

MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT: EDUCATION AND CURRICULLUM INSTRUCTION

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UNIT TITLE: EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

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**TASK: IMPEMANTATION OF FREE PRIMARY EDUCATIO IN NDARAWETA
ZONE IN BOMET DISTRICT**

**PURPOSE: A RESEARCH WRITTEN IN PARTIAL FFULFILMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF DEGREE IN FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OFG DEGREE IN
BACHERLOR OF ARTS EDUCATION.**

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, the scope of the study, limitation and delimitation, theoretical and framework.

1.1 Background of the study

Education is the key of economical and political development and primary is a basic foundation. Education is recognized as a vehicle for social, economic and national development. Since independence the Government reflected poverty, ignorance and disease as a national disaster. Placed education at the centre of development, it is one of the national goals it seeks to achieve.

Education is important for human development and also it contributes to national development. It empowers individuals and also changes societies. Education is a human right and the (United Nations) has characterized it as social indicator to development. The right to education is the right among economic, social, civil and political. Education improves the quality of life, health and economic productivity. It enhances access to formal employment, promotes political awareness and participation.

Education in all its forms is essential to sustainable development. Primary education makes a positive contribution to an individual and the society in the preventing poverty, the depletion of the environment in the nutrition. (Coehrance Hara&leslie 1980) Education is said to be knowledge and skills acquired by leaning and instructions.

Education is those activities that impact knowledge and skills in the preparation for it can further be define as process of learning work. In economic perspective, education is investment in the human capital theory. Schultz, Bowman, Dewiltin 1960s states that:

Investment in education was the single most investment because workers were more illiterate and the returns in educations are higher than those on capital and material resources. Money spent for education is an investment for the society and individuals.