the one hand, by the knowledge that the colleges at both Dar es Salaam and Makerere are considering the establishment of engineering faculties and, on the other hand, by uncertainty whether either or both of these faculties will be established within the Plan period.

17.88. In any event, the major concern of the Faculty of Engineering over the Plan period will be the improvement in the quality of the degree courses being offered by providing an increasing amount of practical work within the

regular degree programme. Normally, the engineering student receives his practical training during vacation employment and a period of quasi-apprenticeship training in his first job. However, East Africa does not yet possess enough engineering firms of sufficient size to provide the kind of training required, with the consequence that many young engineers have an unreasonable amount of responsibility thrust upon them within a short period after graduation.

17.89. Ways of correcting this dangerous situation are being examined and it is probable that proposals will be formulated to introduce the necessary changes in two stages—

(i) the academic year will be lengthened to include a fourth term, the total length of the undergraduate course remaining three years and one term;

(ii) the course will be lengthened to four years. Under this approach, during stage (i), students from all Departments would spend one term (three months) in rotation during their first year in a training workshop, preferably at the Industrial Training Centre of the Ministry of Labour. Mechanical engineering students would spend a further term in the workshop, during their second year, while civil and electrical engineers would be placed with firms to obtain site or industrial experience. During the third year, all students would be given another term of site or industrial experience.

17.90. For planning purposes and after discussion with the authorities in Uganda and Tanzania, it is assumed that annual intakes of 40 students each from Uganda and Tanzania, with 80 students from Kenya, with a small number from elsewhere will provide a total first-year enrolment of 170. While the present enlarged Faculty buildings and laboratories were designed for an annual intake of 120 students, with minor capital expenditure and revisions to the time-table to obtain more intensive use of the laboratories, it is possible to accommodate up to 200 students in the first year, though with some inconvenience.

17.91. Should a second Faculty of Engineering in East Africa be opened before the end of the next Plan period and the number of non-Kenyan students begin to run down, this will provide an opportunity for the transfer to a four-year course to begin, without any increase in buildings and equipment. Such a change in the length of course will take precedence over raising the number of Kenya entrants above 80.

17.92. *Faculty of Medicine.*—The Faculty of Medicine began teaching in July 1967, starting with a small first-year class of 30 with the aim of expanding year by year to reach an annual output of doctors of 80 by the late 1970's. Allowing for a 10 per cent failure rate in each of the two pre-clinical years, but no significant failures in the three clinical years, this output requires an intake of about 100 students each year. In order to reach this level, planning for the Faculty envisages an intake rising by 15 students annually until 1972/73.

17.93. The primary purpose of the Faculty of Medicine is to produce Kenyan doctors to staff the medical services provided by the Government, local authorities and private organizations. As a consequence, the clinical teaching given in the degree programme is of particular importance. It is in this area that the main development will take place during the Plan period. Apart from the teaching at Kenyatta National Hospital, students will be given a sound practical introduction to the importance of preventive and community medicine, including Social Obstetrics and Paediatrics, at a District Hospital and its associated chain of Health Centres and Clinics.

17.94. With the development of clinical teaching, it will be necessary to introduce additional special subjects into the programme. This can be best done by maintaining the closest collaboration between the faculty staff and the consulting staff of Kenyatta National Hospital. In due course, it will be necessary to form new departments to look after these special subjects.

17.95. Post-graduate studies centre mainly around the preparation for the M.Md. degree which can be obtained, at present, in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Paediatrics and Public Health may be added during the Plan period.

17.96. The Department of Advanced Nursing was established within the Faculty of Medicine in 1968/69 with the object of preparing selected members of the nursing profession to fill administrative and teaching posts in the hospitals and health services of East Africa. Candidates for the course must be Registered Nurses or equivalent and have approved practical experience. A Diploma is awarded at the end of a two-year course which includes supervised field-work. The first entry in 1968/69 numbered 11 and it is proposed to increase this to about 25 by 1973/74.

17.97. *Faculty of Science.*—A shortage of laboratory facilities has provided an important constraint limiting the growth of this faculty. As a consequence, the number of new first year students has been limited to 90 during each of the last two years. However, given the urgency of producing greater numbers of students trained in Science, the faculty will increase its annual intake of students to 120 during each of the first years of the Plan period, even though

this will result in conditions which are even more cramped than is currently the case. During the academic year 1971/72, the completion of new buildings for both the biological and physical sciences will enable the intake of first-year students to increase to 200 by the last year of the Plan period.

17.98. The Faculty's first priority is for a new department of Biochemistry which will be established within the Plan period.

17.99. *Faculty of Veterinary Science.*—The facilities of the Faculty of Veterinary Science were planned for an annual intake of 50 students to be drawn from all East African countries. The demand for places from East Africa and elsewhere reached 60 in 1968/69 and is likely to continue to increase to as many as 70 by 1973/74. It should be possible to deal with the increase in numbers with only small additional capital expenditures.

17.100. No major changes are contemplated in the undergraduate degree structure or content and new developments will be in the direction of increased research and postgraduate work. In particular, a postgraduate course in food hygiene and processing will be introduced with the co-operation of the Faculty of Agriculture.

17.101. *The Institute for Development Studies.*—The Institute for Development Studies grew out of the Centre for Economic Research. It now consists of two divisions, both well established. The Cultural Division concentrates its resources on studies of the indigenous Art, Literature and Music of the peoples of Kenya and will play an increasingly important part in providing undergraduates with an understanding of our national culture.

17.102. The Social Science Division of the Institute has been working on problems of applied research of national importance, in close collaboration with several Ministries of the Government. It has done most useful work in a number of areas, and is also making a significant contribution to the training of Kenyan Social Scientists in research methods.

17.103. *New Faculties and Schools.*—There are three fields in which the University will be undertaking new developments in the near future; Journalism, Agriculture and Law.

Training in Journalism was first offered three years ago by the International Press Institute with University College acting as host. These were short courses lasting six months and when they came to an end in 1968, it was felt necessary to make more permanent arrangements for the early introduction of longer courses at a higher level. Plans are now well advanced to start a School of Journalism offering a two-year Diploma course in 1969/70. The course would be available to practical Journalists from both the public and private sectors, working in newspapers and other media, in the English-speaking countries of Eastern and Central Africa. In the first instance, approximately 30 students will be enrolled every two years with all students being sponsored by their employers.

17.104. Training of Kenya Lawyers has been undertaken so far at University College, Dar es Salaam, at the Kenya School of Law and overseas. The University already has a well-established Department of Law in the Faculty of Commerce, teaching a major element of the B. Comm. degree and giving service courses to a number of other departments. It is desirable to centralize legal education by offering a law degree at the University from 1970/71; at that time it is proposed to establish a separate Faculty of Law. In the future the L.I.B. degree will be the normal academic qualification required for a practicing lawyer in Kenya, who will, in addition, be required to serve a minimum of one year in articles and complete further professional training at the Kenya School of Law before admission to the Roll of Advocates. First-year entry to the L.I.B. course is expected to be 40 students in 1970/71.

17.105. A Faculty of Agriculture will also come into being at University College at the start of the next Plan period. For purposes of meeting manpower requirements, the aim is to achieve an output of 80 graduates per annum by 1980. This implies that student intakes should reach 90 by 1978. The first-year intake will be between 30 and 40 students.

17.106. The B.Sc. in Agriculture is to be a three-year degree, broadly based, covering both the scientific and social aspects of Agriculture with all students taking all subjects in the curriculum. Specialization will not come till after the first students have graduated. In both undergraduate and the future postgraduate programmes there will be links with the Faculty of Veterinary Science.

17.107. *Research at the University.*—Research is the principal activity that distinguishes universities from other institutions of post-secondary education. It is through its research that a university comes to grips with problems of national concern, and its success in imparting relevance and urgency to its teaching is intimately related to the quality, range and focus of the research carried out within it. Furthermore, it is the quality of a university's research product that, more than any other factor, determines its standing in the world of learning. Research already plays an integral part in the activities of University College, Nairobi. Until now, however, it has been subordinate to the undergraduate teaching function, partly because of the over-riding need in the early years after Independence to produce graduates to fill administrative, professional and managerial posts, and partly because of the high cost of postgraduate work. The new University expects a significant increase in research activity over the next few years. Some of the reasons for this relate to the needs of contemporary Kenya; others are connected with the academic growth and maturity of the College.

17.108. Full-time research units within the College currently comprise the Institute for Development Studies and the Housing Research and Development Unit. In addition, a research team in entomology, provided by the

University of Giessen, has begun work in the Faculty of Science (to transfer in due course to the Faculty of Agriculture), and an Industrial Design, Research and Development Unit has recently been created. A case can also be made out for a full-time research unit in the Faculty of Veterinary Science, since many problems of tropical animal disease are unlikely to be solved until tackled by integrated teams of research workers. Research units and institutes are highly efficient tools for the pursuit of research problems of national priority that cannot await the results of the part-time researcher; they facilitate inter-disciplinary research, and, in particular, they reduce the costs of research by promoting the sharing of expensive overheads.

17.109. Many departments will also engage in consulting work to Government Institutions and to industrial and other enterprises. Such activity facilitates the efficient use of College resources and the rapid utilization of accumulated knowledge; it is also of great assistance in identifying priority areas for further research.

17.110. *Development and Recurrent Expenditure.*—The implementation of all the programmes outlined for the University will require a total development expenditure of K£3.7 million.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE—UNIVERSITY OF KENYA

Table 17.30

(K£ thousands)

Building, Teaching and Research	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,339
Staff Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	736
Sports facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	237
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	628
Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	489
Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,700

DEVELOPMENT AND RECURRENT EXPENDITURE, UNIVERSITY OF KENYA

Table 17.31

(K£'000)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	Total
Development Expenditures	850	900	750	600	600	3,700
Recurrent Expenditures	2,267	2,535	2,710	2,884	3,007	13,403