

巻末資料

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6. 1988年度大学入学不許可10,000名有資格者について新聞報道のまとめ

1. JKCAT マスタープラン (1990~1995年)

JOMO KENYATTA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY
(J K C A T)

PROJECT BRIEF FOR THE FIRST IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY (1990 - 1995)
OF THE COLLEGE MASTER PLAN
(REQUEST FOR GRANT AID AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION)

Project Request for Discussion Between
the Governments of Kenya and Japan

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The original Master Plan for Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture and Technology was prepared and approved in 1986. Early in 1987 a Project Brief for the first implementation strategy was prepared. This covered the period from 1988 to 1992.

It was envisaged that various higher courses would start as follows:-

Higher Diplomas	1990
Bachelor Degrees	1994

The extended period of Technical Co-operation for the JKCAT project, between governments of Kenya and Japan, from 1988 to 1990 was intended among other things to facilitate implementation of this Master Plan.

Recent developments and the rapid expansion in the demands for higher technical/technological education in Kenya have caused an acceleration of the implementation of the JKCAT Master Plan. The Government of Kenya has decided to upgrade JKCAT to University College status with intention to develop a fully fledged University in the future. The up-grading takes effect on 1st Sept., 1988 and degree courses commence in 1989 (A g r i c u l t u r e) and 1990 (T e c h n o l o g y)

The period of preparation for Degree courses has been greatly reduced. The need to revise the Master Plan has become urgent. A good number of Higher Diploma (HD) courses which were to precede Bachelor degree courses will be skipped. In some cases, however, HD courses will be mounted.

The current Project Brief represents the IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY for the first phase of the revised JKCAT Master Plan covering the period 1990 to 1995.

In upgrading JKCAT the government of Kenya has undertaken to establish and support the systems that sustain high level technical education and training.

It is hoped that this Project Brief will provide a useful basis for discussions between the Governments of Kenya and Japan, for future co-operation in support of the REVISED JKCAT MASTER PLAN.

1. FUTURE OF THE COLLEGE

1.1. MASTER PLAN: 1988 - 2000

On the basis of the success so far achieved by the JKCAT project, and the requirements of the new 8-4-4 system of Education, the College Academic Board prepared a Master Plan for the future growth and development of the Institution. The Master Plan was approved by the Board of Governors, and later presented for discussion between the officials of the Ministries of Education, Science and Technology, Planning and National Development, and Finance. This Master Plan has been revised to take into account the upgrading of JKCAT to a University College and a fully fledged University with effect from 1988 to 2000, as shown in Table I.

1.2. MAJOR AIM OF THE MASTER PLAN

The major aim as contained in the Master Plan is to increase the academic and other facilities and up-grade the quality of staff, in order to facilitate horizontal and vertical growth, so that the Institution may offer Bachelor courses, and eventually Post Graduate Courses as well as undertaking research and development, and other academic activities.

1.3. THE FIVE YEAR PROJECT (PHASE I): 1990 - 1995

The specific objectives of the five year project period may be summarized as follows:-

- a) To introduce higher level courses: Bachelor degrees and Higher Diploma in the fields of Agriculture and Engineering.
- b) To up-grade the academic qualifications, skills and competence of staff through systematic staff development programmes.
- c) To acquire more and better facilities and equipment necessary for higher level courses, research and production units.
- d) To integrate research and development into the College academic activities.
- e) To assess the feasibility of introducing Master Degree Course during Phase I of the Master Plan and the College becoming a full fledged University.

The summary of the Development Plan for Phase I is shown in Table II and Table III.

TABLE I: POSSIBLE DATES FOR STARTING NEW COURSES

BY DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY/NEW COURSES	CLASS SIZE	University College										Full University			
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>															
HORTICULTURE: Bachelor of Science Master degree	40 10														
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING: Bachelor of Technology Master degrees - (S & W) - (FP & M)	40 8 8														
FOOD TECHNOLOGY: Bachelor of Technology Master degree	20 5														
Postharvest technology - Bachelor of Tech. (Cross-disciplinary) - Master degree	20 8														
<u>ENGINEERING</u>															
BUILDING & CIVIL : Bachelor of Technology (Civil) Higher Diploma (Architecture) Bachelor of Technology (Archt) Master degrees (Civil/Archt)	40 40 40 20														
ELECTRICAL: Higher Diploma Bachelor of Technology Master degree	40 40 10														
MECHANICAL: Higher Diploma Bachelor of Technology Master degree	40 40 10														

Key: _____ definite timing
 ----- flexible timing

TABLE III: POSSIBLE DATES FOR STARTING NEW COURSES
BY DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY/NEW COURSES	CLASS SIZE	EARLIEST STARTING YEAR							
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>									
B. Sc. in Horticulture	40								
B. Tech. in Agricultural Engineering	40								
B. Tech. in Food Technology	20								
B. Tech. in Postharvest Technology	20								
SUB TOTAL		0	40	160	280	360	480	480	480
<u>ENGINEERING</u>									
B. Tech. in Civil Engineering	40								
B. Tech. in Architecture	40								
H. Diploma in Architecture	40								
B. Tech. in Electrical Engineering	40								
H. Diploma in Electrical Engineering	40								
B. Tech. in Mechanical Engineering	40								
H. Diploma in Mechanical Engineering	40								
SUB TOTAL		0	0	160	320	360	400	400	400
GRAND TOTAL		0	40	320	600	720	880	880	880

2. ASSISTANCE FOR JKCAI

2.1 PAST AND PRESENT

The Government and the people of Kenya have greatly appreciated the generous assistance from Japan, both past and present, which has made Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture and Technology a reality.

2.2 REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

The present request for further assistance from Japan beyond April, 1990, and up to 1995, would be for introducing and developing degree courses and higher diploma courses in the fields of Agriculture and Engineering. The Kenya Government contribution is indicated in Appendix IV.

2.3 DETAILS OF PROJECT REQUEST

The major areas in which further assistance is sought are as follows:-

a) Grant Capital Aid

- (i) Provision of adequate and necessary facilities, e.g. Classrooms, Library, Workshops, Laboratories, Student Hostels, and other structures required for implementation of the project. A list of structures and facilities requested is shown in Appendix I, while their details and suggested layout are shown in Appendices II and III respectively.
- (ii) Supply of specialized equipment under the Grant Capital Aid. A list of specialized equipment under this request is shown in Appendix V.

Technical Cooperation Scheme

- (i) Technology transfer from Japanese Experts and Volunteers made available to the College for the strengthening of higher level courses through development of syllabuses, curriculum, and teaching materials, research, production units, e.t.c.
- (ii) Staff Development through provision of scholarships to Kenyan personnel to undertake further studies and industrial attachments.
- (iii) Supply of equipment to support training programmes, research and production units.

Detailed requests are shown in Appendices VI and VII.

c) Implementation Schedule

The most appropriate time for implementation to commence would be in 1990, immediately after the end of the present extension of the existing project. It would then continue for five years as stated in this Brief.

Proposed JKCAT Development Plan for the period 1988 - 1995 is shown in the Summary of the Development Plan for Phase I (Table II and III).

Appendix I: Structures and Facilities Requested**1. Academic Structures for higher courses (Students, 1,400; Academic Staff, 78; Technical Staff, 40)**

a) Laboratories	-	3,203m ²
b) Lecture Rooms/Theatre	-	2,190m ²
c) Workshop	-	1,462m ²
d) Offices	-	570m ²
e) Library/Resource Centre	-	2,740m ²
f) Water treatment Plant	-	800m ²
g) Other	-	664m ²

SUB-TOTAL - (11,609 + 2,501 passage) = 14,110m²

2. Teaching Equipment**3. Furniture and Furnishings****4. Administration including maintenance workshop - 1,770m²****5. Welfare Facilities**

a) Student Halls of residence	-	5,000m ²
b) Catering and Kitchen	-	490m ²

SUB-TOTAL - 5,490m²

GRAND TOTAL (FLOOR AREA) - 21,370m²

- * Necessary fittings should be fixed in the facilities concerned - Desks, chairs, chalkboard, Notice board, Sink and others.

Appendix II. Details of Required Facilities

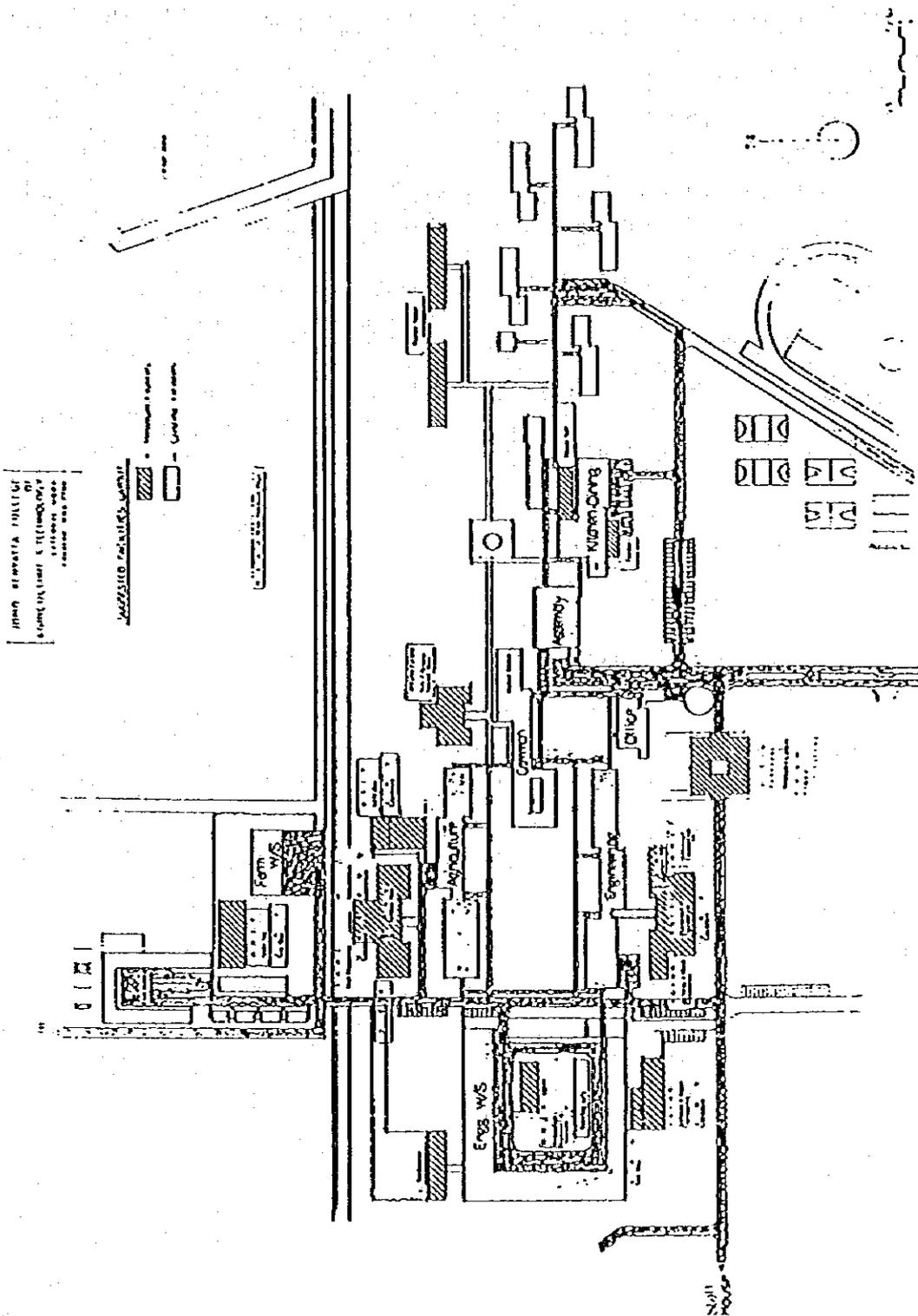
1. Academic Structures

Department	Lab.	Floor Area	Workshop	Floor Area	Staff Offices	Floor Area	Other Facilities	Floor Area	Lecture rooms	Floor Area	Sub-total
A Horticulture	2	243 m ²	0	0	* 14	84 m ²	2	69 m ²			396 m ²
9 Agric. Engin.	1	455 m ²	2	600 m ²	18	108 m ²	1	30 m ²			1,193 m ²
F Food Technology	2	245 m ²	1	192 m ²	10	60 m ²	2	65 m ²			562 m ²
5 Common									40 x 5		400 m ²
SUB-TOTAL	5	943 m ²	3	792 m ²	36	252 m ²	5	164 m ²	5	400 m ²	255 m ²
E Bui. & Civil	2	640 m ²	6	670 m ²	25	150 m ²	1	100 m ²			1,560 m ²
3 Mechanical	3	440 m ²	0	0 m ²	14	84 m ²	1	300			824 m ²
9 Electrical & Electronics	2	500 m ²			8	48 m ²	1	100 m ²			648 m ²
5 Common									40 x 4	120 m ² 160 m ²	280 m ²
SUB-TOTAL	7	1,580 m ²	6	670 m ²	47	282 m ²	3	500 m ²	4	320 m ²	3,352 m ²
Maths/Science & General Studies	3	680 m ²	0	0 m ²	6 (13)	36 (100) Diversion of old Library	1	(100) Diversion of old Library	100 x 4 60 x 2 40 x 3 Computer Lab.	800 m ² 240 m ² 240 m ² 170 m ²	716 m ² 1,450 m ² 170 m ²
Common	3	680 m ²	0	0 m ²	6	36	1	0	10	1,450 m ²	2,166 m ²
SUB-TOTAL	15	3,200 m ²	9	1,452 m ²	89 (13)	570 m ²	9	664 m ²	19	2,170 m ²	8,061 m ²

* The figure shows the number of staff

	<u>Floor Area</u>
Library	2,100 m ²
Resource Centre	640 m ²
SUB-TOTAL	2,740 m ²
Water treatment Plant	800 m ²
GRAND TOTAL (1)	14,110 m ²
2. Welfare Building	
Student Hostel	5,000 m ²
Student Centre	(748)
Dining Hall	350 m ²
Kitchen	140 m ²
SUB-TOTAL	5,490 m ²
3. Administration	
Administration Building	1,170 m ²
Maintenance	900 m ²
SUB-TOTAL	200 m ²
	1,770 m ²
Grand Total (2)	7,260 m ²
GRAND-TOTAL (1) + (2) (Passage and Utility)	21,370 m ²

Appendix III. Suggested Layout of Structures and Facilities



APPENDIX IV: A: STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

1. Staff Houses	
(1 Type A, 5 Type B, 15 Type C, 50 Type D, 70 Type E, 48 Type F.)	- 14,953m ²
* the following houses are already under construction (2 Type C, 19 Type D, 30 Type E)	- 4,130m ²
2. Guest houses (6 Type E)	- 432m ²
3. Staff Welfare Centre	- 1,695m ²
4. Primary School for staff children	- 2,142m ²
5. Sports facilities (Athletics track, Soccer pitch, Hockey, Tennis, Basketball, Netball)	
6. Access Road to Construction site	
7. Gate and fences around the site	
8. To provide facilities for the distribution of electricity, water supply, drainage and other incidental facilities	
9. To provide any other preparations and arrangements under the related laws concerned with the building construction and construction site.	

B: PROJECT (ANNUAL) RECURRENT ESTIMATES FOR THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (PERIOD 1990 - 95)

1. Personal emoluments	-	Kshs. 45,000,000.00
2. Teaching, Boarding and Research	-	" 41,000,000.00
3. Services & plant Maintenance	-	" 9,000,000.00
TOTAL		Kshs. <u>95,000,000.00</u>

Appendix Y: List of Specialized Equipment Requested for Laboratories and Workshops
under Grant Capital Aid

1. Horticulture
 - (1) Benches) - Science Lab
 - (2) Tables)
 - (3) Desks and Chairs
 - (4) Etc.
2. Agricultural Engineering
 - (1) Experimental Model for Mechanics of Structure and Soil Mechanics
 - (2) Earth Dam Experiment Apparatus
 - (3) Open Channel Experiment Apparatus
 - (4) etc.
3. Food Technology
 - (1) Baking Production Unit
 - (2) Spray Dryer
 - (3) Milling Machine
 - (4) Fermentation Box
 - (5) Equipment for Post Harvest Technology
 - (6) etc.
4. Building and Civil Engineering
 - (1) Crane System of Structures Lab.
 - (2) Hydraulic and Hydrology Equipments
 - (3) Drawing Equipment and Facilities
 - (4) etc.
5. Mechanical Engineering
 - (1) Structural Mechanics
 - (2) Fluid Mechanics
 - (3) Thermo-dynamics
 - (4) Metal Processing
 - (5) Primemover dynamics
 - (6) etc.
6. Electrical and Electronics
 - (1) Temperature Control Simulator
 - (2) Impulse Voltage Test Equipments
 - (3) Sphere-gap Measurements
 - (4) Digital Electronic Experiment Apparatus
 - (5) etc.
7. Maths and Science, Library and Other Facilities
 - (1) Physics Laboratory Equipments
 - (2) Chemical Analysis Laboratory Equipments
 - (3) Building Maintenance Equipments
 - (4) Dining Apparatus
 - (5) Library Equipments
 - (6) Microcomputers

* Necessary fittings should be fixed in the facilities concerned.

APPENDIX VI: REQUEST FOR JAPANESE EXPERTS AND VOLUNTEERS

EXPERTS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	3	3	2	2	2	2
FOOD TECHNOLOGY	3	3	3	3	3	3
HORTICULTURE	3	3	2	2	2	2
BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING	3	3	3	3	3	3
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	2	2	2	2	2	2
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	3	3	3	3	3	3
MATHEMATICS & SCIENCE	1	1	1	1	1	1
TUITION FARM	2	2	2	2	2	2
LIBRARY	1	1	1	1	1	1
GENERAL STUDY	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADMINISTRATION	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	23	23	21	21	21	21

VOLUNTEERS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	2	2	2	2	2	2
FOOD TECHNOLOGY	1	1	1	1	1	1
HORTICULTURE	2	1	1	1	1	1
BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING	3	3	3	3	3	3
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	2	2	2	2	2	2
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	3	3	3	3	3	3
MATHEMATICS & SCIENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUITION FARM	2	2	2	2	2	2
LIBRARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENERAL STUDY (*)	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	16	15	15	15	15	15

(*) Japanese Language Teacher

APPENDIX VII, SUMMARY OF TRAINING REQUESTS UNDER
VARIOUS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMMES

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	J	M	T	L	J	M	T	L	J	M	T	L
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
FOOD TECHNOLOGY	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
HORTICULTURE	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
MATHEMATICS & SCIENCE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TUITION FARM	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
LIBRARY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
GENERAL STUDY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	12	10	15	7	13	8	12	8	11	7	9	12

J: JICA Counterpart Training
M: Hambusho Scholarship (MOE)
T: Third Country Training
L: Local University

2. 調査団・ケニヤッタ大学訪問時の議事録

MINUTES OF A JOINT MEETING BETWEEN KENYATTA UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS
AND JAPANESE REVIEW MISSION ON JOYO KENYATTA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNOLOGY HELD ON 23RD AUGUST 1988 IN THE UNIVERSITY BOARD ROOM

PRESENT:

Prof. P.M. Githinji	- Vice Chancellor - Chairman
Dr. J.K. Yego	- University Secretary
Prof. O.J. Shiroya	- Dean Faculty of Arts
Dr. B.C. Oyuke	- Dean Faculty of Science
Prof. H.O. Ayot	- Dean Faculty of Education
Mr. P.E. Kang'ori	- Dean of Students
Mrs. R. N. Mdegwa	- Representing the Librarian.

JAPANESE REVIEW MISSION:

Mr. A. Hashimoto	- Head Overseas Centre Division, JICA (Headquarters)
Mr. Y. Nakamura	- Deputy Head of Grant in Aid, Division JICA (Headquarters)
Mr. M. Tsunoda	- JKCAT
Miss N. Okada	- JKCAT
Mr. R. Matsunaga	- JICA Kenya Office
Mr. G. Yokoyama	- Official - Ministry of Education (Japan).
Mr. N. Tsutsui	- Official - Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers JICA (Headquarters)
Mrs. H. Okawa	- Official in Training Division, JICA (Headquarters)

IN ATTENDANCE:

Mrs. J. M. Nyamu	- Senior Assistant Registrar
Mr. D. K. Chebil	- Assistant Registrar (Recording)

APOLOGIES:

Prof. R. W. Murungi	- Deputy Vice Chancellor
Dr. F. N. Owako	- Registrar.

.../2.

WELCOMING ADDRESS:

The Chairman opened the meeting by extending a warm welcome to the Japanese Team on behalf of Kenyatta University Council, Senate, Staff and students. He remarked that today's meeting was the first of its kind and there would be many more in the future in view of the anticipated association between Kenyatta University and JKCAT.

BACKGROUND:

Brief History of JKCAT:

NOTE: That JKCAT was built through cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Kenya Government.

The cooperation and assistance has continued to be received by the College from the Japanese Government.

That the Japanese Mission arrived in Kenya on Wednesday 17th August, 1988 and was received by the Hon. Oloo Aringo, Minister for Education in his office on Thursday the 18th August, 1988.

That the Mission is currently in the country to review progress on the on-going project and to obtain the latest information on the possibilities of upgrading JKCAT to University College status.

With the formation of the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology, JKCAT was placed under that Ministry.

That the Project Steering Committee charged with the responsibility of reviewing developments at JKCAT has already met the mission under the Chairmanship of the Director for Education.

With their presence in the country it was possible to convene the meeting under the Chairmanship of Prof. Philip Githinji, Vice-Chancellor, Kenyatta University.

...../3.

INFORMATION ABOUT KENYATTA UNIVERSITY:

NOTED: That the Mission needed information on the following:-

- (i) Structure of Kenyatta University
- (ii) Current Educational programmes and student enrolment.
- (iii) Expansion programmes, e.g. 8.4.4. system.
- (iv) Future relationship with JKCAT.

BRIEF HISTORY OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY:

REPORTED: That Kenyatta University was formerly a Military Barracks. After independence the British Government handed it over to the Kenya Government.

It was in turn converted to High School and Teacher Training College. That the present facilities at the University were not intended for a University.

In 1972 the College became a Constituent College of the University of Nairobi until 1985 when it was upgraded to full University status.

STRUCTURE:

REPORTED: That the Head of Kenyatta University was the Chancellor who is also the President of Kenya, His Excellency Daniel Arap Moi.

That the University Council was the governing body of the University. It is constituted by the Government and had government representatives.

Below Council is the Vice Chancellor who is the Academic and Administrative Head of the University. Below him are the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University Secretary, the Registrar, Dean of Students and the Librarian.

..../4.

There were three Deans of Faculties who were elected every two years and the Chairmen of Departments appointed by the Vice Chancellor.

The degree awards are in Arts, Science and Education.

STUDENT ENROLMENT:

REPORTED: That student enrolment are as indicated below:

Undergraduates

1st years	2066 reporting in September 1988
2nd years (1985)	1066
" " (1986)	1984
3rd years	1037
TOTAL:	6153

Post Graduates

1st years - MA/M.Sc/M.Ed.	- 59 reporting in September 1988.
2nd years - MA/M.Sc/M.Ed.	- 84
2nd years - Primary Teacher Education.	- 23
TOTAL:	166

TEACHING DEPARTMENTS

REPORTED: That currently the University had 416 Teaching Staff members as indicated below from the most Junior to the most Senior:-

<u>Teaching Post</u>	<u>Qualifications/Experience</u>
(i) Graduate Assistants	-Bachelor's degree
(ii) Tutorial Fellows/Assistant Lecturers	-Masters degree
Tutorial Fellow is a training post. whereas Assistant Lecturer is a full time teaching member of staff.	
(iii) Lecturers	-Ph.D although those with masters degree and teaching experience are appointable to lecturer post.
(iv) Senior Lecturer	-Ph.D, Research, Publications and teaching experience.
(v) Associate Professor/Professor	-Ph.D, more research, publications, and teaching experience, Authority in the discipline.

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS:

REPORTED: That there were Council Committees charged with the responsibility of appointing academic and non-teaching staff in the University.

WATER SUPPLY:

REPORTED: That the University was served by the City Council Water Supply but it also had its own boreholes and water, a treatment plant on the campus.

LAND: That the University had approximately 1000 acres of land.

EXPANSION PROGRAMME:

REPORTED: (i) That the past and present expansion of Kenyatta University had come about through the Government financing. That the only exception was Moi Library which was funded by British Government.

(ii) That the University had already embarked on the establishment of the Faculty of Commerce in September, 1988.

(iii) That it now had plans to establish JKCAT as its constituent College.

(iv) That the University had already embarked on preparations for the 8.4.4. programme. The Inter-University Harmonization Committee has been meeting to coordinate the programme.

(v) That the University had similarly embarked on its long term future planning.

.../6.

FUTURE RELATIONSHIP WITH JKCAT

NOTED: That the concept of college status and its relationship with the mother university was not a new one in Kenya, hence our expected relationship with JKCAT was not unique.

That our relationship would be in the following ways.

- (i) Academic programmes of JKCAT would be the responsibility of Kenyatta University.
- (ii) Admission of Students to the College would be through the University Joint Admissions Board.
- (iii) JKCAT Syllabus would be approved by Kenyatta University Senate.
- (iv) Examinations would be approved by Kenyatta University.
- (v) Kenyatta University would award Degrees to JKCAT Students.
- (vi) Appointment Committees of JKCAT would have representatives from Kenyatta University Senate.
- (vii) Administrative and Financial matters would be the responsibility of JKCAT. Funds from the Ministry of Education would therefore be directly channelled to the College.

IMMEDIATE RELATIONSHIP

REPORTED: That JKCAT has agreed that the 253 students reporting in September, 1988 would utilise accommodation and teaching facilities at the college.

.../7.

NOTED: That JKCAT though providing the facilities for the new students would similarly like to continue with their present Diploma courses.

TOUR: Thereafter the team toured the University to see for themselves some of the existing facilities.

APPROVED FOR ISSUE


CHAIRMAN

DATE

29th August, 1988.

3. ケニヤッタ大学発展計画 (1990/91年)

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

PLANNING FOR PHYSICAL

FACILITIES

UPTO

THE YEAR 1990/91

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF 8:4:4 PROGRAMME OF EDUCATION AT
KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

As we are all aware plans for the implementation of the 8:4:4 programme of Education at University level is at a very advanced stage. With only two years to the time of implementation, it is evident that plans to provide necessary facilities for smooth implementation must also be ready.

However, owing to the fact that public universities depend almost entirely on government funding, the following information is being supplied to assist the Ministry of Education to approach the Treasury with a comprehensive way of looking at the problem.

No matter what we do now, it is not possible to reverse the issue of implementation of the programme; so the current problem is that of what is required and how to raise the necessary funding for its implementation.

2. PLANNING FOR 8:4:4

The 8:4:4 programme of education will be implemented at University level in 1990/91 academic year. In that academic year, there will be a double intake of students to the University namely:-

Ex-form six leavers (last lot)

Ex-form four leavers (first lot)

Owing to the diversity of previous exposure, the two groups will be completely different from each other, where the ex-form six (herein called sixth formers) taking three years degree course while the fourth

.....2

formers will take four years degree course.

3. STUDENT POPULATION

It is roughly estimated that in that year the University will have a student population of 12,000. The majority of these students will be first years (approximately 8,000). The following reasons supports the high numbers:

- (i) All the sixth formers who would have qualified for University admission should be admitted then since there will be no other chance open to them in future. That will include all defaulters (back log) of whatever nature. No student will be allowed to repeat as there will be no opportunity for such a lot.
- (ii) The fourth formers will be a fairly big number due to the current trend of admission on one hand, and the fact that they would not have proceeded to form six for further reading on the other (about 4,000).
- (iii) A possible political policy of admitting more than usual due to the fact that at fourth form many ex-sixth formers from training institutions would not have adjusted their programmes - thus over-burdening the University intake.
Furthermore, many qualified pupils will be too young to think of going anywhere else other than getting to University.
- (iv) The qualified sixth formers will be more than usual due to the fact that that will be the final year of sixth form examinations and candidates at that level are likely to put up a little more effort than ever before, on realizing that there is going to be no more opportunity in future.

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4. PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The current facilities at the University (including the newly developed ones) can only cater for 4,000 students. That means that facilities for 8,000 have to be developed to be ready latest by March 1990 just two months before students join the University. The above lot of students will be divided into two lots, namely:

- (i) Science and technical-oriented students who will require a minimum of $4m^2$ per student in classrooms.
- (ii) Arts-based students who will require $2m^2$ per student.

The 8:4:4 programme of education stresses on sciences and more practical work, thus leading us to put the numbers above as 5,000 for science and practical-oriented students and 3,000 for Arts-based students.

Additional areas of teaching facilities for students required is as follows:-

- (i) Science and practical based students $4m^2 \times 5,000$
= $20,000m^2$
- (ii) Arts based students $2m^2 \times 3,000$
= $6,000m^2$
- (iii) Recreational and health facilities required @ $0.5m^2$ per student = $0.5m^2 \times 8,000$
= $4,000m^2$
- (iv) Additional teaching staff required @ 10 students per teacher
= $8,000 \div 10 = 800$
Office space of $10m^2$ each = $8,000m^2$

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- (v) Library Space @ 1m² per student
= 8,000m²
- (vi) Administrative area required @ 0.5m² per student
= 4,000m²

5. CONSTRUCTION COSTS

It is assumed that construction costs will be as follows:

- (i) Science and practical areas including recreational and health facilities @ K£375 per sq.m
- (ii) Other @ K£250 per sq.m

Costs will then be as follows:-

(a)	375 x 24,000	=	9,000,000	
(b)	250 x 20,000	=	<u>5,000,000</u>	
				14,000,000
(c)	Add 14% professional fees:		1,960,000	
(d)	Add furniture @ 20%		<u>2,800,000</u>	<u>4,760,000</u>
Total estimated cost			=	<u><u>18,760,000</u></u>

6. PROPOSED FACILITIES

In the light of the above the following physical facilities are planned at Kenyatta University and funds are urgently being sought to start their construction:-

(a)	<u>Buildings for 8:4:4</u>	<u>Financial requirements</u>
		1988/89
(i)	Library Phase II	£ 250,000
(ii)	New faculties	
	Commerce	£ 700,000
	Education Phase II	£2,700,000
	Agriculture	£1,200,000

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Social Sciences	£ 1,200,000
Medicine	£ 700,000

- (iii) The graduation square-cum large congregation hall
- (iv) University chapel extension
- (v) A new large Administration block

The above figures are for immediate financial requirements for the year 1988/89 while the other projects and additional financing for the others is being worked out (please refer to our forward budget and capital development 1988/89 documents already with you).

7. LAND USE AND CONSTRUCTION TIME

In order to economise on the scarce land available, these constructions must be multistoreyed and that requires a minimum of 52 weeks (1 year) to accomplish. That means that at least half of the required money must be availed by this financial year and the other half next financial year.

8. CONCLUSION

It may be noted that this University will be expected to have arrived at an optimum growth when there will be 16,000 students which means that additional facilities for 4,000 students will be required soon after the implementation of the 8:4:4 programme of education. It may also be noted that due to the fact that University life has been moved from three to four years, there will be more strain on resources requiring that additional facilities sited above (for 4,000 students) must be ready by the beginning of the third year of the first lot.

4. ケニヤッタ大学学生数

第1学年 本年度9月入学	
B.A.(Fine Art)	11
B.A.	605
B.Commerce	43
B.Ed.	170
B.Ed.(Arts)	828
B.Ed.(Sc.)	247
B.Sc.	170
	<hr/> 2012
第2学年	
Group A (1985年卒業)	
B.A.(Fine Art)	7
B.A.	112
B.Ed.(H.E.)	43
B.Ed.(Arts)	584
B.Ed.(Sc.)	226
B.Sc.	94
	<hr/> 1066
Group B (1986年卒業)	
B.A.(Fine Art)	8
B.A.	269
B.Ed.(H.E.)	75
B.Ed.(Arts)	1224
B.Ed.(Sc.)	309
B.Sc.	99
	<hr/> 1984
第3学年	
B.A.(Fine Art)	5
B.A.	87
B.Ed.(H.E.)	61
B.Ed.(Arts)	585
B.Ed.(Sc.)	288
B.Sc.	66
	<hr/> 1037

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(Legislative Supplement No. 37)

CORRIGENDUM

Legal Notice No. 326, page 643—

In the main heading and in paragraph 1 delete "(No. 7)" and insert "(No. 8)".

LEGAL NOTICE No. 140

THE KENYATTA UNIVERSITY ACT

(Cap. 210C)

DECLARATION OF CONSTITUENT COLLEGE

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Kenyatta University Act, J. Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kenya, after consultation with the Council, declares that the Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture and Technology shall be a constituent college of the University with effect from 1st September, 1988.

Dated the 16th August, 1988.

D. T. ARAP MOI,
President.

LEGAL NOTICE No. 141

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT

(Cap. 472)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 138 (1) of the Customs and Excise Act, the Minister for Finance makes the following Order:—

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (REMISSION) (No. 57)
ORDER, 1988

1. This Order may be cited as the Customs and Excise (Remission) (No. 57) Order, 1988.

2. The whole of the import duty payable in respect of machines and tools received as a donation from Belgium between the 1st December, 1987 and the 31st January, 1988 by Rwika Technical Institute, is remitted.

Made on the 16th August, 1988.

GEORGE SATTOTI,
Minister for Finance.

6. 1988年度大学入学不許可10,000名有資格者について新聞報道のまとめ

JKCATプロジェクト

20 May 1988

本年4月28日付け新聞にて、4大学共同入学選考委員会 (Joint Admission Board) の議長、Prof. P. Githinji (各年各大学学長の持ち回り) により、本年度大学入学有資格者¹⁾13,832名のうち、27%3,718名が入学を許可され、残る1万人が門戸を閉ざされることが明らかにされた。昨年、例年の2倍の入学生²⁾を受け入れたことに伴い既に4大学とも、施設、機材、教師陣に不備不足を来しており、今後、さらに予想される入学者の増加に対応するためには、現行の全寮制度から、受益者負担³⁾を基礎にする通学制度に変える必要があると、議長はその中で提案している。また、国家試験結果に基づく入学基準点⁴⁾を昨年度と比較すると、文科系と理科系分野志望者の不均衡⁵⁾から、文科系の入学基準点が非常に高くなっている。

この報道は、大きな反響を呼び、様々な問題や、提言⁶⁾が引き続き新聞にとりあげられた。このような中、モイ大統領の2回にわたる指示(Directive)により、5月5日に Prof. Githinji が1,000名増計4,718名受け入れを行うと発表し、さらに、5月17日には、教育大臣 Mr. Aringo が、2,300名増の総計7,083名を本年度大学へ受け入れると発表した。この受け入れの根拠は、今年の受け入れ基準を昨年と同じにして算出されたものであるが、現在直面している問題である施設、機材、教官不足⁷⁾に対し具体的な解決策については全く述べられていない。

1) 有資格者

大学入学資格は、A Level 国家試験にて3科目のうち、2科目に Principal Pass、1科目に Subsidiary Pass を取ることである。勿論、希望コースにより3科目の選択に条件がつく。試験結果は Grade と Point であらわされる。すなわち、Principal A (Grade) は6点 (Point) が与えられ、B, C, D, E, それぞれ、5, 4, 3, 2点となる。次に Subsidiary Pass となり1点が与えられる。よって、入学資格の最低合計点は5点である。

なお、大学の受け入れ数と有資格者との関係は以下のとおり。特に80年代に入り過当競争になってきたことがわかる。

年	受け入れ数 (人)	有資格者に対する 受け入れ数の割合	有資格者 (人)	応募者 (人)
1974	1,711	73%	2,338	5,381
1979	2,392	65%	3,701	5,776
1981	2,598	59%	4,416	9,298
1983	2,477			

1986	3,498	51%	6,856	13,346
1987	8,579			
1988	3,718	27%	13,832	23,600
	4,718	34%		
	7,083	51%		

(5月14日付け Nation 新聞によるが、他の報道では、数に差がある)

1990年には、新旧両制度から有資格者50,000人が予想されている。

2) 昨年の2倍の入学生

1982年におこったクーデターによりナイロビ大学が閉鎖されたため1982年に大学へ入学できなかった学生から、毎年入学が次年度送りになっていたのを1987年度に1度に2倍入学させ解消させた。これは、1990年に予定されている、新教育制度と旧制度の両方から卒業する、2倍の学生数に対応するための前段階の準備ともなっている。

3) 受益者負担

現行では、年間20,000Ksh(他の報道では、18,000Ksh)が学生1人に対し寮費、食費、医療費、その他として支出されている。その分を自己負担として、1人36,000Ksh/年の学費にあて、施設や機材の充実および人件費に回すという案である。教育大臣に拠ると、受益者負担は、ポリテクニクレベルの College など、政府の奨学金を利用している他の教育機関にも適用される計画である。

4) 入学基準点

1)の有資格者の受け入れ総合点につき今年度と昨年度は以下の様である。

	コース受け入れ	今年度	昨年度
文系	Law	17点	15点
	Commerce	15	14
	Land Economics	15	13
	Arts	13	10
	Education	13	10
理系	Medicine	14	14
	Electrical Eng.	14	14
	Architecture	14	14
	Building & Civil	13	13
	Dentist	12	12
	Mechanical Eng.	12	12
	Science General	8	8

5) 文系、理系応募者不均衡

今年度は、13,832名中10,565名77%が文系応募者であるが、大学の学生受け入れ枠は文系に対し40%である。これは、High Schoolでの文系教育が施設、機材、人材の面から容易であること、また、理系が難しいという学生、父兄、教師の意識があることに起因すると思われる。

6) 様々な問題と提言

1. 10,000人を技術系 College, Institute への吸収の要 (教育大臣)

教育大臣は、HNDが大卒より職の需要があると発言し、新たな物議をかもしだした。

2. 人口増加との関連で家族計画推進の呼びかけ (Nation 新聞社説)

3. 教育省、大学関係者の無計画に対する非難 (Commerce 大臣, Water Development 大臣)

4. 受益者負担の要 (Water Development 大臣, 保険医療についても言及)

5. Harambee 大学設置の提唱, 私大の強化 (MP, その他)

6. ポリテク, ハランベインスティテュートの大学昇格 (MP, 教会関係, その他)

7. 大学教育の改善 (改悪?) (教育大臣)

教官資格の格下げ, パートタイムの教官利用

8. 諸外国からの国費留学生枠の増大要望 (副大統領, 教育大臣)

7) 教官不足

ケニア人教官不足を是正するため、諸外国に滞在する有資格ケニア人を雇用する目的で、4大学合同のミッションが、4月23日インド、英国、アメリカ、カナダへ派遣された。ナイロビ大学の例では、1,200名の職員のうち、半数が外国人であり、また、今年の2倍受け入れに対し、さらに250名の教官の雇用が必要であると報じられている。Prof. Githinji は、1,000名の受け入れ学生増のため、さらに100名の教官の雇用が必要であると表明している。

