

Education in Cambodia



- The very first public schools was founded in 19th century by the French colonialists.
- In 1953, there were only 980 state primary schools (173 thousand students) and about 1.5 thousand primary monastic schools (about 100 thousand students), 7 secondary schools and 1 high school.



- By the end of the colonial period about 80% of the population was illiterate.
- After independence, public education has received considerable development, and to 1965 the percentage of illiterates among individuals over 15 years of age dropped to 67.





- In 1967 the government spending on education amounted to 21.6% of the budget.
- The system of public education includes 6-year of free primary school (2 stages of 3 years each), Junior high school - College (4 years education), secondary school (7 years consisted of 2 degrees - 4 and 3 years).
- The curriculum of the College and the 1st stage of the Lyceum is the same.



- On the 2nd stage of the Lyceum there is a division in the humanities, natural and mathematical sciences. The Lyceum graduates receive the diploma of "the complete bachelor", entitling the holder to admission to universities.
- In 1966 there were 1129 public schools, 1531 the monastic school, 93 secondary schools (20 high schools and 73 College).



- In the 1968/69 academic year, in primary schools there were 998 thousand students in secondary schools - 107 thousand students. Vocational education is provided at primary schools at vocational schools and technical colleges
- Skilled workers had being prepared in professional centers

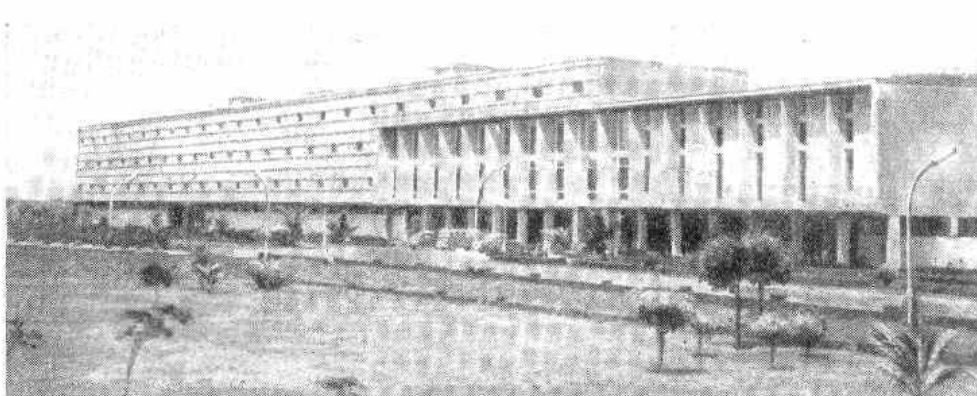


- In 1966, there were 23 vocational school (5 in 1954), the largest national school of arts and crafts in Phnom Penh and technical College in Kampong Cham. In the 1967/68 academic year, vocational training had reached 5.8 thousand people.

- Teachers prepared in pedagogical centers and national University. There are 9 universities (14.5 thousand students 1968/69 academic year), the largest of them, the national University (founded in 1960, with the faculties: medical, educational, legal, commercial, literature and Humanities, social Sciences) and the Royal technical University in Phnom Penh.



- In 1962-1964, the Soviet Union has built and donated to the people of Cambodia Supreme technology Institute in Phnom Penh.



- In the last 10 years higher education has expanded its scope about 10 times
- Currently in Cambodia there are 91 higher education institution (of which only 41% is municipal, and the rest are private).
- Among these 91 include 68 universities and 23 institutes, and the total number of students in the country has crossed the threshold of 200,000 persons.



- The main problem of budgeting education in Cambodia is that his needs allocated the smallest share of public funds – about 1% of the total budget of the country





Thank you