

**RESEARCH PROJECT ON FACTORS CONTRIBUTING
TO DROP OUT AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL SCHOLARS
IN MIGWANI DIVISION, MWINGI WEST DISTRICT
KITUI COUNTY, KENYA.**

BY

MENGI MWAMBU FERNANDES

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background of the Problem

The universal declaration on human right of 1948 by United National Organization embraced education as a basic human right. The high dropout rate is one measure of the success of our elementary and secondary school education. High primary school dropouts were found to be higher rates due to child labour, unemployment and other social ills. Dropout rates were leading indicators of problems. For instance, according to United States Bureau of labour statistics,(2004). The national child labour and unemployment rates in primary schools was 3.5%, which pointed higher than those who had transacted from pre-primary to primary school, (Virginia, 2006). In United States of America on the economic disparity between those who had completed school and those who had dropped out the related social implications of these disparities were troubling.

In 2002, an estimated 11% of 4 through 10 years old had not been enrolled in primary schools, (National Dropout Network, 2000). In Asia according to study conducted by 10 Non-Governmental Organizations, with the common Wealth Education Fund the dropout rates had increased from 33% in 2002 to 47% in 2007.

According to US Agency for international development a partner in pre-school education development program dropout rates in most parts of Asia remained unacceptably high especially for children living in poverty from minority families. The transition rates from pre-school to primary school were low due to some in school and out of school factors (Mohammed, 2007).