



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

# Special Report '89

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## UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

### Special Report '89

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## SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

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The idea of an institution for higher learning in Kenya goes back to 1947 when the Kenyan Government drew up a plan for the establishment of a Technical and Commercial Institute, in Nairobi. By 1949, this plan had grown into an East African concept, aimed at providing higher technical education for East Africa. In September 1951, this concept received a Royal Charter, under the name "Royal Technical College of East Africa" and the foundation-stone of the institution was laid in April 1952.

During that period the Asian Community in East Africa was also planning to build a College for Arts, Science and Commerce, as a living memorial to Mahatma Gandhi. To avoid duplication of effort, Gandhi Memorial Academy Society, agreed to merge interests with those of the East African Governments. Thus was incorporated into the Royal Technical College of East Africa in April 1954, the Gandhi Memorial Academy.

The Royal Technical College opened its doors to the first intake of students in April 1956. No sooner had this been done, than the need was felt for expert advice on the pattern of Higher Education in East Africa. This led to the appointment of a Working Party in July 1958. Among the chief recommendations of the Working Party, was that, through measures reconstruction and additions of appropriate facilities, the Royal Technical College should be transformed into the second Inter-Territorial University College in East Africa. The recommendation was accepted by the East African Governments, and on 25th June 1961, by

an Act of the East African High Commission, the Royal Technical College was transformed into the second University College in East Africa, under the name "Royal College Nairobi". On 20th May 1964, the Royal College Nairobi was renamed "University College of Nairobi". On the attainment of "University College" status, the institution was admitted into Special Relation with the University of London in February 1961, and prepared students in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Engineering Degree of the University of London. Students in the other faculties, namely the Faculty of Arts and Architecture and the Faculty of Special Professional Studies (which was later renamed the Faculty of Commerce) continued to work either for a College Diploma or for the qualifications of Professional bodies.

Further development in the academic field came in 1962, when the Faculty of Veterinary Science was transferred from Makerere University College to the Royal College Nairobi. In the following year Extra-Mural Studies which hitherto had been organized in Kenya by Makerere was also transferred to the college. At the same time the College of Social Studies, Kikuyu which had been in operation as an independent centre for residential adult education since 1961, was absorbed into the College. In 1965 the Institute for Development Studies was established with Social Science and Cultural Divisions. In 1970/71 academic year the latter Division was set up separately as the Institute of African Studies. In 1967 the Faculty of Medicine

admitted its first students. Based at Chiromo for its pre-clinical teaching, the Faculty's clinical work is carried out at the Kenyatta National Hospital. The University opened faculties of Agriculture at Kabete and Law on the main campus in July, 1970. In April 1970 the School of Journalism was opened. A Faculty of Education, based on the previous Department of Education was opened in September 1970.

In addition to these major units, further academic re-organisation took place through re-organisation and creation of new departments.

With the inauguration of the University of East Africa in June 1963, the students who joined the College in the following September enrolled for degree and diploma courses of the University of East Africa. The only exceptions to this were students in the Departments of Domestic Science and Land Development who continued to work for the University of Manchester and R.I.C.S. qualifications respectively. Students who had enrolled under the Special Relation Scheme continued to work for the degrees of the University of London, the last examinations for which were held in June 1966. The new enrolments studies for the University of East Africa degrees at the College with the exception of the Department of Domestic Science.

The University of East Africa was dissolved with effect from 1st July 1970, and the three East African countries set up their national Universities. This saw the birth of the University of Nairobi set up by an Act of Parliament.

In 1970 the Department of

Advanced Nursing was established. The Department of Pharmacy and Dental Surgery were established in 1974 while the Department of Biochemistry was amalgamated as service Department to all Science Faculties but based in the Faculty of Medicine for administrative purposes.

Another development was the establishment of the Institute of Population Studies and Research, the Department of Range Management in the Faculty of Agriculture, the transfer of the Faculty of Education to Kenyatta University College campus, the establishment of two independent departments namely, the Department of Philosophy and the Department of Religious Studies within the Faculty of Arts, out of the former single Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies; the transfer of the Department of Forestry to Moi University in September, 1983.

In September, 1988, the Faculty of Commerce was transferred from Main Campus to Lower Kabete Campus, on Lower Kabete Road, 12 km from the City Centre. The Faculty of Law was transferred from the Main Campus to Parklands Campus. In the same period the Faculty of Education, based at Kikuyu Campus was reintroduced.

One of the most significant development at the University of Nairobi was the establishment of Campus colleges under the 1985 University of Nairobi Act.

1. The College of Architecture and Engineering on Harry Thuku Road.

2. The College of Biological and Physical Sciences, at

Chiromo across Msonga Wai River, some 2 kms from the Central Campus off Riverside drive.

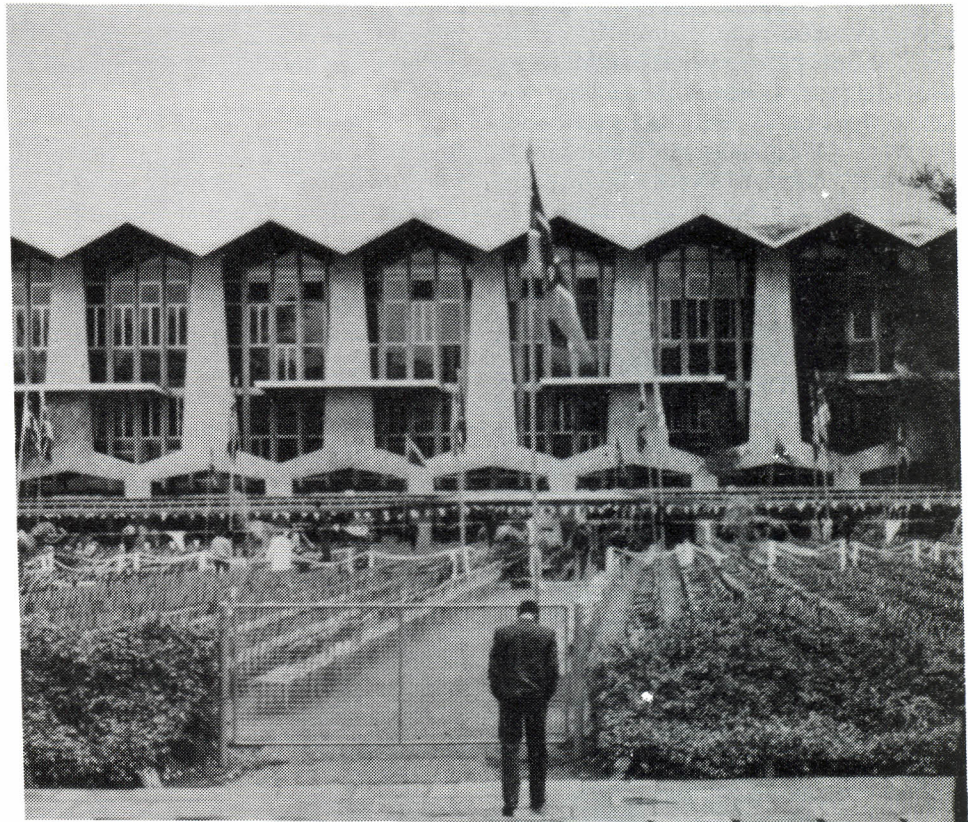
3. The College of Education and External Studies, at Kikuyu, some 21 kms from Nairobi.

4. The College of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences, at Kabete, some 13 kms,

northwest of the Central Campus.

5. The College of Health Sciences, some 3 kms from the Central Campus, off Ngong Road, and forms part of the Kenyatta National Hospital Complex.

6. The College of Humanities and Social Sciences, at the Central Campus.



# FOCUS ON NAIROBI UNIVERSITY PRESS

Ten years ago, the University of Nairobi had a total student population of only 2584. Now, with the successful implementation of the first double intake in 1987, the total student population stands at 12,000.

Such a rapid expansion has left virtually no corner of the University untouched. Accommodation, teaching and administrative staff, health services, and other welfare services including counselling services and games department have been expanded to cope with this unprecedented growth.

But one area that is hardest hit by this increase, is the Library and the University Press. Availability of books and other reading materials form the pillar of any University's academic achievements. Scholarship is impossible without access to relevant and up to date reading materials.

Faced with this challenge, the Board of Directors of the Nairobi University Press, comprising Chairmen of Departments, Deans of faculties and principals, resolved at their last meeting, to modernize and expand the Nairobi University Press.

This year the Nairobi University Press will expand its production capacity, using desk top publishing system, the latest in electronic publishing industry.

Desk top publishing is a relatively new concept in printing and publishing. It is gradually replacing the traditional publishing system by eliminating typographical errors through computerized type-setting and screen editing. The system uses computers to type-set and electronically lay out a page.

Using a laser printer or linotronic image-setter, one can produce camera ready artwork, that can be sent to a commercial printer for final mass re-production. Desk top publishing system may even by-pass the use of conventional offset printing using advanced photocopiers automatic platemakers and binding system to reproduce the typeset materials.

Nairobi University Press has ordered for two more Apple Macintosh computers to augment the existing two already in use. In addition NUP will buy relevant accessories, software and a High performance photocopier to complete the network.

According to the minutes of the Board of Directors, the Nairobi University Press will move swiftly to develop capacity to process lecture teaching notes into books "that would be relevant, affordable and accessible to students".

In a detailed proposal sent to the Development planning and Establishment Committee for approval, the joint management outlined the general policy and procedure as follows:

1. To move to publish basic textbooks from manuscripts notes:

(a) The typing of manuscripts will be done at the Nairobi University Press rather than by Lecturers.

(b) The University will set up departmental and level editorial Committees which should approve manuscripts and set up writing teams where necessary.

(c) That the Nairobi University Press will now aim at publishing smaller books rather than huge volumes.

(d) The faculty editorial boards will pay special attentions to problems of possible litigations, copyright and plagiarism.

(e) The editorial committees, the authors and editors will plan books very carefully to make them more readable, popular and exciting to students. To accomplish this, Nairobi University Press will develop technical pre-qualification criteria such as the number of years the notes have been used for teaching and comments by external examiners on specific courses.

(f) Nairobi University Press will set up marketing wing and explore the use of co-operative marketing strategy through the use of the University Library system, bookshop and publicity.

(g) Nairobi University Press will provide Incentives to scholars to polish and update their lecture notes for publishing.

In Kenya, publishing Industry is still the exclusive monopoly of the three multinational publishing houses - Heineman, MacMillan and Oxford University Press.

While Nairobi University Press will strive to establish a strong base for a viable publishing house, its overriding concern will be to meet the social, and academic needs of a University readership, and eventually extend to Colleges and Schools.

This means that unlike the commercially oriented publishing houses, Nairobi University Press will strive to stimulate and promote indigenous scholars to publish their works, and save the University money spent on imported

books, usually of limited relevance to the students and members of staff.

An aggressive marketing strategy should enable the University Press to boost its sales and make it run profitably. With an estimated 28,000 students expected to be enrolled in the four public Universities next year, coupled with demand from other universities in the region the market for Nairobi University Press's products is enormous.

This year, for instance, when Nairobi University Press launched its third publication entitled 'the S.M. Otiemo Case - Death and Burial in modern Kenya', over 2,000 copies were sold out before the first print run was completed.

Nairobi University Press will start off with a modest staff of 3 editors

and one Senior Administrator supported by an army of Typists, computer key board typists, technicians and subordinate staff.

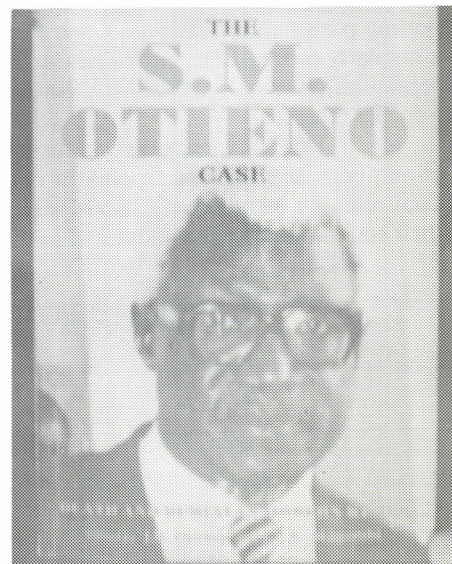
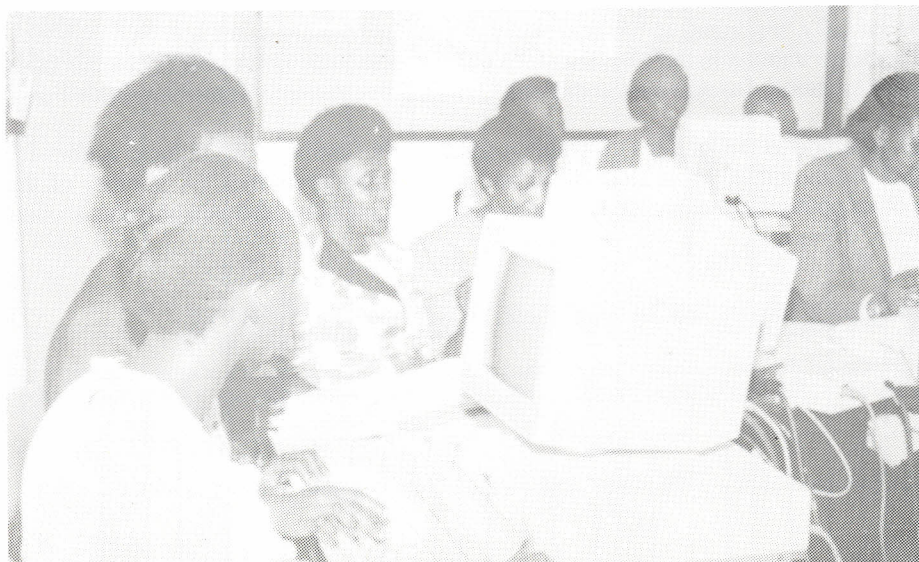
The Press will be located on third floor of the Jomo Kenyatta Memorial Library. The establishment by Nairobi University of an Independent publishing house was long over due.

Internationally, third world countries, especially in South East Asia and Latin America have moved from dependency on books imports from the West. Scarcity of foreign exchange, high cost of imported books and irrelevancy has forced Universities in these regions to produce all books for courses taught by themselves. Experience shows that where such facilities have been provided, the

publishing units are cost-effective.

One major problem facing University based publishing houses is the quality and competitiveness of the books published. One major cause of this problem is competitions between teachers of one course with everyone attempting to publish his/her own notes - probably of mediocre quality. But with a well organized editorial Board, as envisaged by Nairobi University Press, such a problem should be easily overcome.

Nairobi University press will cooperate closely with the other Universities to monitor, coordinate and harmonize the printing network in the four public Universities.



# POSTGRADUATE STUDIES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

The University of Nairobi's diverse postgraduate programmes offer the basic opportunity for instruction and participation in specialized research, and for the discovery of knowledge in the various disciplines. A great deal of the state-of-the art findings of research, published in distinguished journals have their origin in the postgraduate programmes. Postgraduate studies therefore forms the foundation of this University's standing as an institution of excellence.

Postgraduate enrollment has grown steadily since the establishment of the University as an autonomous entity, by the University of Nairobi Act of 1970.

Today, the general level of postgraduate enrollment for all the Departments and Faculties stands at just over 1,300, representing an increase of over 700 per cent over the position as at 1970 - probably the largest figure, compared with the other Universities of Eastern and Central Africa.

This remarkable growth in postgraduate education has been necessitated by a number of factors. Firstly, the University of Nairobi itself has grown in size by leaps and bounds, Secondly, three other public universities (Moi University, Kenyatta University and Egerton University) have come into being since 1984; and thirdly, a number of private universities have also come into being. So considerable has the demand for higher education been, that all the new universities have been and are growing fast. One outcome of such explosion in university education has been the constant demand for highly qualified manpower for staffing purposes.

As a result, the University has continued to develop an increasing number of postgraduate programmes. Such programmes include Masters and Ph.D programmes in Biochemistry, population science; hydrology; nuclear science techniques; applied human nutrition; international relations; anthropology and public health.

The University of Nairobi's contribution in training researchers in various disciplines is attributed to: Firstly, the Senate's full recognition of the true priorities of an academic institution; secondly, to the devotion of many outstanding scholars who wish to make their contribution to nation-building, thirdly to the Government's generous support through grants for supporting postgraduate education, and last (though crucially important) to the generosity of various friendly states and NGO's, which have regularly or frequently provided funds for postgraduate training in the University. Such donors include DAAD, GTZ, Netherlands Government, NORAD, CIDA, DANIDA, Swiss Government, Sasakawa foundation, French Government, Commonwealth Fund, Unesco and others.

The University owes a further debt of gratitude to the Kenya Government for directly funding postgraduate studies for large numbers of students, especially in the B.Phil (Economics), M.A. (Planning) and M.Med. Programmes. A number of the national research institutes, such as KARI, and the other public Universities in Kenya have also regularly funded postgraduate studies for their staff who have been admitted to the University of Nairobi.

The following chart illustrates the growth in postgraduate enrollment, between 1970 and 1989:

	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89
AGRIC- ULTURE	7	7	26	39	66	68	103	153	172	196	188	188	188	145	134	139	132	194	213

POSTGRADUATE ENROLMENT BY FACULTY/INSTITUTE/SCHOOL, 1970 - 1989

70/71 71/72 72/73 73/74 74/75 75/76 76/77 77/78 78/79 79/80 80/81 81/82 82/83 83/84 84/85 85/86 86/87 87/88 88/89

ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT	5	17	41	67	102	89	50	58	63	51	50	50	50	50	57	61	59	77	87
ARTS	33	30	69	87	117	104	126	160	162	194	246	246	246	282	272	262	271	252	290
COMMERCE	6	6	18	33	64	58	42	44	38	47	76	76	76	64	57	36	36	41	41
EDUCATION	17	13	30	33	68	90	81	128	128	160	246	246	246	404	297	128	22	-	-
ENGINEERING	29	26	36	35	29	15	23	45	20	45	61	61	61	42	41	36	25	47	59
LAW	-	-	1	9	16	9	23	23	23	25	25	25	25	15	16	17	6	7	6
MEDICINE	7	73	13	35	50	80	52	94	123	196	222	222	222	252	270	216	216	2194	218
SCIENCE	62	57	74	88	108	84	121	211	160	213	266	266	266	274	279	263		230	212
VET. MEDICINE	18	21	26	31	50	19	21	18	25	53	70	70	70	61	57	52	37	42	55
SCH. OF JOURNALISM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	14	14	22	19	21	25	22	24



# STUDENT POPULATION

INST.OF POPULA- TION STUDIES & RESE- ARCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	48
TOTALS	182	250	334	457	670	616	642	934	914	1189	1474	1474	1474	626	1513	1253	1088	1154	1308

The above figures represent totals for the various years of study, enrolled during the period specified. The figures cover all postgraduate courses, namely: diploma courses, master's degree courses, and Ph.D and M.D. research.

STATISTICS OF POSTGRADUATE GRADUANDS PER YEAR (1971-1989)

	71/72	72/73	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89
AGRICULTURE -	4	4	12	18	15	20	60	34	45	20	29	20	20	17	45	
A.D.D. 17	24	29	48	32	17	17	13	16	12	9	12	29	14	20	19	
ARTS 12	23	46	31	41	34	34	53	49	55	62	66	41	74	69	81	
COMMERCE -	-	10	5	10	2	6	4	11	16	22	11	9	13	14	19	
EDUCATION 37	27	54	16	12	4	5	30	40	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENGINEERING -	5	12	-	2	9	4	19	4	10	5	3	2	2	3	8	
LAW -	-	-	3	-	-	3	2	2	3	-	-	1	3	1	1	
MEDICINE 1	3	8	13	15	19	19	33	43	33	47	44	58	74	61	71	
SCIENCE 18	24	38	13	18	12	20	42	32	63	39	27	22	48	43	41	
VET. MEDICINE 1	7	11	2	4	3	8	1	3	20	10	10	12	10	13	7	
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	19	20	21	18	23	20	22
COMP. SCIENCE -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	8	11	4	19	14	27
I.A.S. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
PSRI -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	4	5	13	15	15
TOTAL 86	117	212	143	152	155	146	268	248	430	238	238	221	312	293	358	
1974]																
1982] NO GRADUATION																

# STUDENT POPULATION

## UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT STATISTICS 1989/90 ACADEMIC YEAR

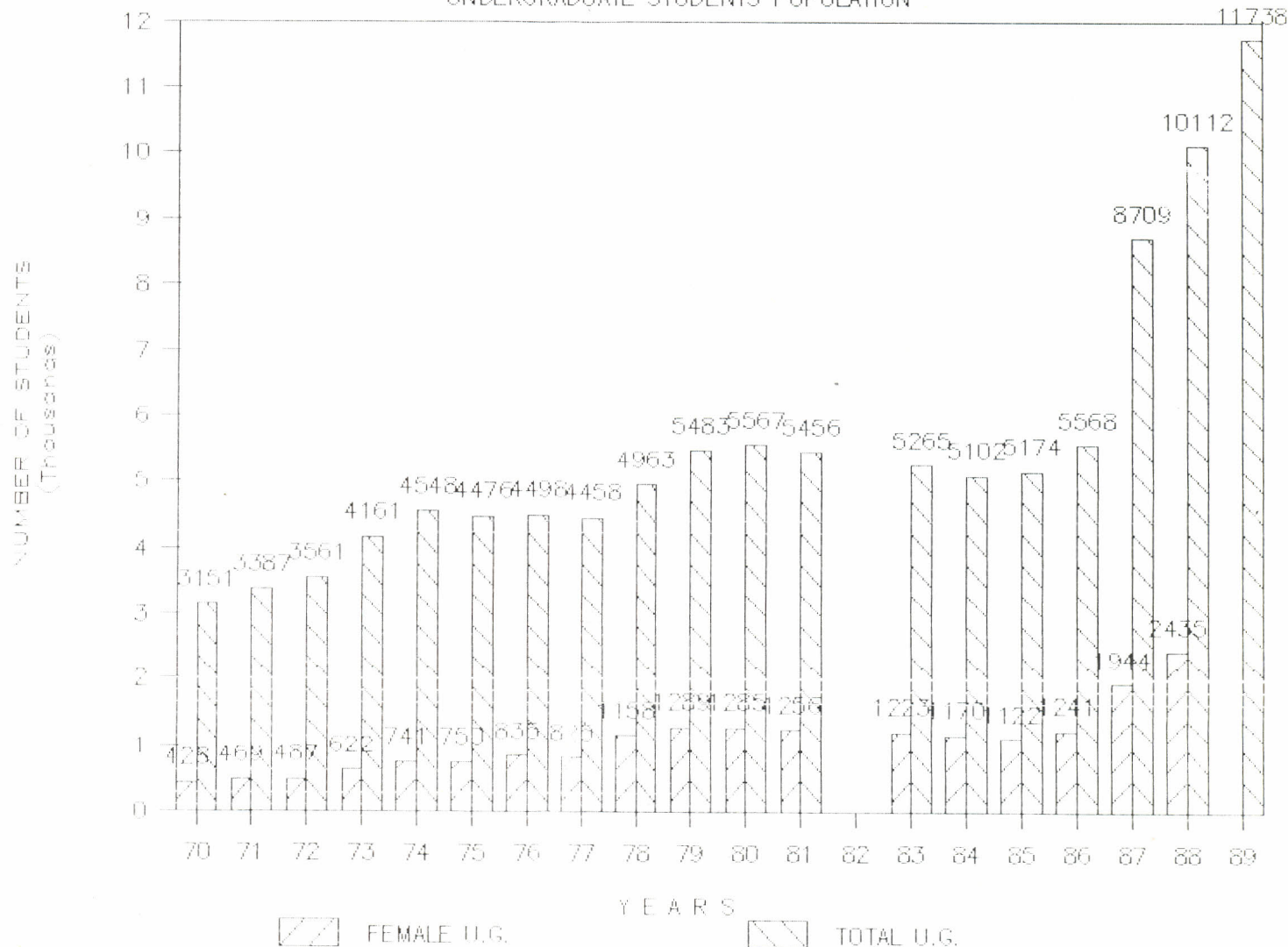
### SUMMARY

FACULTY/DEPT./INSTITUTE	TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	
AGRICULTURE	683	144	827
ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT	443	90	533
ARTS	1966	686	2652
COMMERCE	901	259	1160
B.ED. ARTS	476	414	890
ENGINEERING	796	34	830
LAW	423	207	630
MEDICINE	757	264	1021
SCIENCE	938	171	1109
VET. MEDICINE	384	71	455
B.A. ANTHROPOLOGY	288	96	384
B.ED. ARTS EXTERNAL 2ND YEAR	381	115	496
OCCASIONAL AND FOREIGN STUDENTS	65	35	100
TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE POPULATION	8901	2786	11068
TOTAL POSTGRADUATES			1308
TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION UNDERGRADUATE & POSTGRADUATE			12376

# STUDENTS POPULATION

## UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

### UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS POPULATION



## RESEARCH, GRANTMANSHIP AND ACADEMIC LINKS IN THE UNIVERSITY



Soka University Students during their visit to the University of Nairobi.

As societal needs become more acute, research will be required to find reasonable solutions. The University of Nairobi staff is an obvious resource for addressing many of these problems. Since the University is interested in becoming more involved in research, staff are encouraged to design research proposals and solicit for funds. Currently our external grant to the research role stands at K.Shs.65 millions.

Research and grantmanship go hand in hand. Research is the

philosophical attribute concerned with the development of new knowledge or expansion of applications and utility of existing knowledge. Grantmanship involves more practical (often administrative) problems of initiating and conducting research. Grantmanship must be practiced throughout any research activity, beginning with formulation of ideas and securing the necessary support through the reporting of results to appropriate peer groups or clients.

Perhaps the most common

response to the question of why a university should become involved in research is that a university is not only a repository of knowledge, it should also continually expand available knowledge. This is a safe answer because it is essentially meaningless and therefore cannot be debated. The extent of available knowledge can never be defined precisely, and most "contributions" are rediscovered several times by numerous researchers before the contribution is generally accepted. However, an often overlooked fact is that knowledge is a resource, and is a principal element along with capital, management, etc., for attaining social, political and economic goals. The current economic success of the west and particularly Japan is dramatic evidence of this fact.

Quality research compliments a quality teaching program and thereby enhances educational opportunities for students. Through research, staff are required to maintain and build competence in both general and specific areas related to their intellectual interests. Research enables and requires staff to maintain "state of the art" knowledge of their specialised interests, which should be directly reflected in their classroom teaching. Research concepts are discussed in postgraduate and advanced undergraduate courses to prepare students for future responsibilities. In addition, research should strengthen the researcher's understanding of basic principles involved and broaden his practical experience in his

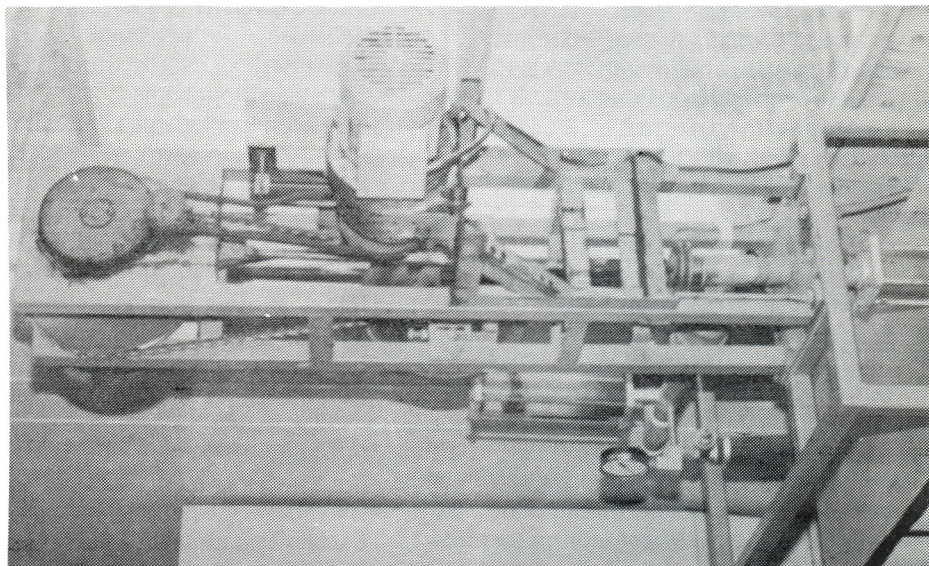
general area of interest. This increases his competence in all teaching, particularly first year courses. Consultancies related to the staff member's research experience may also produce goods and services to the Nation, as well as increase scholars practical experience and teaching competence.

Post-graduate programs at the University of Nairobi include a research requirement as part of their educational experience. This experience meaningful to the student, and the results is constitute a contribution in the subject area. The presentation and defence of of a research project to a professional peer group is a vital part of the educational experience of a post-graduate student. The university gives a high priority in staff evaluation to joint publication of research results by postgraduate students and their research advisors.

Research helps expand facilities and economic resources of the university and thus improve teaching. For example, research equipment is often useful for student training in laboratory exercises. Research funding facilitate staff and student travel to conferences and meetings to initiate and maintain contracts with other persons and groups having similar interests. These contracts enable staff and students to maintain professional status and exchange ideas and information.

"In order to link up with world research network, in the Kenyan national interests, the University of Nairobi has established relations with Universities and other organizations outside the country.

Research forms a central pillar of



Fuel pump designed by a postgraduate student

the University's links with outside Universities and organizations. These research activities are carried out either solely by our teaching members of staff or in collaboration with scholars from other Universities.

The other area of enhancing knowledge exchange" is staff and students exchange". Through this form of exchange our teaching staff and students make short term visits, usually for a period of one academic year or less, to Universities outside the country, thereby gaining invaluable knowledge in theory, methodology, fundings and experience. Staff and students from those outside Universities also visit our University for period of the same duration.

Another significant component of our exchange links and association is in staff training and development.

#### **LINK ARRANGEMENTS**

##### **A. EXISTING LINKS**

1. Inter University council of East Africa Annual subject meetings, and reviews in most academic areas.
2. Central and East African Training and research links through ANSTI (UNESCO) involving departments of Engineering at the University of Nairobi.
3. University of Ghana, and University of Burudi - special training programmes in Swahili.
4. University of Juba-Sudan staff development training at the University of Nairobi .

## RESEARCH, GRANTMANSHIP AND ACADEMIC LINKS IN THE UNIVERSITY

5. Central and Southern African Universities - exchange of external examiners and partnership with Southern and Central African Universities.
6. Department of Dental Surgery/Guys Hospital
7. Department of Biochemistry/Middlesex Hospital
8. Department of Urban and Regional Planning/Nottingham
9. Department of Botany/Sussex University
10. CADE (External Degrees Programme/International Extension College).
11. Department of Physics] Electrical Engineering and]York University Institute of Computer Science] Micro-computer project
12. University of California-Student/Staff-Exchange Programme
13. Penn State University, Student/Staff - Exchange Programme
14. University of Massachusetts at Amherst-Exchange Programme
15. Kalamazoo - Exchange Programme
16. Surgical Aid to Children of the World (SACOW)/Department of Surgery
17. Geography Department/McGill University
18. Norwegian Dental Schools(Oslo,Bergen) Department of Dental Surgery
19. Bayreuth, West Germany Staff-exchange arrangement.
15. State University of Florida at Tallahassee
16. University of North Carolina - staff Exchange Programme
17. Princeton University -Staff Exchange
18. Population Council of New York/PSRI research and training.
19. IDS - Japanese - Exchange Programme
20. IDS - Beijing, China-Research Collaboration
21. Ben curion University - UoN, Faculty of Agriculture-Dryland Research Collaboration
22. Institute of Psychiatry, London/Department of Psychiatry
23. University of Brunswick Canada/Department of Surveying and Photogrammetry.
24. International Atomic Energy Agency, Austria/Centre for Nuclear Science and Technology
25. Imperial College London/Department of Mechanical Engineering
26. Leeds University/Department of Mechanical Engineering
27. Cornell University-Student/Staff exchange.
28. Institute of Geography, University of Bern Switzerland - Department of Geography UoN.
29. Iowa University/IDS - Exchange Programme
30. Michigan University - Training and Research
31. Glasgow University - Faculty of Medicine
32. Munich University - Faculty of Medicine
33. Aacheu Technical University- Department of Geology
34. Ghent University-Belgium -Law of the Sea research programme
35. Association with Japanese Institutions - Exchange Programmes and Donations.
36. Belgium Technical Assistance-Staff support
38. Soka University - Japan-Student/Staff exchange



# Student Prizes

## OFFICIAL UNIVERSITY PRIZES

1. **Gandhi Smarak Medal**  
A prize of KShs.3,000/- to the best final year student in each Faculty.
2. **Gandhi Samarak Gold Medal**  
A gold medal to the best overall student in the whole University with highest proficiency in both academic studies and extra-curricula activities.
3. **Dr. A.C.L. De'Souza Memorial Prize**  
A Prize of KShs.250/- to the best first year student in the Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Commerce and Faculty of Science.
4. **National Cash Register Prize**
  - 4.1 A prize of KShs.1,000/- to the best second year student in Faculty of Commerce taking the accounting option.
  - 4.2 Inscription of the prize winner on a Trophy Cup maintained in the Faculty of commerce.
  - 4.3 A certificate award to the prize winner.
5. **Kenya Medical Association Prize**  
A prize in the form of a visit to the United Kingdom and Europe for a period of one month, to the best 3rd year student in the Department of Architecture in the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Development.
6. **Kamala Memorial Gold Medal**  
A gold medal valued at KShs.1,200/- to the best final year student in the faculty of Medicine.
7. **Tommy Adamson Memorial Prize**  
A prize of KShs.300/- for the best final year student in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the Faculty of Medicine.
8. **The Institution of Surveyors of Kenya Prize**
  - 8.1 A prize of KShs.500/- to the best final year student in the Department of Surveying and photogrammetry in the Faculty of Engineering.
  - 8.2 A prize of KShs.500/- to the best final year student in the Department of Land Development in the Faculty of Architecture.
9. **Mutiso and Menezes International Prize**  
A prize of KShs.1,500/- to the best 4th and 5th year student in the Department of Architecture in the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Development.
10. **Montedison Prize**  
A prize of KShs.500/- to the best final year student in the Department of Chemistry in the Faculty of Science.
11. **East African Institute of Architects Travelling Award**  
A prize in the form of a visit to the United Kingdom and Europe for a Architecture in the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Development.
12. **John L. Aluoch Prize**  
A Prize of KShs.500 to the best student in the two papers of Quantity Surveying in 3rd Year Building Economics in the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Development.
13. **Asian Commercial Community Academic Awards**  
A prize of KShs.5000/- to be awarded to the best continuing students in the Faculty of Commerce.  
The prize should be given to the best three students in each class in a descending order as follows:-
  - (i) the best overall student KShs.1,250/-
  - (ii) the second best overall student KShs.750/-
  - (iii) the third best overall student KShs.500/-The awards are to be "awarded for proficiency in commercial subjects provided that if at any time there shall not be any candidate in the opinion of the University of sufficient merit, the University shall not be bound to award the said academic awards".
14. **Kenya Reinsurance Corporation Prize**  
A prize of books worth KShs.1,000/- to the best final year student in the Faculty of Commerce.
15. **Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI).**  
A prize of KShs.1,000/- to the best final year student in Faculty of Commerce.



## Student Prizes

16. **Hamilton Harrison and Mathews Prize-Faculty of Law**  
16.1 A prize of KShs.1,500/- worth of books to be selected by the best first year student in the Faculty of Law. The prize to be determined by a combination of results in the first year exams and the results of the "Moot" court competitions for the first student.
17. **Institute of Engineers of Kenya Prize**  
A prize of KShs.300/- each to the students having the best projects in the Department of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Agricultural Engineering.
18. **Mathu and Gichuiru Prize**  
18.1 A prize of KShs.500/- to the best second year student in the subject analysis of prices in the B.A. Building Economics degree course, Faculty of Architecture, Design and Development.
19. **The Royal Society of Chemistry**  
A prize of KShs.5,000/- to the best final year female chemistry student in the Faculty of Science.
20. **Upjohn Award**  
A prize of KShs.5,000/- to the best final year student in the Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine.
21. **Welcome Trust Prize**  
A prize of KShs.1,000/- to the best of M.Med. (Dissertation) student.
22. **Motor Mart Group Ltd.**  
A prize of KShs.1,000/- to the best Computer Science Postgraduate student at the University of Nairobi.
23. **Tax Project-Kassim Lakha Abdullar & Co.**  
A prize of KShs.3000/- given annually to a Bachelor of Commerce 3rd year student who presents prize winning projects.
24. **Kenya Medical Association - Chandaria Prize**  
A prize of KShs.1,000/- to the best student in the subjects of Pathology and Microbiology in the Faculty of Medicine.  
**Kaplan and Stratton**  
A prize of KShs.10,000/- to the best final year student in the "Moots" and fourth term programme essay in the Faculty of Law.
25. **East African Industries Outstanding Scholar Award.**  
An annual prize of KShs.10,000/- to the final year student in the Faculty of Commerce whose performance in the entire University career has been the best overall.
26. **E.A.I. Business Administration Prize**  
A prize of KShs.5,000/- to the best final year student taking the Business Administration option.
27. **E.A.I. Marketing Prize**  
A prize of KShs.5,000/- to the best final year student in Commerce with the highest marks in ALL Marketing courses.
28. **K.A.S.N.E.B. Outstanding Accounting Student Prize**  
A prize of KShs.5,000/- to the best final year student in B.Com. who has achieved the highest marks in all courses in Accounting and Finance during his/her University career.
29. **Bahari Award - By Maruru E. Munyaka**  
A prize of KShs.2,000/- and a Copper Plaque to the best 2nd year accounting student in the Faculty of Commerce.
30. **Institute of Certified Public Accountant of Kenya Prizes**  
i) A prize of KShs.2,000/- to the best final year student taking the accounting option.  
ii) A prize of KShs.1,000/- to the best final year student with the highest marks in the paper or papers in Auditing.
31. **EAI Outstanding Science Scholar Award**  
A prize of KShs.10,000/- to be awarded to the final year student in the Faculty of Science whose performance in the entire university career has been the best overall.
32. **EAI Chemistry Prize**  
A Prize of KShs.5,000/- to be awarded to the best final year student with highest marks in Chemistry Courses.
33. **EAI Outstanding Research Project Prize**  
A prize of KSh.5,000/- to be awarded for the best postgraduate research project submitted in the Faculty of Science.

# Profile

## Academic 'Queen' says its Rough Staying at the Top

For most students attaining an upper second class honours degree is a great achievement possible only by sheer hard work.

But not for Anne Kagure a B.Com. Graduate of the University of Nairobi., who obtained a 1st class B.Com. degree. "I knew if I wanted second class honours I didn't have to work hard. To be average you don't have to work hard" she said.

Miss Kagure, who was this year awarded a commonwealth scholarship administered by the British Council, to

study MBA (insurance) in London, U.K. said shortly before she left "I was inspired by a personal urge to excell, I hate being average"

Asked whether the University should provide greater incentives such as monetary rewards for students to excell, the 24 year old academic 'queen' retorted "that would be negating the essence of University education. You don't need incentives at this level for students to excell. The urge to excell should be internally generated not externally induced. This is the essence of honest scholarship".

But Kagure is no mean, bookworm driven by a demonic urge to excell " I enjoy swimming, dancing and learning foreign languages".

Asked about her personal experience in the University, Miss Kagure, a product of primary and secondary boarding schools, singled out the academic and social freedom as the University's greatest asset that should be jealously guarded "the freedom to plan your life in a way that suits your vision to me was a precious asset". "It feels great to be in control of your destiny".

Miss Kagure's career of excellence did not start at the University. In 1977 she was the best certificate of primary education (CPE) student from Samburu District. She joined Alliance Girls High School, becoming the third best student in 1981. In 1985, she was declared the third best first year student in the Faculty of Commerce. In second year she became the best student and in third year she won five different academic prizes netting a cool K.Shs. 19,000/= during this year's prize giving ceremony".

Despite the relatively low material rewards attached to academic, Miss Kagure's ambition still remains, "my greatest hope is to be a lecturer at the University of Nairobi".

She said the greatest problem facing female students at the University "is a commitment to be average and engagement in social excesses". Asked how it feels to stay at the top, the 24 year old scholar observed, "its rough, you must be on your toes all the time".



A Scholar of the 90's: Miss Kagure



The Chancellor Arrives and Receives a Banquet of Flowers.



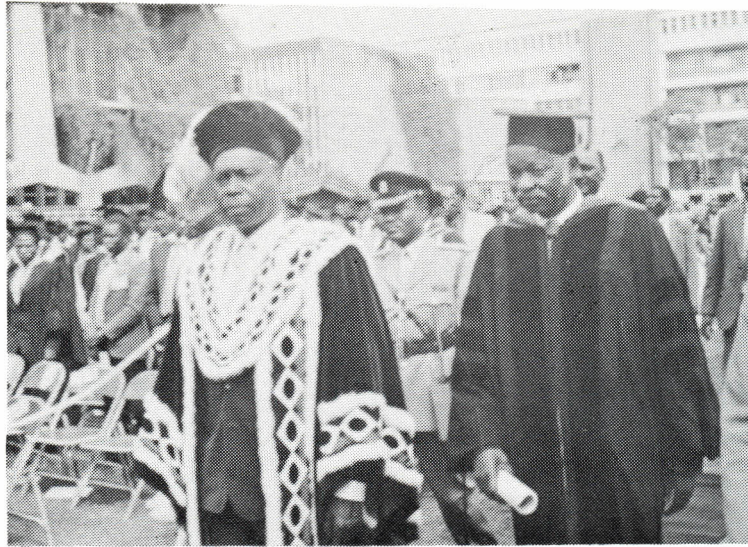
Medical Graduands take their professions oath



The Chancellor Awards A Ph.D degree to a Successful Candidate



The Mace-bearer leads the Academic Procession



The Chancellor flanked by Chairman of the University Council  
Mr. Lawrence Sagini



Professors wait patiently as their students receive the power to read

