

The Government of Kenya has made significant steps towards improving the education industry in the country. At independence, one of the three main objectives was the eradication of ignorance. While the state of education was up to standard, a brief overview of formal education in Kenya, with emphasis on primary, secondary and tertiary education is necessary.

The 7-4-2-3 education system was used in Kenya between 1964 and 1985, with 7 years of primary education, 4 of lower secondary education, 2 of upper secondary education and 3 years of university. In 1985, the 8-4-4 system, which is currently in use as at 2016, was adopted. It entails 8 years of primary education, 4 of secondary and 4 of university education. However, the Kenyan education system also accommodates the internationally recognized General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE), offered primarily by international schools.

Kenyan institutions of higher learning are competitive both in Africa and globally, according to credible rankings. The reason for using data on universities only is due to the large number of high schools and primary schools such that continental and global ranking has proved too complex. As of January 2016, the University of Nairobi ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in Africa and 702<sup>nd</sup> globally, Kenyatta University 30<sup>th</sup> in Africa and 1,925<sup>th</sup> globally, Moi University 54<sup>th</sup> in Africa and 2,507<sup>th</sup> globally and Jomo Kenyatta University of Science and Technology 68<sup>th</sup> and 2,866<sup>th</sup> in Africa and globally respectively.

In Kenya, teachers are registered, employed, trained, assigned and have their contracts terminated by the Teachers Service Commission. It exists under Article 237(2) of the Constitution of Kenya and is the most recognized employer of teachers nationally...

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