

**CHALLENGES FACING LEARNING IN PUBLIC SECONDARY
SCHOOLS IN ISIOLO DISTRICT, ISIOLO COUNTY**

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO MOUNT KENYA
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ABSTRACT

The launch of Free Primary Education (FPE) in Kenya in 2003 resulted to high enrolments of pupils in the primary schools. However only a small proportion of these pupils were able to access and complete their secondary education due to the cost implications of high school fees which was a burden to many parents. Towards this end the government of Kenya launched the Free Secondary Education (FSE) initiative in 2008 as a strategy to address the challenges brought about by the introduction of FPE. Concerns have however been raised over the implementation of the FSE programme. These concerns were not founded on any systematic studies or supported by empirical data. The purpose of this study therefore was to investigate the challenges facing learning in secondary schools in Isiolo District, Isiolo County ,Kenya in relation to adequacy of learning resources and funding to schools.

The study employed a descriptive survey research design. The target population was 280 respondents consisting of 8 head teachers, 250 teachers and 22 education officers in Isiolo District. The sample size will be 70 respondents, made up of 6 head teachers, 60 teachers, one District Education Officer (DEO), District Quality Assurance and Standards Officers (DQASO) and two Zonal Quality Assurance and Standards Officers (ZQASOs). Proportionate sampling was used to select the head teachers and teachers while purposive sampling was used to select the DEO and ZQASOs. Questionnaires were used as instruments for collecting data from the head teachers and teachers while interview schedules were administered to the DEO, DQASO and the Zonal Quality Assurance and Standards Officers (ZQASOs). Validity of the instruments was done through experts in research and piloting. Reliability was tested by subjecting the instruments to a pilot study through the split-half technique and then Spearman Brown Prophecy formula was used to compute a reliability coefficient, which was established at 0.68.