that were inherited in being poor would be removed. However, the education sector is still faced with issues of access, equity and quality. Many children are unable to achieve education due to various reasons like ignorance of their parents to enroll them in schools, household burdens and poverty. This has hampered achievement in accessing education especially where children are forced to drop out of school because of lacking basic needs like food and uniform. It is in the wake of such alarming trend of dropout rates that the researcher sought to assess on improvement of internal efficiency of primary school education. The study adopted descriptive research design to collect data. Data analysis was done through organizing the data and tabulation in frequency tables and percentages. Study findings revealed that schools were understaffed and had inadequate facilities; parents neglected to monitor their children’s school going activities. The study concluded that there were indications that guidance and counseling was needed to reduce repetition and dropout rates. The researcher recommended that the government should; ensure no understaffing in schools; launch public awareness campaigns regarding the problem of dropout and ensure parental cooperation for completion of primary cycle of education.

Key words: improvement, internal efficiency and primary education

E2012-35: Relationship between Teacher Burnout Level and Classroom Performance Among Teachers in Public Secondary Schools - Case Study Nyandarua North District, Kenya.

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Abstract
Burnout is a state of mental, emotional and attitudinal exhaustion. It is a very important condition in any organization since it has an economic implication. It contributes to ill health of an individual. Various studies report different recurring stressors in teaching profession such as high work load, staff conflict, overcrowded classrooms, reduced social support, students’ behaviour problems, and individual gender. Research indicate that the quality of instructions depend on the teachers health. The level of burnout varies from one organisation to another and from time to time. The study aimed at establishing the relationship between burnout level and classroom performance among public secondary school teachers in Nyandarua North District. A correlation study design was used. Stratified random sampling was used to obtain a sample n=82 teachers from a target population of 245 teachers in 24 secondary schools. A questionnaire was used to collect the data. The questionnaire was hand scored and analysed using statistical package for social science. (SPSS). The level of teacher burnout was established to be low while the average teacher performance was moderate. A correlation coefficient of -0.1620 was obtained between teachers burnout and teacher classroom performance which is a negative relationship which is weak. The correlation coefficient obtained indicated that an increase in teacher burnout would lead to a decrease in teacher classroom performance while a decrease in teacher burnout would lead to an increase in teacher classroom performance. Different health promoting conditions such as assessment of risks of health, provision of appropriate information and training on health issues are recommended in order to establish a health work force. All the stakeholders in the Ministry of Education should address the level of burnout among the teachers with the aim of improving their health and thus promote their classroom performance.

Key words: Teacher Burnout Level, Interventions, Health, Classroom Performance.