

**INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES IN FINANCING OF SECONDARY
SCHOOL EDUCATION: A CASE OF KIPKELION
WEST DISTRICT, KENYA**

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ABSTRACT

This study sought to investigate financing of secondary school education through income generating activities (IGAs) in Kipkelion West District, Kenya. The study was guided by four specific objectives; to determine the types of Income Generating Activities that secondary schools carry out, to establish the extent to which secondary school projects are funded by IGAs, to determine challenges faced by secondary schools in managing IGAs and to recommend ways of enhancing the management of IGAs in secondary schools. Review of related literature indicated that IGAs have been used to raise supplementary funds for schools in different countries of the world as well as in Kenya. Descriptive survey and ex-post-facto designs were adopted in the study where data was collected from the principals, teachers of Agriculture and those of business studies. The study targeted 29 schools. Questionnaires and observation check lists were used to collect data from respondents. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics with the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17 and presented using tables. The results revealed that 37.5% were from mixed Day schools, 13.9%, 29.25% and 19.45% were from Girls Boarding, Boys Boarding and mixed Boarding school respectively. The results revealed that 80.6% had 30 acres and below, 19.4% had more than 30 acres of land. Most schools committed their land at a proportion of 0.5 and below for income generating activities translating to 66.7% while 33.3% committed a proportion of more than 0.5 to IGAs. The study showed that most IGAs were related to farming while few were based on hire of school facilities. Most respondents agreed that IGAs funded food, fees scholarship, salaries and infrastructure at a small extent. Most income generating activities at 83.3% are farming related while capital shortage and lack of managerial capacity were the main challenges faced. The study made a number of recommendations.