

EDUCATION AND SPORT IN CAMEROON

Education: is a process of training and instruction which is designed to give knowledge and develop skills.

Education is compulsory through the age of 14 years. Primary school education has been free since 2000; however, families must pay for uniforms and book fees. Tuition and fees at the secondary school level remain unaffordable for many families.

In 2002, the gross primary enrollment rate was 108 percent. Gross enrolment ratios are based on the number of students formally registered in primary school and do not necessarily reflect actual school attendance. In 2001, 84,6 percent of children ages 10 to 14 years were attending school. As of 2001 64 percent of children who started primary school were likely to reach grade.

Fewer girls enrol in primary school in Cameroon than boys. In 2001, the UN Committee on the rights of the child identified a number of problems with the educational system in Cameroon, including rural /urban and regional disparities in school attendance limited access to formal and vocational education for children with disabilities children falling behind in their primary education a high dropout rate lack of primary school teachers and violence and sexual abuse against children in schools. Early marriage unwanted pregnancy domestic chores and certain socio-cultural biases also contribute to low education rates domestic workers are generally not permitted by their employers to attend school. The adult literacy rate is 67,9% in the southern areas of the country almost all children of primary-school age are enrolled in classes However in the north which has always been the most isolated part of Cameroon registration is low .Most students in Cameroon do not go beyond the primary grades there has been an increasing trend of the smartest students leaving the country in recent years to study abroad and end up settling there the so called “brain drain” Two separate systems of education were used in Cameroon after independence East Cameroon’s system was based on

the French model West Cameroon's on the British model the two systems were merged by 1976. Christian mission schools have been an important part of the educational system the country has institutions for teacher training and technical education at the top of the educational structure is the university of Yaoundé there is however a growing trend for the wealthiest and best educated students to leave the country in order to study and live abroad creating brain drain. The academic year in Cameroon runs from September to June at which time end of year examinations are always written the General Certificate of Education (GCE) both ordinary and Advanced levels are the two most qualifying exams in the Anglophone part of Cameroon Students who graduate from a five year secondary school program have to sit for the general Certificate of Education Ordinary Level, and those who graduate from two year high school program have to sit the General Certificate of Education Advanced Level so far the GCE advanced level and the baccalaureate (the French equivalent of academic attainment) are two main entrance qualifications into Cameroon's institutions of higher learning.

Higher education

Although Cameroon boast of a sprawling cache of junior academic institutions of excellence higher institutions however are rather sufficient there are seven state run universities .These are located in (Buea, Yaoundé, 1&11, Douala, Dschang, Maroua and Ngaoundre). There is a handful of thriving private universities such as the Bamenda of science and Technology (BUST) international university, Bamenda and the Fotso victor university the West region Nonetheless an emerging number number of private higher technical institutions of learning like the Nacho University Fonab Ploythenic and many others are beginning to reshape the pre dominantly general education style of education that for over three decades has been the turf of most Anglophone students in Cameroon.

SPORTS

A sport is a physical activity done for exercise and pleasure usually in special area and according to fix rules.

Sport in Cameroon is practiced widely by the population and advocated by the national government Cameroonians take great pride in victories at international competitions making sport an important source of national unity. Traditional sports in Cameroon include canoe, racing, and tug of war and wrestling .Wrestling has featured in the initiation rites and other ceremonies of ethnic groups such as the Bakweri and the Duala.

The most popular sport by far is football soccer .Virtually every village has its own football pitch and large numbers of spectators watch games between rival villages.

Children begin playing sports in primary and secondary school .At the university level the National Federation for College and university sports FENASCO. Organises school competitions .The agency also handles regional competitions at the primary –school level and national games at the secondary school level.

Training of athletes is handled by several sports institutes including some owned by corporate sponsors such as the Brasseries du Cameroon's (L'école de Football des Brasseries du Cameroun) (EFBC) in Douala.

Participants:

Babila thiery

Nsosie Gael

King junior

Abate christelle and Kamdom Diane join the group.

Thanks.

