

# Education in ghana

Education



" Knowledge is power. Information is liberating. Education is the premise of progress, in every society, in every family. "- Kofi Annan. Over the years the education system in Ghana has overcome many obstacles to get where it is today. Since being colonized, its schools have been based on European models. Once Ghana gained its independence in the 1950's it was on its own for developing and maintaining its education programs. Today the issues they face are not having enough financing to pay for children to enroll in school and not having the needed amount of teachers and facilities for those children to be schooled.

The future plans to help secure and improve the education system for the future generations is explained in Ghana's Vision 2020 document. The issue in Ghana is not that it does not have education; it is that the system is not fulfilling the responsibilities that it was structured to do and it is failing to attend to the possibilities it could have. According to the To Be Worldwide website, when Ghana was colonized by the Danish, the Christian missionaries " realized that in order for them to spread the word of God they needed well-educated local assistants" ([http://www. Borderline. Org/](http://www.Borderline.Org/)). In effect one of the Danish authorities to Ghana and the Basel Mission Society of Switzerland established an education network in Ghana. They also focused on the inland of Ghana and not on the further European influences on the coastline. This new education included reading, writing and arithmetic. It also included workshops for students to gain useful skills such as: blacksmithing, carpentry, masonry, sewing and shoemakers. As well as hands-on agriculture and medical or health education was offered to girls and boys.

Not only were these classes available but the Basel Mission Society reinstated the local languages of Twi, Ewe, and Ga. This allowed for them to facilitate the education and spread the Gospel. By 1894, they established a teaching college, three grammar schools, and seven boarding schools.

During the colonial era the British Government had complete power of the Gold Coast colony and great development had been completed in education and many mission schools were in the inner areas of Ghana. In 1881 there stood 139 schools in Ghana; though the schooling systems were not fully developed.

This activated the government to create its first campaigns to monitor the improvement of education. An Inspector of Schools was established from 1887 until 1890, and then the office of the Director of Education was formed. According to the To Be Worldwide website, "Minion the first real targets for the development of education were set by Sir. Hued Clifford: Primary education for every African boy and girl, a Training College for teachers in every province, better salaries for teachers, a Royal College" (<http://www.Deflowered.Org/>).

This led to the founding of Prince of Wales College in 1927, which later converted the Chamois College, which is now the present University of Ghana. Prince of Wales College scholarships were granted to students to carry on their education in British universities. World War II affected the advancement of education in Ghana due to the fact that all the superintendents and instructors were organized for war. In outcome of the war, Mr. V. A. Teeth was selected as the first African Director of Education. More currently, in the sass's 6. % of Shania's population was in school, but <https://assignbuster.com/education-in-ghana/>

this was still Act made education unavoidable and free. The Act states in section 21, " No fee, other than the payment for the provision of essential books or stationary or materials required by pupils used in practical work, shall be charged in respect of tuition at a public primary, middle or special school" (<http://generally.com>). The education system consisted of over 10 years required for students. This was regarded as too long and by 1983 Ghana's education was in a state of emergency.

It met severe drops in funding, lack of supplies, weakening school buildings, small enrollment levels and great dropout amounts. The government's modifications' goals were to increase quality, good organization, admission, significance and sustainability. Now the simple schooling is aimed to expose kids to a variety of ideas, skills and attitudes to help them manage innovative with. According to Ghana in Pictures by Yvette la Pierre, " school is mandatory but there are not enough teachers and facilities for the schools in Ghana to operate" (la Pierre, 26-27).

Also for many parents it is tough to pay for the supplies and uniforms that their child needs which makes it very difficult for their children to go to school therefore few of the many schools are going to waste because many poor families cannot afford it. This is where the world needs to be unconcerned, because while many other countries in Africa are suffering from very minimal education, Ghana is suffering from an excessive amount of schools but not enough parents are registering their kids due to financing.

Only about 20% move on to graduate and go to a college. This is not including the immigrant children who come to Ghana with their families for a

better life. Fully developed literacy is around 53% of the adult people but alters noticeably among men and women, their individual amounts being 64% and 42%. First and secondary school registration rates are around 77% and 38% of the population in the appropriate age groups. Less than 2% of the population continues well as colleges.

The goals of Vision 2020 are: accomplish complete education for each individual to reach his or her potential, reduce adult illiteracy, increase female dominions and achievement rates, improve school enrollments and lessen drop-out rates of countryside residents, advance the superiority of education and offer more focus on science and technology, and increase probabilities for pre-schooling. If this continues, the future generations in Ghana will be deprived of a lasting education.

As it is 2013, the world needs to recognize the issues that Ghana faces with its education program. Because in a developing country such as Ghana, educating the younger generations is going to be an advantage for future plans to be executed. Not only will this affect the people, but it will affect the government and the countries departments including agriculture, construction, economy, employment, energy, health, trading and transportation.

Due to the obstacles that Ghana has faced, globalization will be another one for them to add to the list if they do not improve on their science and technology programs in schools. Ghana has an astounding opportunity to educate and encourage many children to reach their maximum potential. If

not, the world might be losing what could be the most advance generation of the world.