The purpose of the study was to find out the perception of teachers on decentralization of Teachers Service Commission functions in Dagoretti district. The research sought to establish how teachers perceive decentralization of recruitment, deployment and discipline of teachers to the BOG IDEOIMEO in Dagoretti district. Specifically, the investigation on recruitment focused on teachers' views regarding advertisement of vacant posts, short-listing of candidates, how communication was made to the short-listed candidates, interviewing and selection. The investigation on deployment focused on teachers' views regarding posting and transfer of teachers. Finally, the investigation on discipline focused on teachers' views regarding hearing and determination of discipline cases and suggestions from teachers on how decentralization could be improved. The study gathered pertinent data using questionnaires with both open and closed ended questions. The research design used was descriptive survey. The research instrument was validated using the results of the pilot study. The reliability of the instrument was found to be 0.75, by using Spearman rank order correlation and spearman-Brown prophecy formula. 22 primary and 9 secondary schools were taken for the study which was the total population. Lottery technique was used to draw a sample from every school. The sample consisted of 110 primary teachers and 36 secondary teachers. The instrument return rate was 100% for both primary and secondary school teachers. Data analysis was by use of SPSS. Data presentation was by descriptive statistics, frequencies and percentages. The findings of the study revealed that the views of majority of primary and secondary school teacher's regarding recruitment of teachers respectively focusing on advertisement of vacant posts(57.3%-66.7% good) short-listing( 61.8%-75% good), interviews(71.8%-66.7% good) and selection( 49.1 %- 52.85% good). The findings showed that recruitment of teachers was demand driven and was done based on the available vacancies in the district and in particular schools. Deployment of teachers focusing on posting upon recruitment (61.8%-efficient), posting after study leave (52.7%-58.6%-efficient), posting upon determination of discipline case (61.8%-55.6%-efficient) in primary and secondary schools respectively. It was done once a year based on available vacancies for staff balancing and due to considerations on medical grounds and family interest. Acknowledgement of transfer request (86.3%-52.8% efficient) and determination of transfer (57.3%-52.8% -efficient). It was done within seven days. Discipline of teachers was done in a fair and a transparent way by the BOG and district discipline panel, determination of discipline cases was done within six months. Discipline of teachers focusing on determination of discipline cases was very efficient (57.3%-52.8%). Cases of biasness, tribalism and political influence were cited as the main challenges facing recruitment, deployment and discipline of teachers in Dagoretti district. TSC functions suggested for further decentralization-included promotion, hiring and setting standards for teachers. The recommendations of the study were enforcement of anticorruption activities, putting more resources in decentralized offices and maintenance of standards. Finally, the suggested areas for future research included the impact of decentralization of TSC functions on student and teachers performance. Generally, from the findings decentralization of TSC functions in Dagoretti district was good.