



No. 31

30th September 1981

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

# VARSAITY FOCUS

A General Information Sheet from the Vice-Chancellor

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30th September 1981

## 1. STAFF MATTERS

### 1.1. RE-APPOINTMENTS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POST</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT</u>
Dr. J.Jouet	Senior Lecturer	School of Journalism
Mrs. V.N. Kimani	Asst. Lecturer	Community Health
Mr. M. Elisani	Sen. Lecturer	Architecture
Dr. P.P. Wambua	T/Fellow	Biochemistry
Dr. E.A.P. Muluka	T/Fellow	Psychiatry
Dr. J.E. Oluka	Lecturer	Chemistry
Dr. J.S. Babu	Lecturer	Chemistry
Dr. J.K. Gathuru	T/Fellow	Biochemistry
Dr. P.C. Njuguna	T/Fellow	Biochemistry
Mr. S.N. Momanyi	T/Fellow	Economics
Mr. O.N. Gakuru	T/Fellow	Sociology
Mr. P.G. Ngunjiri	T/Fellow	Architecture
Dr. W.H. Drake	Lecturer	Physics
Dr. D.J. Pearson	Sen. Lecturer	Biochemistry
Dr. J.J. Hebrard	Lecturer	Zoology
Dr. V.A. Eagle	Lecturer	Mathematics
Dr. Peter R. Kiangi	Sen. Lecturer	Meteorology
Dr. I. Singh Bali	Lecturer	Surgery
Dr. R.D. Spegele	Lecturer	Government
Dr. D.G. Sixsmith	Sen. Lecturer	Pharmacy
Miss N.R. Wilson	Lecturer	Psychiatry
Mr. W.K. Sitonik	T/Fellow	Crop Science
Mr. HS. Mwaka	Lecturer	Land Development
Dr. B.P. Duggal	Sen. Lecturer	Mathematics
Mr. F.M. Muhindi	Tutorial Fellow	Economics
Mr. J.K. Nimira	Lecturer	Meteorology
Mrs. A.N. Mengech	Lecturer	Chemistry
Dr. K.H. Tsutsu	Asst. Lecturer	Dental Surgery
Dr. Patrick M. Wanjohi	T/Fellow	Biochemistry
Dr. P.M. Muchiri	T/Fellow	Biochemistry
Mr. A.J. Codjoe	Chief Technician	Medicine
Mr. C.B. Oduol	T/Fellow	Animal Production
Mr. Jainus M. Khalagai	T/Fellow	Mathematics
Prof. C.M. Jacob	Visiting Prof.	Agricultural Eng.

NAME	POST	DEPARTMENT
1.1. <u>NEW APPOINTMENTS</u>		
Dr. J.R. Stewart	Lecturer	Economics
Prof. N.D. Gilmore	Visiting Prof.	Dental Surgery
Dr. R.L. Sharma	Lecturer	Economics
Mr. S.K. Muriuki	T/Fellow	Soil Science
Mr. A.A. Eshiwani	Lecturer	Public Law
Dr. T.Kitenge-Ngoy	Lecturer	Literature
Dr. R. Kerr Willson	Sen. Lecturer	Obst. & Gyn.
Mr. R.O. Genga	Lecturer	Physics
Dr. P. Venkataramiah	Lecturer	Physics
Dr. M. Saleh	Lecturer	Physics
Mr. W.K. Karanja	Lecturer	Zoology
Mr. C.S. Bambra	Lecturer	Zoology
Dr. S.A.Y. Omule	Lecturer	Crop Science
Dr. Anand P. Tyagi	Lecturer	Crop Science
Mrs. M. Lukwago	Lecturer	Psychiatry
Dr. Gathaiya Jumbi	Lecturer	Surgery
Dr. F.J. Kense	Lecturer	History
Dr. K. Effah Gymfi	Lecturer	History
Dr. S. Singh	Lecturer	Physics
Dr. M.E. Smalley	Sen. Lecturer	Zoology
Dr. G.J. Brusca	Sen. Lecturer	Zoology
Prof. J.E. Sipe	Visiting Prof.	Biochemistry

1.2. PROMOTIONS

Dr. N.M. Muroki	Lecturer	Food Sc. & Technology
Mr. N.M. Tole	Sen. Lecturer	Diagnostic Radiology
Mr. P. Chitere	Lecturer	Sociology
Dr. Wanjiku Mwotia	Lecturer	Literature
Mr. E.M. Mathu	T/Fellow	Geology
Mr. S. Waigwa Wachira	Lecturer	Literature
Mr. D.H. Kiiru	Lecturer	Literature
Mrs. S.W. Kang'ori	Sen. Lecturer	Advanced Nursing

1.3. RESIGNATIONS/EXPIRY OF CONTRACTS

Dr. W.H. Brakel	Lecturer	Zoology
Dr. S.E. Pereira	Lecturer	Medicine

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POST</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT</u>
Mr. N.V. Bhatt	Sen. Lecturer	Geology
Dr. P.J. Gardener	Lecturer	Zoology ✓
Dr. S.J. Kosgey	Lecturer	History
Prof. D. Burgest	Visiting Prof.	Sociology
Dr. N.H. Pereira	Lecturer	Surgery
Mr. P. Mwaura	Sen. Lecturer	School of Journalism
Dr. A.J. Wilson	Sen. Lecturer	Vet. Pathology
Dr. W.M. Ngoka	Sen. Lecturer	Obst. & Gyn.
Dr. J.K. Omuse	Lecturer	Vet. Pathology ✓
Mr. W.E. Umbima	Sen. Asst. Librarian	Library
Dr. J. Olonga	Lecturer	Paediatrics
Dr. R.G. Storey	Lecturer	Obst. & Gyn.
Miss S.R. Addison	Lecturer	Advanced Nursing
Dr. Ezra Kirunda	Lecturer	Mathematics
Dr. E.R. D'sa	Sen. Lecturer	Mathematics
Dr. R.J. Dickinson	Lecturer	Chemistry
Prof. P.M. Ahn	Professor	Soil Science

### 2.1. 1981/82 UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS

The 1981/82 admissions have now been completed and a total of 2,498 first year students are expected to report to the University on November 23rd 1981 when the orientation week begins. For the 1981/82 academic year, the University received and processed a total of 9,298 applications. Of the 9,298 applications, a total of 4,446 applicants met the University of Nairobi entry requirements. This represents 48% of the total applicants.

The University admitted a total of 2,412 Kenyan students and 86 non-Kenyans to study for the various degrees and diplomas of the University. The 2,412 Kenyan students represents 54% of the total applicants meeting the entry requirements.

The distribution of candidates closely followed the Government's projected figures per faculty with the largest number of students - 674 - being admitted into the Faculty of Education. As usual, the selection of students was based on a system of merit using the grades obtained in their 'A' level examinations.

The Breakdown according to the faculties is as follows:-

Faculty of Agriculture	- 153
Faculty of Architecture, Design & Deve.	- 116
Faculty of Arts	- 466
Faculty of Commerce	- 185
"    " Education	- 675
"    " Engineering	- 189
"    " Law	- 91
"    " Medicine	- 151
"    " Science	- 375
Faculty of Vet. Medicine	- 94

This year's admission figure of 2,412 compares favourably with the last three years admission levels of 2,235 students in 1978/79, 2,445 students in 1979/80; and 2,409 students in 1980/81. The figure too compares well with the expected number of graduates this academic year of just over 2,300.

The present trend of admission compared with the expected number of graduates further confirms that the University's growth has already stabilized at the expected optimum level of undergraduate enrolment of approximately, 6,000 students, given the present teaching and residential facilities.

### 3.1. PRODUCTION OF GRADUATES BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

Since the inauguration of the University of Nairobi as a full-fledged national University in 1970, the University has over the years served as an industry for processing and developing knowledge through research. It has also served as a transmission channel through undergraduate and postgraduate teaching and as a reservoir of knowledge and brainpower through its preservation of academic publications in the University Library system. One of its major contributions to the national economy, however, has been in terms of its production of high-level manpower required by the national economy.

In the last ten years, it has produced well over 15,000 graduates and it is expected that just over 2,300 will graduate this year - bringing the total number produced since 1963 to over 17,664.. Graphically illustrated, (see page 6) the pattern of production of graduates show a spectacular growth in numbers from the 18 graduates that were produced in 1963 to just over 2,300

expected this year. The enormous role played by the University in the production of graduates is proof that the University has been positively contributing towards Kenya's declared policy of attaining self-sufficiency in high-level manpower.

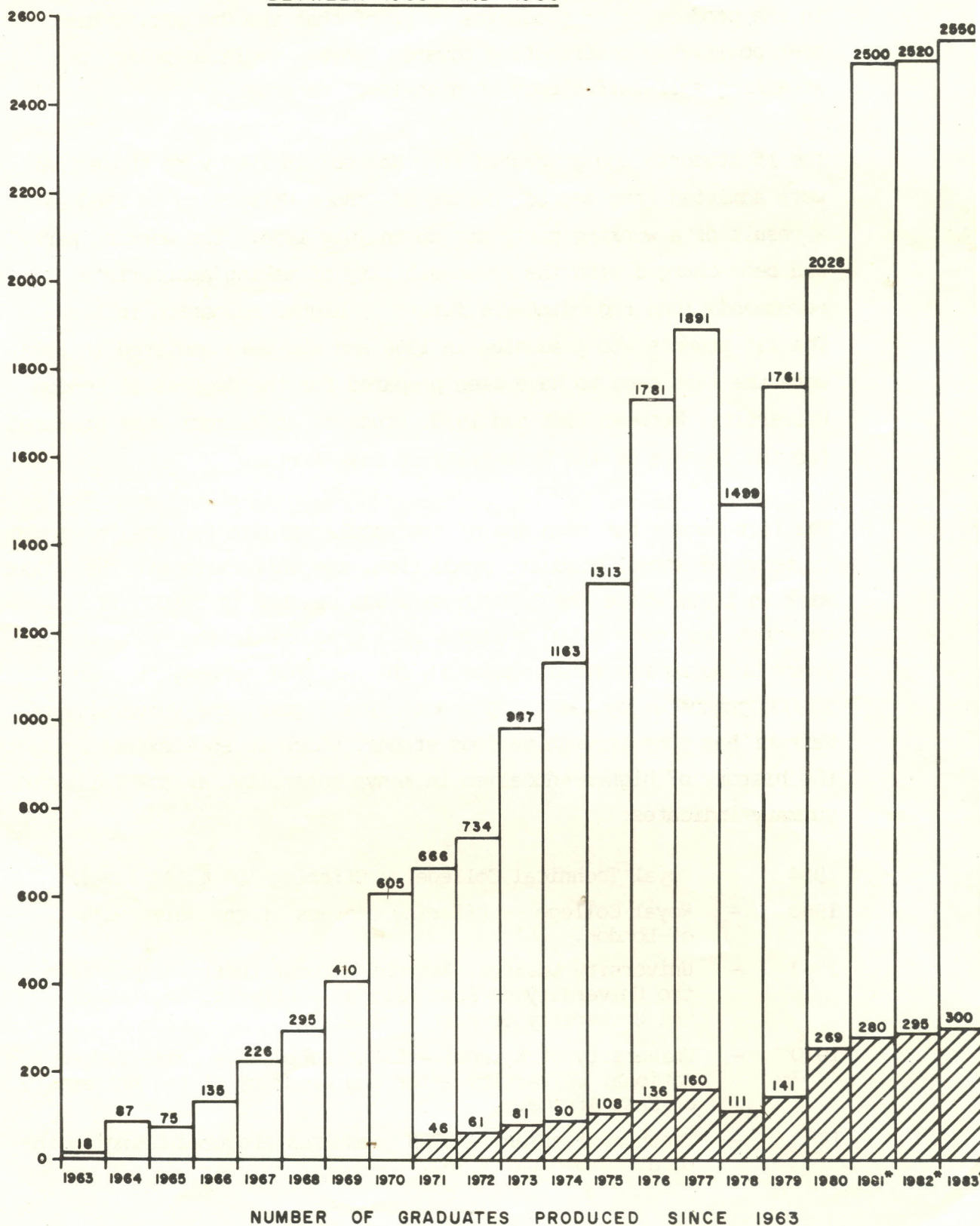
The 18 students who graduated from Nairobi in 1963 were those that were admitted into degree courses of London University in 1960 as a result of a working party set up in July 1958. The working party had been charged with the responsibility of making appropriate recommendations regarding the future of higher education in Kenya. The 135 students who graduated in 1966 and who were admitted in 1963, were the last ones to have been prepared for the degrees of London University. Between 1966 and 1970, students at Nairobi were prepared for the degrees of the University of East Africa.

The last decade has been one of spectacular growth for the University. In terms of annual graduate production, the University hit the 1,000th mark in 1970, while the 2,000th mark was reached in 1980. It is expected that over 2,500 students will graduate in the next two years bringing the total number in the national economy to over 20,000 graduates by 1982. To reach this figure, the University of Nairobi has gone through various stages, which to some extent reflects the history of higher education in Kenya generally, as the following summary indicates:

- 1954 - Royal Technical College - Offering 'O' & 'A' levels.
- 1960 - Royal College - Offering degrees of the University of London.
- 1963 - University College, Nairobi - Constituent College of the University of East Africa, - Offering degrees of the University of East Africa.
- 1970 - University of Nairobi - Established as a full-fledged national University after the break up of the University of East Africa.
- 1980 - Tenth anniversary - 2028 graduates produced bringing the total number to 15,364.

When the University of Nairobi was established as a national University in 1970, the importance of research and postgraduate education was for the first time given prominence. Consequently, research

PATTERN OF PRODUCTION OF GRADUATES BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI  
BETWEEN 1963 AND 1980



**KEY**

\*.....Expected Number of Graduates for 1981, 1982 & 1983.



.....Postgraduates (M.A., Ph.Ds & Postgraduate diplomas) produced since 1971.

and postgraduate education were formally established by the University although they were not planned and co-ordinated at the government level. As a result, funding of postgraduate training was not provided for and had had to be financed by funds earmarked for undergraduate training and taken out of the capitation grant provided by the government.

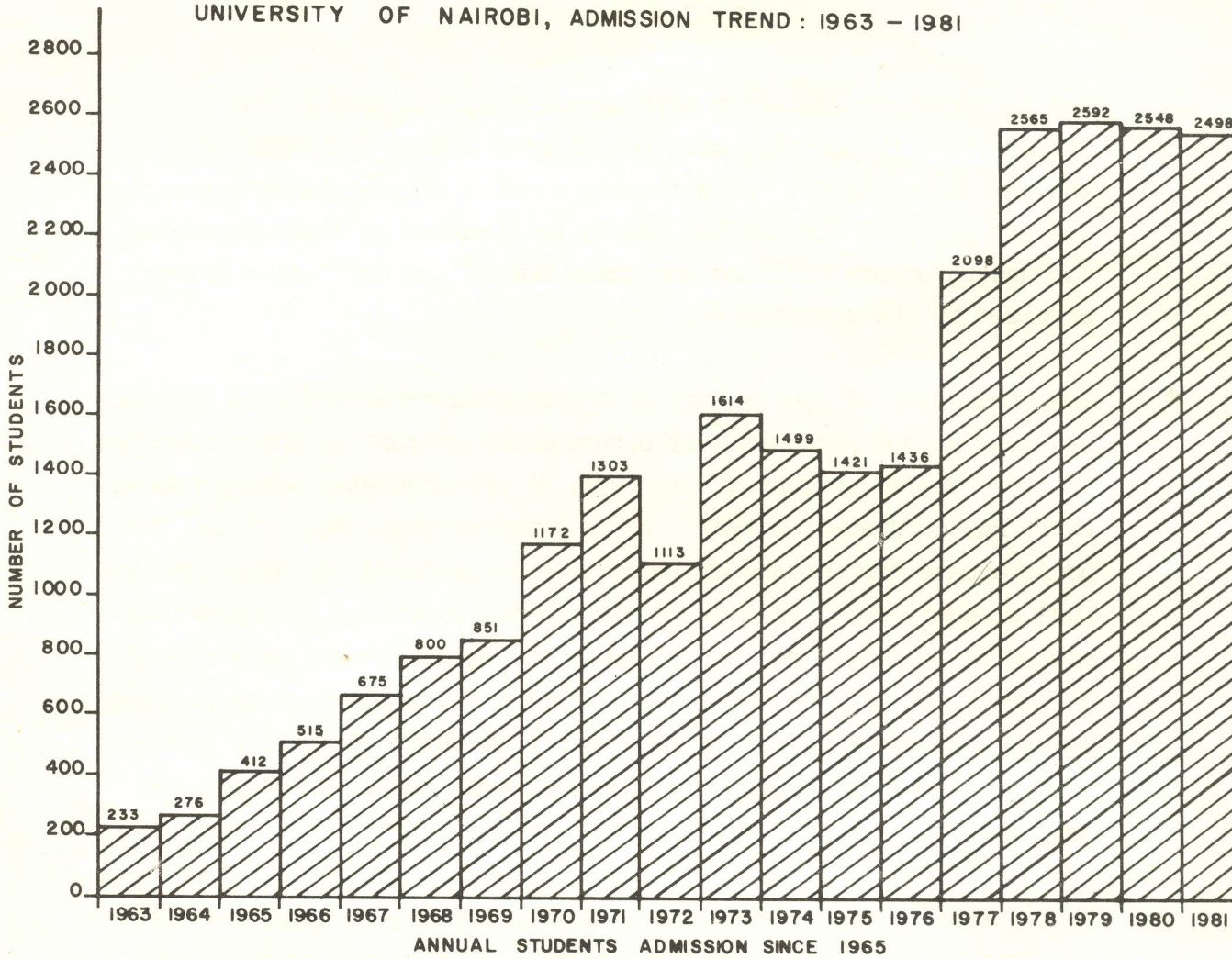
The production of specialists with postgraduate degrees and diplomas has also gained pace since 1970, though not as fast as the production of first degree graduates. In 1971, 46 postgraduates were produced, while 269 graduated in 1980. It is expected that 280, 295 and 300 postgraduate degrees and diplomas will be produced in 1981, 1982 and 1983 respectively. In view of the planned expansion of university education in Kenya and particularly the establishment of a second university, it will be necessary to expand the production of postgraduates in order to create a reservoir from which university teachers will be tapped in addition to other national needs of specialized manpower.

In its first report, the 1980/83 University Grants Committee underscored the need to expand postgraduate education and recommended that the enrolment of postgraduate should expand from the 1980 enrolment of 1,170 students to 3,500 by the year 1988. To facilitate this anticipated growth in postgraduate enrolment, the committee recommended that the financing of postgraduate education at the University of Nairobi should be financed adequately and independently of the undergraduate capitation grant which has been the method of financing the university so far. They also recommended that all consuming government ministries should fund postgraduate scholarships in their respective fields.

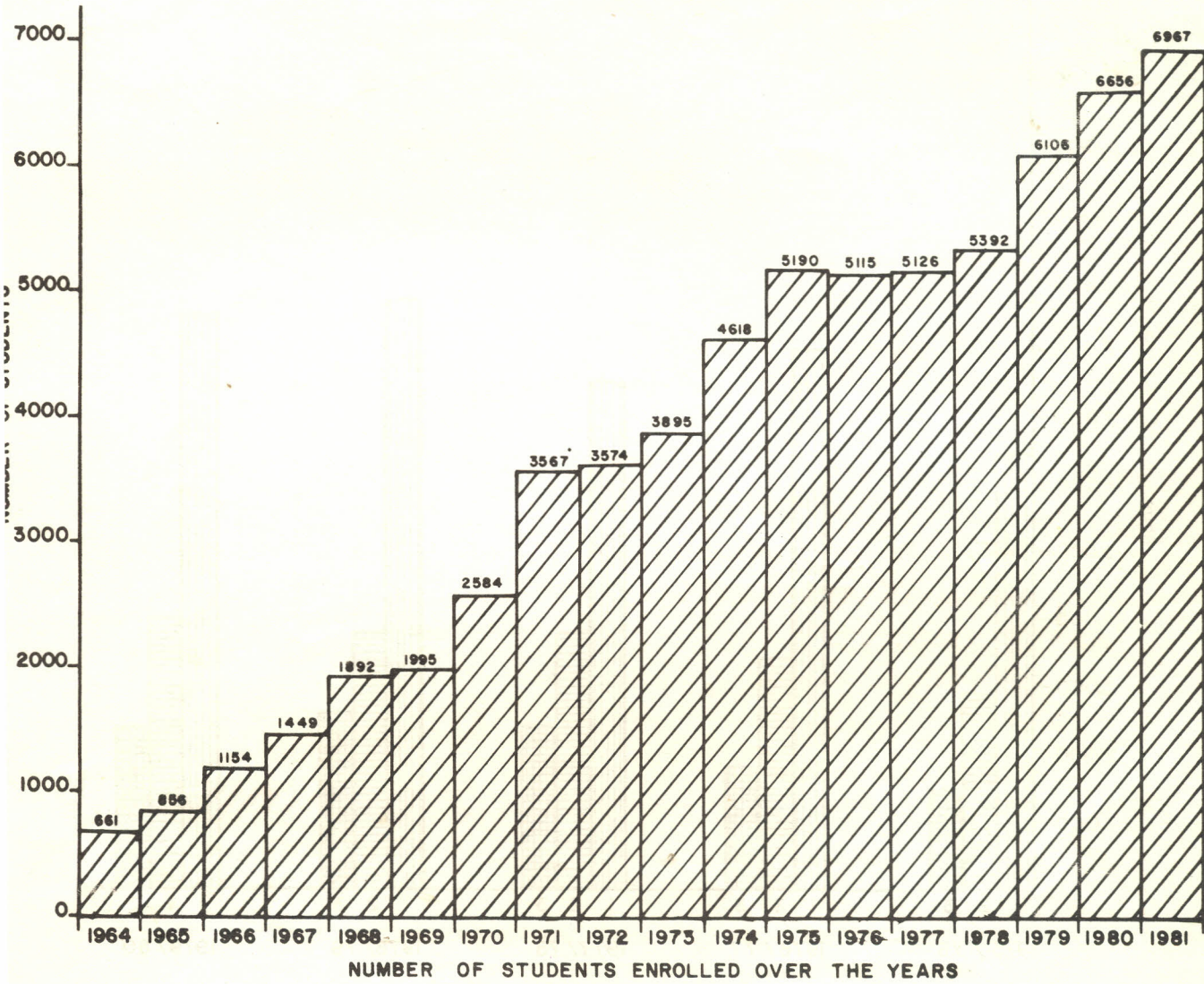
In terms of admission, the University has registered a tremendous growth. In 1963 only 233 students were admitted while in 1980 2,409 joined the university. However, even with the impressive growth of the university as illustrated by the admission and enrolment figures shown in pages 9 and 10, the pressure for admission to the University of Nairobi has grown tremendously.



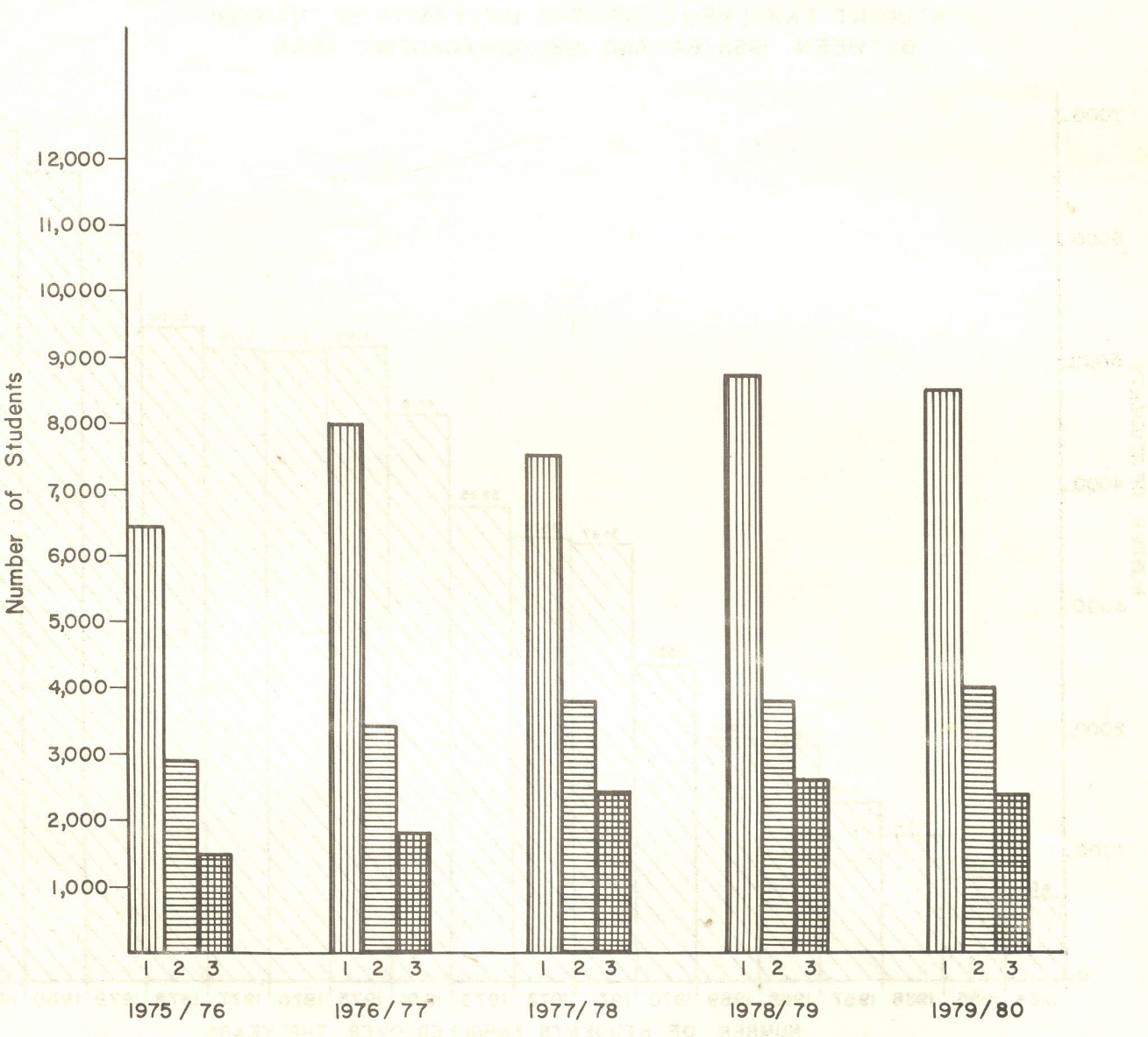
### UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, ADMISSION TREND : 1963 - 1981



STUDENT ENROLMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI  
BETWEEN 1963/64 AND 1980/81 ACADEMIC YEAR



NUMBER OF CANDIDATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNIVERSITY AGAINST NUMBER OF FORM VI LEAVERS AND CANDIDATES QUALIFIED FOR ADMISSION: 1975/76—1979/80 ACADEMIC YEARS



Ratio of Form VI leavers against candidates qualified for admission into the University and those actually admitted.

KEY

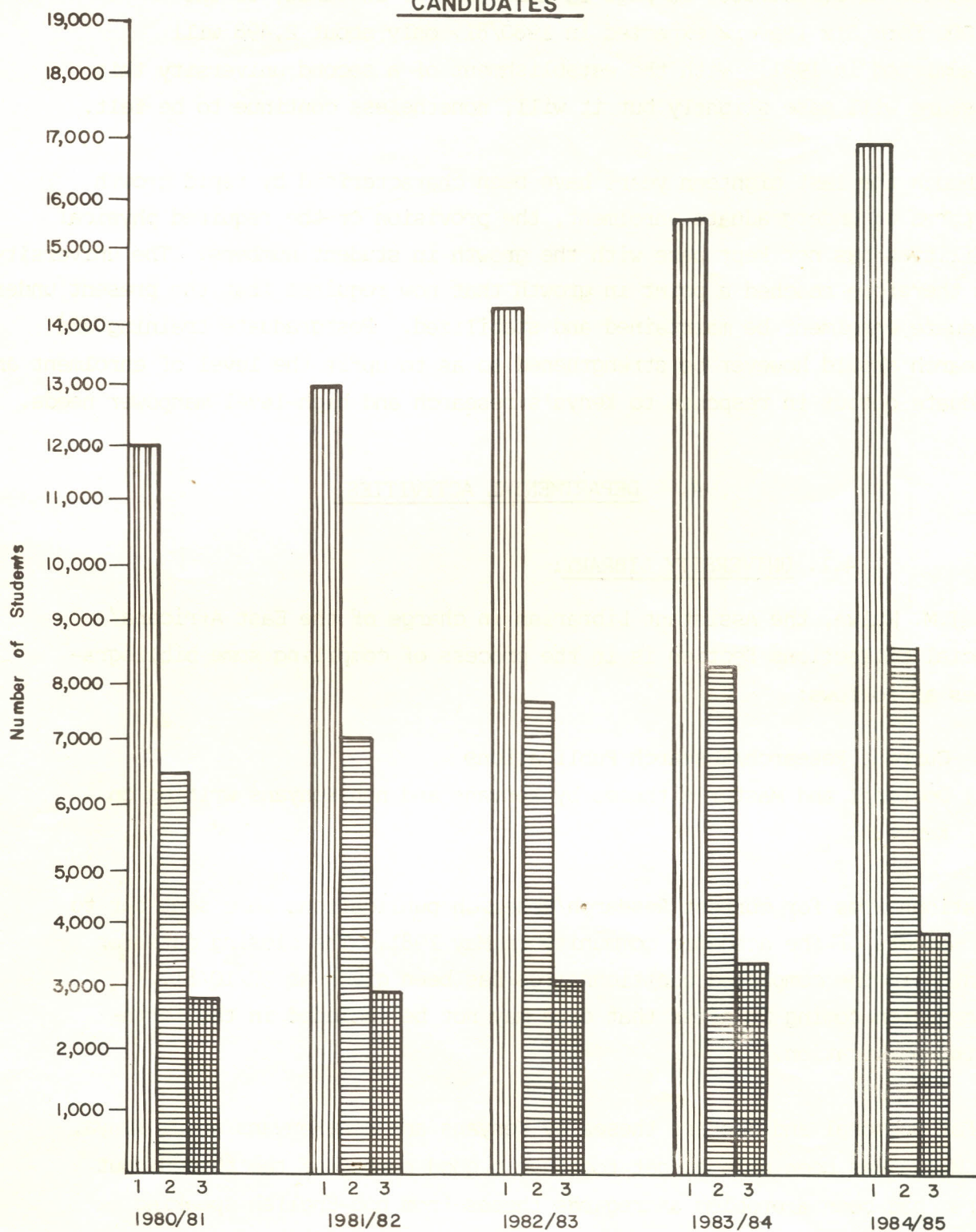
Column 1 - Form VI leavers.

Column 2 - Candidates who had met minimum academic requirements for University admission

Column 3 - Candidates admitted into the University

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PROJECTED TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNIVERSITY  
AGAINST NUMBER OF PROJECTED FORM VI LEAVERS AND PROJECTED QUALIFIED

CANDIDATES



Ratio of projected Form VI leavers against projected qualified candidates and those projected for admission

KEY

- Column 1 — Projected Form VI leavers.
- Column 2 — Projected number of Candidates with the current minimum academic requirements for University admission
- Column 3 — Candidates projected for University admission

This has been due to a rapid and continuing expansion of secondary education as illustrated on page 10 and 11. For instance, of the 12,000 Form Six leavers expected in 1980/81, only about 2,498 will be admitted in 1981. With the establishment of a second university this pressure will ease slightly but it will, nonetheless continue to be felt.

Although the last eighteen years have been characterised by rapid growth in terms of undergraduate enrolment, the provision of the required physical facilities has not kept pace with the growth in student numbers. The university has therefore reached a point in growth that now requires that the present undergraduate enrolment be maintained and stabilized. Postgraduate training and research should however be strengthened so as to upfit the level of enrolment and graduate output in response to Kenya's research and high-level manpower needs.

#### 4. DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

##### 4.1. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY:

Mr. J.M. Mulwa, the Assistant Librarian in charge of the East Africana/Special Collections Section is in the process of compiling some bibliographies as follows:

- (i) Current Research/Research Publications
- (ii) Doctoral and Master's theses by Kenyans and non-Kenyans writing on Kenya.

Questionnaires for current Research/Research publications were sent out to all members of the academic community in May 1981. The closing date for sending in the completed questionnaires has been given as 30/10/81. Information coming in after that date may not be included in the forthcoming publication.

As for Doctoral and Masters theses by Kenyans and non-Kenyans about Kenya, Mr. Mulwa has been able to get together a good number of the theses, but there has been a problem as regards theses from non-English speaking countries. He is therefore requesting members of staff who undertook their studies in these countries to furnish him with the following information:

- a) Full name of author
- b) Title of thesis
- c) Place and name of University
- d) Year in which it was submitted
- e) Number of pages

This information should also be sent in by 30/10/81 and all communications should be addressed to:

Mr. J.M. Mulwa,  
East Africana/Special Collections,  
MAIN LIBRARY.

#### 4.2. I.D.S. SEMINARS

The Institute for Development Studies continues to hold monthly seminars which are aimed at promoting new ideas and facilitating a healthy academic debate. The latest seminar was held on 8th September 1981 and discussed a paper written and presented by Mr. F. Mburu.

Entitled, 'Socio Political Imperatives in the History of Health Development in Kenya!', the paper focusses on one of the major social institutions in Kenya, - health - and explores the determinants of history on the health systems we have today .

One of his major contentions in the paper is that the European Colonial powers have shaped the philosophies and social structures in their former colonies and that social economic institutions currently dominating lives in the African States are a reflection of colonial domination. "The thrust of colonial activity," he argues, "was to mold political systems which were largely consistent with the prevailing or desired European molds. The greatest hinderance to change in the health and other systems in Africa today lie in what was inherited, however inappropriate."

He zeroes on health as a social institution in Kenya and points out that 'a historical analysis of the Kenya health care system shows that inheritance from Britain has not been lost, it is being strengthened. The prevailing health system is tailored to suit the growing and inevitable socio-economic classes'.

The paper further shows the influence of political economy on the health system in Kenya - and raises fundamental questions with regard to current health system in Kenya.