

Samuel Wycliff

**A Study of the Establishment and Growth
of Private Schools in Katsina, 1980 - 2010**

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**A STUDY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND GROWTH OF
PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN KATSINA, 1980 – 2010**

BY

WYCLIFF SAMUEL

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY, FACULTY OF ARTS, AHMADU BELLO
UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE
OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (B.A.HISTORY)**

OCTOBER, 2012

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty, the giver of knowledge, wisdom and understanding whom without His final approval the work would not have been possible. And to my beloved father Mr. Wycliff Clifford and my late mother Mrs. Rabi Wycliff Clifford who bear the burden of my stewardship and remain the pivot of inspiration in life and then to all lovers of education.

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Wycliff Samuel

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ABSTRACT

Education is the bedrock and key to any nation's national development. However, with the general falling standard of education in Nigerian Public Primary and Secondary Schools, there has been the demand for more private schools to come in to compliment government efforts in the education sector through provision and delivering of high standard, quality and quantitative education. Therefore, this project work sets to analyze and explore the historical and educational reasons behind the establishment and growth private schools in Katsina State with particular reference to Katsina Metropolis and its environs, as the study is from 1980 – 2010. This is added to the fact that some proprietors of private schools have deviated from their traditional role and making money to the bedrock of establishing schools. Moreover, their proliferation has become a serious/great concern to all stakeholders. Thus, efficient method of research was applied to come up with a reliable result, in the form of conducting interviews with resource persons, as well as consulting newspapers, magazines, archival and government documents, internet among others. Thus, in the course of major finding, it was discovered that some of the people joining the business of private school believed money is bedrock. No wonder, the highest rate of examination malpractices, indiscipline and exploitation of teachers are recorded in private schools and this has crippled the role of education in national development. Consequently, all the necessary measures and proper solutions to all the stakeholders is provided in the recommendation section.

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ACRONOMYS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| WORD | FULL MEANING |
|--------|---|
| AID | Acquire Immune Deficiency |
| ATC | Arabic Teachers College |
| BOBA | Barewa Old Boys Association |
| CBN | Central Bank of Nigeria |
| CMS | Church Missionary Society |
| CRK | Christian Religious Studies |
| ECCN | Evangelical Church of Christ In Nigeria |
| ECWA | Evangelical Church of Christ in West Africa |
| EFA | Education For All |
| EO | Examination Officer |
| ERC | Education Resource Centre |
| ESSPIN | Education Sector Support Programme in Nigeria |
| ETF | Education Trust Fund |
| FCT | Federal Capital Territory |
| G & C | Guidance and Counseling |
| GCK | Government College Katsina |
| GDSS | Government Day Secondary School |
| GGJSS | Government Girls Junior Secondary School |
| GGSSS | Government Girls Senior Secondary School |
| GJDSS | Government Junior Day Secondary School |
| GJSS | Government Junior Secondary School |
| GRA | Government Reserve Area |
| GSSS | Government Senior Secondary School |
| HIPS | High Income Private Schools |
| HIV | Human Immune Virus |
| HND | Higher National Diploma |
| HOD | Head of Department |
| HODs | Head of Departments |
| I.D | Identification Card |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| IOU | I Owe You |
| IDPs | International Development Partners |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IRK | Islamic Religious Studies |
| JSCE | Junior Secondary Certificate Examination |
| JSS | Junior Secondary Schools |
| JSSCE | Junior Secondary School Certificate Examination |
| KCK | Katsina College Katsina |
| KHCB | Katsina State History and Culture Bureau |
| KTC | Katsina Teachers College |
| LEA | Local Education Authority |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| LIPS | Low Income Private Schools |
| LRC | Library Resource Centre |

| | |
|---------|--|
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MLSK | Ministry of Land and Survey Katsina |
| MOE | Ministry Of Education |
| NABTEB | National Business and Technical Examination Board |
| NAWA | Nigerian Army Wives Association |
| NCCE | National Council of Colleges of Education |
| NCE | National Certificate of Education |
| ND | National Diploma |
| NECO | National Examination Council |
| NIFES | Nigeria Fellowship of Evangelical School |
| NPE | National Policy on Education |
| NNAK | Nigerian National Archives Kaduna |
| NTI | National Teachers Institute |
| NUT | Nigeria Union of Teachers |
| NYSC | National Youth Service Corps |
| PDTF | Petroleum Trust Development Fund |
| PGS | Provincial Girl's Schools |
| POWA | Police Officers Wives Association |
| PPP | Public/Private Partners |
| PRS | Planning Research and Statistic |
| PSS | Provincial Secondary School |
| PTA | Parent Teachers Association |
| SI M | Sudan Interior Mission |
| SMBC | School Base Management Committee |
| SRC | School Running Cost |
| SSCE | Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination |
| SSS | Senior Secondary School |
| STEB | Science and Technical Education Board |
| SUBEB | State Basic Education Board |
| SUM | Sudan United Mission |
| SUNCAIS | Sir Usman College of Arabic and Islamic Studies |
| TCC | Teachers Training Centres |
| TCCs | Teachers Training Colleges |
| TRC | Teachers Registration Council |
| UBE | Universal Basic Education |
| UBETF | Universal Basic Education Trust Fund |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Project |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| VA | Voluntary Agency |
| VP | Vice Principal |
| WAEC | West African Examination Council |
| WBS | World Bible School |
| WTC | Women Teachers' College |

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A GLOSSARY OF HAUSA TERMS

| NON ENGLISH WORD | ENGLISH MEANING (TRANSLATION) |
|------------------|---|
| Babban Ruga | Big Nomadic Fulani Settlement |
| Bagaruwa | Egyptian thorn |
| Bagiso | Warrant of god |
| Birni Katsina | Katsina Urban Centre |
| Cediya | Ficus thornniya |
| Dallazawa | A Hausa name given to the Fulani Clan that settle at Dallage area in Danyusufa District of Katsina Emirate. They are the Fulani that conducted the 1804 Sokoto Jihad in Katsina. |
| Dinya | Black Plum |
| Dorowa | Locust Beans |
| Durbi | Ancient Hausa political title given to one of the four kingmakers of Katsina Kingdom |
| Durimi | Ficus polita |
| Fadamomi | Wet lands |
| Faru | Lannea |
| Gamji | Gutta tree |
| Gawo | Winter thorn |
| Habe | Ancient Hausa name given to none Fulani inhabitant of Katsina Emirate |
| Hakimi | District Head |
| Isokoki | Spirits |
| Jihad | An Arabic word meaning struggle for the purification of the religion of Islam. The lowest form of the Jihad is personal integrity of individuals, and the height form is open war for the purification or defense of Islamic religion and the Muslim Community. |
| Kanya | African ebony |
| Kuka | Baobab |
| Mai Unguwa | Ward head |
| Mallam | Learned Muslim teacher |
| Rimi | Silk Cotton |
| Sabuwar Kasuwa | New Market |
| Sabuwar Unguwa | New Ward or Settlement |
| Sarki | An Hausa word for An Emir |
| Sarkin Yaki | War Chief |
| Sullubawa | A name given to Fulani clan that settle at Zandam and eastern Katsina in the 19 th and 20 th centuries. They are presently traditional rulers of Katsina Emirate. |
| Tsohuwar Kasuwa | Old Market |
| Yar'kutungu | Mini Market |

CHAPTER ONE

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF KATSINA BY THE 19TH CENTURY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Following the emergence of Katsina Kingdom in the 15th century, the capital was noted as a citadel of learning. This development is associated with the introduction of Islam in West Africa around the 14th century or much earlier. Important scholars were said to have entered Katsina city (metropolis) where they contributed much in the development of Islam. For instance, Muhammad Adulkarim Al-Maghili from Tuat came to Katsina in 1493 and wrote treaties for the Emir of Katsina Muhammad Korau. This confirmed the fact that:

“By the 16th and 17th centuries, Katsina had become an important centre of learning. From the 18th century, indigenous Katsina Islamic scholars had started emerging such as Waliyan Danmasani and Waliyan Danmarna. The emergence of these indigenous scholars marked another epoch in the development of Islamic learning in Katsina. Many Islammiya schools and Mosques and other centers of learning were emerging... This conforms to the fact that: Katsina has always had a considerable local reputation for learning, taking its place after Timbuktu in this respect. For centuries, people have come from all over West Africa to sit at the feet of learned Mallams of Katsina to improve their learning and enlarge their experience. It has been claimed that there was in effect a university there.”¹

However, the British conquest of Northern Nigeria in 1903 marked another stage in the development of the so-called Western style of education. This continues even when Nigeria attained her independence in 1960. Consequently, education continues to receive paramount attention as

¹ Ahmadu Bello, *My Life* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1962) pp.28-29 and Shehu Ibrahim Bakori (ed), *Katsina State Historical Guide 1: Historical Sites and Monuments* (Katsina: Katsina State History and Culture Bureau, 2007) pp.31-32

part of the effort made by government of the first republic to enhance social and national development in the country and Katsina metropolis in particular.

Nonetheless, it is therefore based on these facts that, this chapter would attempt to draw our attention to some of the significant issues which reveal how inseparable the state of learning was in Katsina. Starting with the geographical location, early history of Katsina with special emphasis on education, the educational development in the 19th century, which includes both 'Traditional and Islamic Education (i.e. forms, nature and structure)' as well as the impact of the educational developments on the political, social and economic development of Katsina.

1.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Land and People

Katsina is the capital of ancient katsina Emirate, currently serving as the centralized administrative city at the same time capital of the state is an upland area located on Latitude 12° 45' N and 13° 15' N and Longitude 7° 30'E and 8° 00'E.² It is also argued to lie between Latitude 12° 5' and 13° 22' North and Longitude 7° 33' and 9° 22' East in the extreme north of Nigeria and spur of land between two water courses of Koramar Tilla and Gisu flowing in north - easterly direction.³ However, Katsina is located at the extreme part of Nigeria-Niger border. The town and its immediate environs form the present study area, which is bordered by the local area of Kaita to the North (North- East), Jibia and Batsari to the North- West,

² See "Katsina" Microsoft® Student Encarta 2008 [DVD], Redmond, Wt: Microsoft Corporation.

³ Max Lock Survey Group, *Surveys and Planning Reports for Kaduna State Government* (London: Westminster Press Ltd, 1978) p.23. Cited in Jamilu Shehu, "State Creation and Urban Transformation of Katsina Town, 1987-2007" in Abdullahi M. Ashafa (ed). *Urbanization and Infrastructure in Nigeria Since the 20th century* (Kaduna: Kaduna State University, 2011) p.220.